WEATHER INDICATIONS.
RAIN OR SNOW TONIGHT OR SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOLEMN POMP MARKS FUNERAL OF QUEEN

Britian's Dead Ruler Escorted to to Last Resting Place by Mourning Royalty.

A SPLENDID MARTIAL DISPLAY

Countless Thousands of Late Queen's Subjects Throng the Route of Funeral Cortege and Mourn as Body is Borne Past.

London, Feb. 2.—With every circumstance of splendid pomp befitting the obsequies of so mighty and well beloved a monarch, all that is mortal of Queen Victoria has been borne through the streets of the capital and started towards the ancient fortress palace of the sovereigns of England. The solemn magnificence of yesterday's opening phase of these last rites was duly maintained.

Perhaps the stately grandeur of today's sorrowful pageant through the swarming streets of London, with hundreds of thousands of mourners forming a black border to the route, will never be surpassed. There was in Victoria's funeral procession an absence of that black ceremonial generally connected with the final progress to the grave.

A BRILLIANT COLORING.

Today the coffin was drawn by cream colored horses. The pall was white and the uniforms of the troops and the gold trappings of the foreign sovereigns, princes and representatives, forming a glittering medley, gave brilliant coloring to the scene.

The chief mourner himself, with his field marshal's uniform, even though this was partially hidden by his overcoat, surrounded by his companions, served to leaven the symbols of mourning marking the route.

Never in English history has a sovereign been borne to the grave attended by so many distinguished mourners. The gathering of crowned heads surpassed those who rode in the jubilee procession. All the great officers of state participated.

MIGHTY MARTIAL DISPLAY.

The display of the naval and military forces reached the great total of 35,000 men.

The firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells at a quarter past 11 o'clock announced to the countless multitudes who had been crowding London's muddy streets since daylight that the funeral procession with the body of Queen Victoria had begun its passage through the capital.

FOUGHT TO SEE COFFIN.

The people fought for hours for a glimpse of the coffin and the kings and others following it. They saw a long procession of soldiers, a passing show of dazzling regalia, with a hundred royalties crowding after, and then dispersed, while all the church chimes of the city were ringing and muffled dirges were played. Europe has seen grander royal funerals than the queen's and has had more gorgeous sepectacles in the celebration of her sixty years of reign, but no episode in the Victorian era will live so deeply impressed on the memories of those who witnessed it and participated in the ceremonies.

The day was somber, wet and chilly, as are most of London's winter days. The cloudy sky added to the gloom of the whole city.

The scene at Victoria station from early morning was most brilliant and impressive. For today's ceremony the station was transformed into an immense reception hall. All trains were stopped before 9 and the long platforms were covered with purple cloth. On another platform, facing that at which the queen's train was to arrive, guards of honor, composed of blue jackets and grenadier guards, were drawn up. The broad roadway separating the two was swept clean and sanded and a number of little purple covered platforms, from which members of the royal family were expected to mount their horses, were placed at intervals at the side and center.

At 10 o'clock an army of grooms, with the horses, arrived and thence forward distinguished British naval and military officers and foreign royalties, in dazzling uniforms, came in quick succession. The lord chamberlain and his officials, bareheaded, with their white wands of office, received the most distinguished personages and conducted them to a little pavilion erected on the platform.

SEEMED LIKE A LEVEE.

The whole station by that time resembled the scene at a levee.

The commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, on a beautiful spirited brown mare, carrying his field marshal's baton, at this juncture trotted into the station and became the center of interest. He was followed by the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk, and many of the most distinguished British officers. Then came the carriages for the queen and the princesses. They were the state carriages used on the occasion of the queen's jubilee, with beautiful gold-mounted harnesses and trappings. The horses were ridden by postillions in scarlet jackets, with only a narrow band of crape on their arms as a mark of the great change. The carriages were closed.

THE FUNERAL CARRIAGE.

Following the carriages and preceded by an officer came an object at which every officer in the animated throng instantly came to a salute and every head was bared. It was the little khaki-colored gun carriage which was to carry Queen Victoria's remains from Victoria station to Paddington station. The sight Hanoverian cream-colored horses, which also drew the late queen on the occasion of the jubilee, were used today. The gold harness, scarlet postillions and scarlet and gold-covered grooms, who held each of the horses by the bridle, were all the same.

Only the little gun carriage, instead of the glittering glass and gold coach, marked the change.

With the exception that rubber tires were on the wheels, the gun carriage was as if in actual use. The place for the coffin to rest was over the gun.

ROYAL TRAIN ARRIVES.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when, amid cries of "the king of Portugal's horse," "the grand duke of Hesse's horse," as tho princes mounted, the train steamed into the station, a minute ahead of time.

All heads were uncovered as the saloon carriage bearing the queen's remains stopped exactly opposite the gun carriage, and King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others alighted. Then the bearer party advanced to the saloon carriage, and with his hand at the salute and standing a little in advance of the others, King Edward watched the painfully slow removal of the coffin to the gun carriage.

It was finally accomplished and the pall and the regalia of the British crown were placed on the coffin.

The king and the others with him then mounted and the procession started.

The procession, apart from the gun carriage bearing the coffin, and the royal family and official mourners about it, was not noteworthy. Parliament, the judiciary and the commercial bodies were not represented.

ESSENTIALLY MILITARY.

Royalty, the army and navy monopolized the pageant. Three thousand soldiers and sailors, picked companies representing all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, infantry, yeomanry, militia, volunteers and colonials, formed the advance escort. They marched slowly and without music. Most of the uniforms were covered with dark overcoats and the standards were draped with black, the officers wearing bands of crape on their sleeves. The infantry marched in columns of four, with rifles reversed. They were half an hour in passing. Then came Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff, and after them, four massed bands playing funeral marches.

The musicians announced the coming of the body of the queen. There was a long array of court officials, under the leadership of the duke of Norfolk (the earl marshal), all attired quaintly and brilliantly, bearing maces or wands, most of them elderly men, who for years had served the royal lady for whom they were performing the last offices. Most of the spectators expected an imposing catafalque and the coffin was almost past before they recognized its presence by removing their hats.

PATHETICALLY SMALL.

It was a pathetically small oblong block concealed beneath a rich pall of white satin, on the corners of which gleamed the royal arms. Across the pall the royal standard was draped and a large crown of gold, encrusted with jewels, rested at the head of the coffin, which was the end of the gun carriage, just over the gun.

On the foot of the coffin were two smaller crowns, with a gold, jeweled sceptre lying between them. The eight horses which drew the gun carriage were almost concealed beneath their rich harnesses. A large bow of purple was attached to the coffin.

This was the only symbol of mourning.

Around the coffin walked the stalwart bearers, non-commissioned officers of the guards and household cavalry, and on either side were the queen's equerries, lords in waiting and physicians. All the uniforms were covered with long, dark cloaks.

The spectacle was so quickly past that the spectators hardly realized it or had time to bare their heads, or comprehend the details when a group of magnificently attired horsemen, with sparkling helmets and coats, mounted on beautiful chargers, was before them.

KING CENTRAL FIGURE.

Immediately after the company about the coffin three royal mourners rode abreast. King Edward VII. was the central figure of the three, but no less ostentatious personage was seen in the procession. A black chapeau, with a plume of white feathers, was on his head and a long black cloak was buttoned around him and hung down over the big black horse which he was riding. The king's familiar face seemed grave and careworn. He looked straight ahead, apparently at the gun carriage on which was the body of the sovereign whose glory and responsibilities he had inherited.

He did not see, or gave no sign of seeing, the long ranks of soldiers hedging back the populace about him, the windows crowded with black bonneted women, the multitudes of uncovered heads, the purple draperies and the general wreaths everywhere.

LIKE A MAN ALONE.

He passed like a man alone, who neither knew or thought of the world about him, and the sentiment his presence inspired was only sympathy and pitty. The people seemed to see in the king one of themselves and the deep murmurs which arose here and there carried a note of sorrow and love almost as deep as the expressions which greeted the passage of the coffin of their queen.

Beside King Edward rode Emperor William, his nephew and neighbor. The unique, commanding figure of the German emperor could not for a moment be mistaken. He looked every inch a soldier and as a commander of men. His imperial majesty glanced right and left as he rode, and his hand was frequently raised to the red and white feathers hanging over his hat, as he responded to salutes.

Emperor William also wore a black cloak over his new British field marshal's uniform, and the splendid white charger beneath him pranced up and down, giving his majesty an opportunity to display fine horsemanship.

On the king's left rode his brother, the duke of Connaught, a man of soldierly appearance, almost unnoticed and unrecognized by the people. In the second rank behind rode two more sovereigns, the kings of Greece and Portugal.

THE WEATHER IDEAL.

The gray dawn of a London morning, with the sky draped with fleecy clouds, proclaimed ideal conditions for the funeral day of England's queen. The calm serenity of the atmosphere was reflected by the crowds which at daylight began to assemble at every point of vantage along the route of the royal obsequies. So soft, peaceful and noiseless was the progress of the in-gathering hosts that the constantly swelling throngs and the rhythmic tread of the assembling troops seemed to accentuate the solemn stillness.

The early scenes were unlike those of many spectacular days which London has witnessed in the past year. The crowds which so early gathered in the streets this morning gave evidence of an entire lack of feverish unrest and excitement. The great masses of police which assembled phantom-like in the grayness of the morning seemed more apologetically to tiptoe to their allotted stations as though their presence reflected on the solemnity dominating everything.

NEEDED NO RESTRAINT.

Never did a concourse of people so little need either civil or military guidance. No man standing by his mother's bier ever needed admonition less than did these hundreds of thousands of men and women, gathered from all parts of the kingdom, on the funeral route of their mother, the queen.

The strangest part of all was the fact that the women seemed to outnumber the men. White ribboned nurses marked almost every yard along the route. Just as the Marys of old gathered beneath the cross at the greatest of all spectacles of human grief, so women today were in the forefront at the burial of the queen. Troops were there, to be sure, thousands upon thousands assembling spectre-like out of the morning mists, their blue overcoats and dark skins deepening the mourning prevailing in everything. In the great green spaces of Hyde Park, St. James and others, these long black lines stood silhouetted against the morning sky, solemn, silent and picturesque, staunchly stemming the on-rush of that English flood of people pouring in from every street and avenue.

THE ROYAL MOURNING.

Purple was the tone of the royal mourning, and this contrasted with the silent masses of black garbed crowds. It was the true note, after all, of the day's ceremonial, for no one among England's heart-stricken people could look upon the finished life of their queen with feelings of entire gloom.

The troops began to move less early than on proclamation day. That was the day of the official pronouncement of the authority of the king, and the streets were closed as if by magic and with a tone of authority that did not mark this occasion.

Buckingham palace, like the great Victoria station, the princely homes in Park lane, and every shop and house had added ample evidence of the national grief, and together with purple and white festoons, wreaths of bay and faural were hanging from every lamp post, while flags at half mast, bordered with crepe, told in a dignified, simple manner the story of the nation's loss.

THE PROCESSION MOVES.

The procession moved off in accordance with the official program, as cabled in these despatches January 31.

At 11:30 a. m., as the first strains of Chopin's funeral march echoed through the streets, every head within hearing distance was bared.

As the gun carriage emerged from the station during a brief and impressive pause in the procession, all eyes were centered upon the pall, which covered the coffin.

The silence was painful. Heads were bent low as the gun carriage slowly moved across the station yard and took up its place in the procession. Immediately behind it rode the king, in a field marshal's uniform. Emperor William, also attired in a British field marshal's uniform, and the duke of Connaught, in a general's uniform, rode upon either side of the king.

The uniforms of all these were partly hidden by their overcoats, which were made necessary by the chilliness of the weather.

The king of the Helenes and the king of Portugal rode immediately after King Edward's and Emperor William's suites. Emperor William rode a white horse. Enormous crowds witnessed the passage of the cortege before Buckingham palace, the London house of the dead queen.

High officials were admitted within the railing, while outside stood the weather worn pensioners of Chelsea, paying their last tribute.

At the junction of the Mall and the Marlborough house the cortege was viewed by enormous throngs, coming from Sandhurst and Wolwich, and members of the house of lords and house of commons occupied special stands. At the bottom of Picadilly the boys of the training ship Britannia were gathered.

The solemn stately progress of the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

HONOR THE DEAD

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN WASHINGTON.

A TRIBUTE TO LATE QUEEN

SERVICES WERE OFFICIAL IN CHARACTER.

ASSEMBLAGE WAS BRILLIANT

BISHOP SATTERLEE SPEAKS GLOWING EULOGY.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the president of the United States and his entire cabinet, impressive tribute today was rendered to England's dead queen.

The ceremony occurred at St. John's Episcopal church, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning, and was distinctly official in character. The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, had been directed by the London foreign office to bestow this last mark of respect to the dead sovereign, and the time was chosen so as to correspond exactly with the solemn pageant in London as the mother of rulers was borne to Windsor. The quaint old church where the services were held was taxed to its utmost capacity with a great crowd eager to gain admission. Long before the hour for the services to begin the surrounding streets were packed with people, some bearing cards of admission and many more without cards, content to get a glimpse of the distinguished personages present.

A WEALTH OF FLOWERS.

The church had been elaborately prepared for the occasion. Within the sanctuary were great masses of flowers, with tall palms and potted plants and purple badges of mourning, purple being the predominant color of mourning instead of the somber black, in accordance with the precedent established in London.

On each side of the altar the tall pillars were wrapped in purple, with great scarfs of purple entwining sheaves of laurel and palis. Both the altar and the chancel rails were looped with purple and at either hand long streamers of purple held massive clusters of white lilies and palis. Over this profusion of color fell a flood of soft sunlight, reflected through the rich stained glass windows back and at each side of the chancel.

President McKinley and the members of his cabinet arrived shortly before 11 o'clock and were escorted to seats on the right of the church, immediately fronting the chancel. With the president sat Secretaries Hay, Gage and Root, while back of them were Secretaries Long, Hitchcock and Wilson, Attorney General Griggs and Postmaster General Smith.

Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices of the United States supreme court occupied pews immediately in the rear of the presidential party, while to the right were ranged senators and members of the house of representatives, including the presiding officer of the senate, Mr. Frye, and Speaker Henderson.

A TOUCH OF BRILLIANCY.

The presence of the diplomatic corps in full uniform lent a touch of brilliancy to the otherwise sombre surroundings. Lord Pauncefote was in the full uniform of his high diplomatic office with a black band about his left arm and a knot of crepe on the hilt of his sword. He was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the honorable Misses Pauncefote and by the many members of the embassy staff, including Lieutenant Colonel Kitson, in the brilliant scarlet uniform of his majesty's service, and Captain Bailley, in the uniform of the royal navy. Each of the British officials wore a heavy band of crepe about the left arm. The British embassy officials occupied seats fronting the chancel and just to the left of the president. Across the aisle sat the French ambassador, M. Cambon; the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini; the German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben; the Italian ambassador, Baron Fava, and the Mexican ambassador, Senor Aspiroz, each in the full uniform of ambassadorial rank.

Back of them were ranged the ministers of various countries, including Duke DeArcos, the Spanish minister, the Turkish minister and his suite, all wearing the characteristic red fez, and the Chinese minister and members of his staff in their rich oriental silks.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

No less resplendent was the representation from the United States army and navy. Half way back sat Lieutenant General Miles and Admiral Dewey, accompanied by their large staffs, wearing the uniforms of high rank.

Back of them were ranged many admirals, generals and officers of lesser rank. An added military aspect to the occasion was given by the presence of army and navy officers in full uniform, acting as ushers.

At 11 o'clock the soft strains of the organ and the distant sound of the processional hymn floated through the edifice, and with measured tread the white-robed choir boys entered the sanctuary, singing "For All Thy Saints."

Following them came the many church officials taking part in the ceremony, including Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, D D., bishop of Washington; Dr. Alexander MacKay-Smith, rector of St. John's church; Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and Rev. Ernest M. Paddock, acting chaplain to the bishop.

HIGH CHURCH SERVICE.

The service was that of the Church of England for the burial of the dead. The lesson, taken from 1st Corinthians, was read by Dr. MacKay-Smith and Dr. Paddock led in the intoning of the prayers. At the conclusion of the prayers, Bishop Sattelee stepped forward to the chancel rail and in impressive tones delivered that panegeric on Victoria.

THE BISHOP PANEGYRIC.

Bishop Satterlee's address was a glowing tribute to the great queen's life and made a profound impression. He said in part:

"There are some characters so pure, so true and unselfish in their unaffected simplicity, that they belong not only to their own country, but to the world at large. Something is there in the quality of their lives which enriches human history, and makes stronger even faith in human nature itself.

"Such was Queen Victoria. To the English nation her majesty, with the sceptre of the British empire in her hand, was first the sovereign then the women. To the people of other lands she was first the woman and then the queen—an example of true womanhood and royalty, so harmoniously blended together into one that, by God's good help, she was able to transfer all those insidious temptations to evils which encompass every royal palace into opportunities for doing good; and so to live, for three score years, under the fierce light which beats upon a throne, that all her people are joining with all her own children in rising up to call her blessed.

"England has had many illustrious sovereigns, from William the Conqueror down, whose signal victories, powers of administration and gifts of leadership shine resplendent on the pages of history, but where among them all do we find another, where reign has been such an inspiration to all that was noble and true in the hearts of the nation; or one who was so lovingly just as that gracious and beloved British sovereign whose burial we are solemnizing this day?

"In her life as a queen she has shown the world that even on a royal throne, character is the noblest of all human predilections.

"Other kings and queens of her own race and of other lands have had blood as royal flowing in their veins, and regal power and opportunities as great as hers, but she, by her faithfulness to the ideal of Christian womanhood, has lifted up the ideal of sovereignty and has enriched the world, revealing what every true hearted king and queen should be and can be, in these golden days of modern enlightenment and civilization."

Dr. McKim read the burial ritual of the Episcopal church and Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction.

Then as the choristers moved from the sanctuary singing the recessional hymn, the president and his party, and the distinguished assemblage quietly withdrew, and the impressive tribute to England's queen was at an end.

THE PRIZE FIGHT CASES.

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—Attorneys for both sides in the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight injunction case today agreed upon next Tuesday for the hearing of the suit for injunction filed in Judge Hollister's court. Attorneys for the plaintiffs proposed that Judge Hollister's decision should be final in the matter, but the counsel for the Saengerfest refused to agree to such an arrangement for the present, and took the proposition under advisement.

George J. Mills and wife, of Chicago, are in the city visiting their sister, Mrs. George O. Russell.

G. O. Russell, jr., of Albion, is in the city to spend the Sabbath with his daughter, Miss Velma.

MAKES IT THE LAW

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SIGNS THE ARMY BILL.

GAVE SIGNATURE AT 12:40

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY IS NOW ASSURED.

THE DAY WITH STATESMEN

SHIPPING BILL DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The president signed the bill for the reorganization of the army at 12:40 p. m. today. It is now a law.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In accordance with the motion adopted yesterday the senate met at 11 o'clock today. Mr. Bacon (Ga.) gave notice that on Monday next he would address the senate on his resolution as to the right of the senate to call upon the executive departments for papers on file. Bills were passed as follows: House bill dividing the state of Kentucky into two judicial districts; appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Batesville, Ark.; extending the time for the erection of a bridge across the Missouri river, at Yankton, S. D.; granting authority to the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power company to erect a wing dam in the Mississippi river at Des Moines rapids; granting permission for the erection of a beacon light near Cambridge, Md.; providing for an additional circuit judge in the Second judicial circuit; authorizing the construction of a bridge across Clinch river, near Kingston, Tenn.; providing for the erection of a public building at Greenville, Tenn., and appropriating $150,000; authorizing the free transmission of reading matter for the blind; authorizing the establishment of a light and fog station at Point Dume, Cal., at a cost of $63,000; authorizing the construction of a public building at Hammond, Ind., to cost $125,000; authorizing the Moline and Peoria company to construct a bridge across Rock river, in Illinois; referring to the court of claims the claim of A. H. Russell and W. R. Livermore for damages on account of infringement of a patent on firearms; providing for the establishment of a port of delivery at Saginaw, Mich.; amending the Alaskan code in relation to treasurers of school boards; to restore to the public domain a small tract of land in the Apache Indian reservation in Arizona; authorizing the Fourth Pool railroad company to construct a bridge across the Mononga hela river in Washington county, Pa.

The shipping bill then was taken up.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, had read a cablegram from Governor Allen, o Porto Rico, saying the legislatur had adjourned after a successful ses sion.

This led to some discussion of the conditions in Porto Rico.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Speaker Henderson attended the memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, presided over the deliberations of the house today. A bill was passed to authorize Jefferson county, Ark., to construct a bridge across the Arkansas river within five miles of Pine Bluff, Ark.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

It was agreed that all disputed items should be passed over until the bill was completed.

PATHFINDERS AT A BANQU

Pathfinders lodge No. 19 had a notable celebration last evening at their hall, on East Berry street. Forty new members were received, making a total of more than 100 acquisitions in the past sixty days. In recognition of this energetic work the lodge was presented a handsome silk banner by the grand lodge, the address being made by Rev. J. S. Retledge, o Cleveland, the grand chaplain of the order. W. H. Dawkins was presented a gold watch for having secured the largest number of new members, an Mrs. Dawkins was given a gold watc for securing ten new members. banquet closed the exercises of evening, and more than 300 pe were seated at the tables. A of splendid addresses w

grip
. Miles'
Nerve and
was permanently
Egan, Jackson, Mich.

fter suffering for two months
a severe attack of grip, I found
k relief and a lasting cure by
ng Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills
Heart Cure."—Harry Abbott.
cinnati, Ohio.

Grip made me very weak and
vous, with tightness of chest and
dache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and
vine gave me quick relief."—Mrs.
inda Butler, W. Wheeling, O.

I had grip three months; could not
p: pain all over and headaches
y bad. Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain
s and Liver Pills made me well."
. E. C. Bowlby, Waterloo, Ind.

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ACCOUNTS ARE ALL RIGHT

STATE HOME HERE IS NOT INVOLVED IN QUESTION.

The Seeming Over-Expenditure Fully Explained by Reference to the Records.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—Regarding the alleged deficiencies in the accounts of the different state institutions, Representative James and Auditor Hart today, after examining the matter more closely, agreed that in most of the institutions, including the home for feeble minded youth and the eastern hospital for the insane, there are no deficiencies, properly speaking. The habit has grown up during late years to pay the October bills in November, so instead of paying for the twelve months beginning November 1 of that fiscal year, the practice has been to pay for the eleven months of that year and one month of the year preceding. This leaves them one month behind year after year.

Auditor Hart says there is no suspicion of any dishonesty anywhere, but simply irregularities, which must be corrected with this legislature. The legislature will be asked to make deficiency appropriation equal to October expenditures, and hereafter the boards will meet twice in October. At the first meeting the September bills will be allowed and at the second the October bills. Mr. James is satisfied, he says, that no crookedness exists, and both he and Governor Durbin would be satisfied with the practice, provided that it be made legal. Mr. John M. Spann, trustee of the home for feeble minded, called upon Governor Durbin and Secretary Butler, of the state board of charities, and explained the matter to their satisfaction.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

The county reform law occupied the attention of the legislature yesterday for a time—at least it was the topic in the house. It came up in the form of a report from the committee on county and township business, and the manner in which it was disposed of indicated that the people of the state are not dissatisfied with the law and are willing to give it a trial of two more years.

The committee recommended that the bill which was introduced by Representative Cotner, and which was designed to repeal the county reform law, be indefinitely postponed. This practically killed the bill. Mr. Reser, of Tippecanoe county, who opposed the reform laws two years ago, made a speech yesterday objecting to the report of the committee. The report was concurred in, however, by a safe vote.

Several bills were passed in the house in the afternoon and a number of new ones were introduced. One was by Representative James which has an important bearing on state institutions, and which takes the place of the one introduced by him on Thursday. The rules were suspended yesterday and the bill was passed.

The bill introduced by Representative Passage requiring gas companies to furnish fuel or pay back the money collected by them was also passed, and a measure introduced by Mr. Catley making twenty cents an hour the minimum wage scale on public work was successfully advanced to its third reading. Mr. Louttit introduced a resolution in reference to ex-Governor Taylor and ex-Secretary of State Finley, of Kentucky, but no action was taken on it. The house adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Senator Barlow's anti-lynching bill, which was drawn by Attorney General Taylor, was pased by the senate yesterday afternoon in the face of a strenuous opposition and after a debate which lasted nearly all the afternoon.

The bill of Senator Lambert, which provides for the establishment of a village for epileptics, to be located within six miles of the city of Columbus, was, ater an attempt on the part of Senator Charles to have the place of location stricken out, advanced to its third reading without amendment, and is now in a fair way of successfully passing both branches of the legislature. A large number of new bills were introduced at both morning and afternoon sessions, and with the many debates, which are increasing in length and frequency, the senate passed a very busy day.

OBITUARY.

[Perry County (Pa.) Democrat.]

After a life of beautiful, self-sacrificing devotion to duty, Mrs. Rachael Grove Hench died at her home in Elliottsburg on Wednesday of last week, January 23, aged seventy-six years, ten months and twenty-five days. Her death was the result of no disease, but was a gradual failure of the vital forces after a life of unusual activity.

Mrs. Hench was a daughter of the late Ross Hackett and was married to George Briner Hench in 1844. Ten children were born to them, one of them, a son, born in 1852, died in infancy, and Isadore R., who was married to Thomas M. Gray, died in 1863. The eight survivors are: Miranda K. (Mrs. G. W. Crist), of Harrisburg; Adele N., of Philadelphia; Hanna E. and Ross H., at home; Martin M., on the old homestead, near Elliottsburg; George Robert, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; David B., at home, and Anna R. (Mrs. S. H. Bernheisel), of Bloomfield. All of the surviving children were at the bedside of their mother when she died.

Funeral services were held in the Elliottsburg Reformed church on Saturday morning, Rev. Shallenberger, assisted by Rev. W. D. Scott, officiating. Her remains were interred in the old churchyard at Centre, her four sons being the pall bearers.

Mrs. Hench was a woman of strong and noble character. Her husband died in 1862 by being asphyxiated in a lime kiln on his farm. Mrs. Hench was left with a family of nine children, the youngest a three-months-old baby. The farm was not all paid for and her situation to a less courageous woman would have been appalling, but with a determination and business tact rarely met with in a woman she assumed the responsibilities placed upon her, kept her family together, farmed the place, paid the debts and reared her family to manhood and womenhood, and at the time of her death owned the homestead just east of Elliottsburg and had a comfortable competence besides.

She was a consistent and contributing member of the Reformed church and was a good woman, a kind friend and a devoted mother. The example of her life is a rich heritage to her children, who have the sympathy of all in their bereavement. She was a cousin of Miss Rachael Hackett, of this borough.

LIVED IN THREE CENTURIES.

Silver Lake, Ind., Feb. 2.—Warren A. Sebring, who died a few days ago at his home in this place, would have been 101 years of age in a few weeks. He was born March 7, 1900, and consequently lived in three centuries. A year ago Mr. Sebring's birthday anniversary was celebrated by fully 500 people. Mr. Sebring was an ardent republican, and often expressed a desire to live to see McKinley reelected, and to see the dawning of the twentieth century.

PASTOR GETS A CHAIR.

About forty friends of Rev. Charles E. White, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, called upon him last evening and spent a most pleasant social session. They brought with them a very handsome chair, which was presented to the pastor, and dainty refreshments were served. The occasion was in honor of Rev. White's birthday anniversary, and it was most pleasant for all present.

Miss Leota Elliott pleasantly entertained a few friends last evening in honor of friends from Houston, Tex. The evening was spent in pedro and music.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Totter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 60c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at ny time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. E. W. Allen, of the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, is at Saginaw, Mich., conducting a series o fmeetings.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.
The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

Walter Clark, of New York, is in the city the guest of his college mate, Rev. J. P. Durham, of the Cathedral.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause

Miss Mable Cowdrey is recovering nicely from an attack of pneumonia.

E W Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Fourteen new members have just been received into the Wayne club.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Pfeiffer entertained a company of about thirty guests at their home north of the city last evening. Pedro followed the splendid dinner.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on all Winter Underwear at the
WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

SERIOUS BLAZE IN DETROIT

PAPER HOUSE AND NEWSPAPER OFFICE DAMAGED.

Losses Will Exceed $200,000—The Detroit Free Press Suffers Quite Severely.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—Fire early today completely gutted the building at 46-60 Larned street, occupied by the Dreskel-Jupp Paper company, and before firemen gained control of it spread to the plant of the Free Press Printing company, which suffered extensive damage. The loss is about $200,000.

The fire, which originated in the basement of the Dreskel-Jupp company's building from some unknown cause, worked rapidly up through the five floors of the establishment and in forty-five minutes the structure was a blazing furnace. From the roof of this building the flames leaped over to the Detroit Free Press company's building and before the firemen could bring a stream to bear on the structure the two upper floors were ablaze. By hard work, however, the fire was confined to these floors. The entire plant was flooded with water, and the loss on stock will be practically total.

The losses are as follows: Dreskel-Jupp Paper Co., $40,000, covered by insurance. The Free Press Printing company, $60,000 on stock and $30,000 on machinery; insurance, $45,000; Heineman estate, owners Dreskel-Jupp building, $15,000; Chandler estate, owners Free Press Printing company building, $15,000, both covered by insurance. There were also several minor losses by other tenants of the Dreskel-Jupp building amounting to about $10,000. The intense cold made the work of the firemen extremely difficult.

BIG BANK TO OPEN AGAIN.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2.—The creditors of Josiah Morris & Co. met Thursday and agreed to the report of the committee made Monday to allow Mr. Billing to resume business and pay the indebtedness 12½ per cent. in six months, 12½ per cent. in twelve months and 25 per cent. in each six months thereafter until all is paid. There was perfect unanimity of about 300 creditors present and all elsewhere who can be heard from favor the plan. The bank will probably resume before the end of the week. The rumors of attachments in New York have not been verified.

VACCINATE PRISON INMATES.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 2.—Thirteen hundred convicts at the Illinois state penitentiary are being vaccinated at the rate of 200 per day. The prevalence of smallpox in various parts of the state and especially in Chicago caused Warden Murphy to issue orders to this effect. The sixty-two women convicts will be the last to be vaccinated. As the physicians are doing the work thoroughly scores of convicts have sore and swollen arms and the regular work in interfered with to some extent.

BUSINESS POST FOR TOWNE.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 2.—Word has reached Duluth that Senator Towne has accepted the position of general counsel for the New York Liquid Air company. The information comes from a source that leaves little doubt of its authenticity. The same report says that Judge S. H. Moer, of Duluth, will look after the detail legal work of this company, which accounts for his recent removal to the metropolis. One of the conditions of Senator Towne's contract is that he may continue his residence in Minnesota. It is reported that he will spend about half of his time in New York and elsewhere in the interests of the liquid air company and the balance of the time he will be in Duluth. Mr. Towne will continue to make his home in this city.

HAZED BEYOND ENDURANCE.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2.—Rather than to submit to hazing, Claud W. Norton and Harry Powles, cadets at the Wentworth Military academy at Lexington, Mo., ran away from that institution Tuesday night. They were arrested in Kansas City and will be sent back to Lexington. Norton and Powles said they had been hazed by their upper classmen beyond the point of endurance. The boys are fourteen years old.

WOLVES TERRIFY TOWN.

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 2.—A. R. Bliss, nephew of Governor Bliss, arrived here from New Buffalo yesterday with the carcass of a white wolf, one of three he killed there Thursday night, and for which he received the state bounty from the county clerk. It has been known for some time that thirty or forty wolves have been in a piece of timber land a mile east of the town. On several occasions the wolves ventured into the streets of the village. During one week hunters killed five of the animals. The wolves made several attacks on the town and several school children had narrow escapes when returning from school. Of late it has been unsafe to venture on the streets alone after dark. Thursday night the pack came to the outskirts of the village, terrifying women and children. The hunters succeeded in killing several of them. The town is practically in a state of siege, for the wolves are starving and are unusually fierce.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

WEFEL.

Mrs. Charlotte Wefel, of 161 High street, died at 7 o'clock Friday evening, from the infirmities incident to old age. Mrs. Wefel was a native of Germany, but has resided in this city more than fifty years. She was 76 years of age, widely known and highly esteemed. Her husband died in 1874, and the surviving children are Mrs. Eliza Schaper, Mrs. C. Potter, John and August Wefel and Mrs Fred Wefel, of this city; Albert Wefel, of Connorsville, and Edward Wefel, of Rushville.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from Trinity Lutheran church.

ELLSWORTH.

Leona Ellsworth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ellsworth, of Aboit township, died at 11 o'clock Friday morning from pneumonia at the age of 2 months and 8 days. The child was one of twins.

Funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Rekers.—Funeral services of Clement A. Rekers will be held privately from the residence at 8:30 Monday morning, and at 9 o'clock from St. Paul's Catholic church. The pallbearers will be John Grimme, Jared Grimme, August C. Nierman, Martin H. Nierman, Henry G. V. Rekers and Edward Rekers, nephews of the deceased.

Weber.—Funeral services of Elizabeth Weber will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 108 John street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Peter's church.

Katt.—Funeral services of Claus Katt will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 41 Maumee avenue, and at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Dickmeyer.—Funeral services of Reinhard Dickmeyer will be held from the residence, 175 Gay street, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Barnes.—Funeral services of James W. Barnes will be held from the residence, 21 Archer avenue, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R.

Ruch.—Funeral services of Charles Albert Ruch will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 59 East DeWald street.

TWO NEW RECRUITS.

Charles H. Gibson, of this city, and Louis C. Doneldson, of New Haven, have been sworn into the United States military service by Lieutenant Yule at the local recruiting station. Both will go to the regular infantry in the Philippines. They, with three others, will probably leave Monday to join their regiments.

NO ONE WAS KILLED.

Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 2.—An east-bound through passenger train on the Soo line was wrecked at Lafonte, forty miles west, early today. Four coaches left the rails and rolled over on their side. Six passengers were injured, two seriously. All but the latter were able to proceed.

LOCAL LINES.

Judge E. D. Hartman, of Auburn, is in the city.

Judge E. C. Vaughn, of Bluffton, is in Fort Wayne today.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips, of Aboit township—a son.

Miss Hattie Will is recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

Frank Zerbert, of Newark, Ohio, superintendent of motive power of the Baltimore and Ohio, will be the guest of Master Mechanic and Mrs. J. W. Mitten over Sunday.

A pleasant surprise was perpetrated upon Ed Bevelheimer one evening this week in honor of his birthday anniversary. The evening was spent at progressive pedro, and at midnight a dainty lunch was served.

Mrs. John Logan and little daughter, Lulu, left Thursday evening over the Wabash for their home in Texas, after a visit with friends here. The family removed to the southwest sixteen years ago.

Clarence F. Cook, advertising solicitor for the Journal-Gazette, has recovered from an attack of the grip, which confined him to his home since Sunday. Mrs. Cook is now suffering from an attack by that malady.

NATIONAL CELEBRITIES
Declare Peruna to Be The Greatest Catarrh Remedy of The Age.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS, OF SAMOA,
Says: "I can recommend Peruna as one of the very best remedies for catarrh. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers."

Hon. M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides, a great tonic."

U. S. Senator Stephen R. Mallory, Pensacola, Fla., says: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and can recommend it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it."

Hon. Rufus B. Merchant, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer, U. S. Postoffice, Washington, D. C., says: "I take pleasure in commending your tonic, having taken a bottle of Peruna with very beneficial results. It is recommended to me as a very excellent catarrh cure."

Omega Oil

My goodness, how a sprain does hurt! And it isn't the pain alone that is to be dreaded, but the loss of time and wages. There is today many a person with a sprained wrist, elbow, hip, back, knee, or ankle who is unable to work, and is losing many a dollar in wages. What a pity it is that these people won't get a bottle of Omega Oil and cure themselves! Why don't they rub their sprains with this green-colored liniment, and get back to their work again? Maybe they'll try Omega Oil some of these days, and then they'll find out for sure that there's one liniment in the world which can be depended upon to cure sprains, bruises, strains, swellings, and all other bodily aches and pains. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Never take a substitute for Omega Oil. If your druggist persistently refuses to give what you ask for, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.

RETIRING SALE
Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, 85c per ounce
$10.00 Clocks for $5.00.
Ladies' Gold Filled Watch With Elgin Movement, for $7.65
Fine Line of Berry Dishes for $2
Four Piece Silver Tea Set for $4.50
Bread Plates and Cake Baskets $1.50
MY ENTIRE STOCK AT LESS THAN COST.
P. Scherzinger,
THE PIONEER JEWELER. ESTABLISHED 1865.
78 CALHOUN STREET.

THROAT TROUBLES

Will be likely to increase with the coming of colder weather. If that cold starts up again you'd better not waste time. Use **WHITE PINE and TAR COMPOUND** It is always soothing and healing. After the first few doses that raspy feeling in the throat disappears. If you keep on taking the medicine your cough will be cured.

Sold only at

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,

88 Calhoun St. Pharmacists.

You Need Money!

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price!

$5.00 . . .

UPPER AND LOWER SETS OF TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

Room 7, Arcade.

BURKETT & BAKER.

Telephone 627.

Open evenings and Sundays.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

Plumbing AND .... Gas Fitting

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis Street.

'Phone No. 526.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
124 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

CALL ON US.

Best City Flour, $1.00 large sack.
New Raisins, 8c lb.
Fresh Rolled Oats, 2 lbs for 5c.
Oil and Mustard Sardines, 5c can.
Large Lump Starch, 4c lb.
1-lb Package Bird Seed, 5c pack.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
Phone 783. 287 E. Lewis St.
S. GANZER, Proprietor.

DR. P. WHITE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.

Office hours are 9 to 12–1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 575, residence 374.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

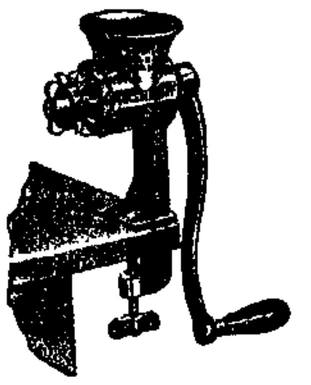
WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY,
PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE UNIVERSAL



FOOD CHOPPER.

IT WILL CUT

Meat and Vegetables COARSE for Hash, Mince Meat, Soups, Stews, Etc.

IT WILL CUT

Meat FINE for Hamburg Steak, Sausage Croquets, Patties, Etc.

IT WILL PULVERIZE

Crackers, Bread Crumbs, Etc.

FOR SALE BY

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

Phone 484. 9 E. Columbia St.
Hardware, Paint and Glass.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

NEW FIRM.

J. K. McCRACKEN.
F. C. McCRACKEN.

J. K. McCRACKEN & SON,

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.
Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

LOST.

LOST—A pair of gold spectacles and case. Finder please leave at Sentinel office and receive reward. 2-2t

LOST—Thursday, gold eyeglass chain, in envelope, marked J. L. Sievert, jeweler; presumably at Hanker's dancing academy. Finder please return to J. L. Sievert, jeweler.

"77"

Breaks up Colds that hang on,

GRIP

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, d-wtf

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. A. B. Trentman is visiting at Indianapolis.

Miss Kathryn Boos, of Huntington, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. G. Erickson left last evening for a visit at Pittsburg.

Mrs. P. F. Smith, of Logansport, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wisehart are at home from a visit at Chicago.

Mrs. John Christen is entertaining Miss Tena Armann, of Lafayette.

Mrs. James T. Callahan is very ill at her home on Brackenridge street.

Mrs. Louis F. Curdes will entertain at progressive pedro on Tuesday next.

Charles Kronthal, of New York, is in the city the guest of Isidore Pottlitzer.

Miss Bessie Eckert and Miss Carrie Craig are the guests of friends at Lima, Ohio.

Mrs. Will Noble entertained a company of ladies at an informal luncheon yesterday.

The L. E. club was charmingly entertained last evening by Mrs. Charles Rabus.

Friends of Miss Sophia Becker enjoyed a quilting bee at her home Friday afternoon.

Miss Hattie Jones entertained at cards last evening in honor of Miss Maude McBride, of Bluffton.

The ladies' society of Emanuel's church was pleasantly entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Brandt.

The First Spiritual society will hold memorial services tomorrow in memory of the late Miss Myrtle Haines.

A family reunion was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. H. O. Crosby in honor of that lady's birthday anniversary.

Kendrick & Bradley, the architects, have been commissioned to draw plans for the new Presbyterian church at Ossian.

Miss Sophia DeWald has issued invitations for a company at cards Monday evening in compliment to Joseph Greene, of Boston.

Mrs. Edward Musliner, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hirsh, left today for her home at Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. D. L. Harding gave a dinner yesterday to a company of Wayne street M. E. church ladies who have chosen the name "Grandmothers' club."

The egg case manufactory of S. N Vail & Co., of this city, has been merged into the Decatur Egg Case company, which has a capital stock of $250,000.

A flag service in honor of the late James W. Barnes was held this afternoon at the residence, 21 Archer avenue, by the ladies of S. W. Stirk circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.

There is little improvement in the condition of Silas McKinney, of East Williams street, and he lies at his home in a very serious condition. Mr. McKinney was injured two weeks ago in falling from a tree which he was trimming. His hip is fractured.

Huntington Herald: "Edward Johnson and Hattie M. Dillon have been granted a marriage license. Mr. Johnson is engaged in the commission business at Fort Wayne and is a brother of August Johnson, of this city. His bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Dillon."

A petition signed by Capt. A. H. Dougall and 300 other citizens of Fort Wayne has been introduced into congress providing for the correction of the military record of Edward Whelan, of the Fourteenth Missouri regiment. The soldier's widow resides in this city and the correction will enable her to obtain a pension.

The marriage of Miss Claudia B Boger and Gustave Haffner, of Spencerville, was solemnized Sunday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boger, in Springfield township. Rev. Schock, of the Spencervile M. E. church, officiated, and an elaborate wedding dinner followed. A number of Fort Wayne friends were present. The couple will reside at Spencerville.

Contractor George Japp and one of his workmen, who are engaged in constructing a bridge over the Aboite river for the Fort Wayne Southwestern railroad, were painfully bruised in an accident yesterday. A guide rope on the derrick broke, allowing a portion of the framework to fall and strikke the men. Mr. Japp received a severe cut across the legs above the knees, and the other gentleman sustained a scalp wound. The injuries are not believed to be serious.

Two hundred tickets were sold to the supper and musicale given last evening by the young ladies of the First Presbyterian church and the evening was highly enjoyed. Contributing to the musical program wer the Haydn quartet, Mrs. H. G. Keegan, Mrs. S. C. Moffat, Miss Mary Ferguson, Miss Carlie Olds, Mrs. William Miles, and the Haydn quartet, with Miss Stella Sweringen and Miss Lillian Mathis as accompanists. The program was one of the most artistic ever given in the city by local talent and more than the $40 pledged to the Visiting Nurse league was realized. The balance will be donated to other charitable organizations.

Stop Coughing

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the cough disappears.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

EXCITING SNOW RACES.

The Amateur Driving club had another good afternoon's sport yesterday and for several hours Washington boulevard was a theater of delightful and exciting sleigh races. It was decidedly pacers' day and the fastest time of the week was made. Frank Gruber, with Red Elgin, was conceded to have carried away the honors. Charlie Centlivre, John Wilkins, George Rabus, Charlie Mac Dougal and other owners of fast roadsters, had their steppers out and the way they scattered snow along the boulevard was a caution to slow coaches. The sport will be repeated this afternoon, but tomorrow no racing will be allowed.

NOW IS NOW HERE.

But tomorrow is nowhere. Now is the time to buy Fox's "Forex" Butter Crackers. They are the best. You've tried the rest, now get Fox's Crackers and you'll stick to them They are the most delicious crackers you ever put between your lips.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

There was no police court this morning.

An express messenger on a Pennsylvania train came in last night and went to the Harmon house for lodging. He took with him his repeating rifle and handed it to the proprietor with the admonition that it was loaded and must not be handled. The night clerk, however, could not restrain his curiosity and picked up the gun and commenced to monkey with it. Presently there was a loud report and the clerk tried to jump through the ceiling as the gun went off. Fortunately there was no one in the way of the bullet, which burried itself in a brick wall. An officer who went to the hotel to see what the racket was notified the messenger that hereafter he must draw the loads from his weapon before depositing it for safe keeping. It is needless to say, though, that it will be perfectly safe in any condition with that clerk in the future.

The police know nothing of a discovery of a cave or cache under the Bixler residence, in Bloomingdale, as reported in this morning's Journal-Gazette. There is not even a cellar under the house and the report that there was a hiding place there for stolen goods was thoroughly investigated and exploded over ten days ago.

A traveling man named Haywood reported that he lost a sample grip from his buggy somewhere on Harrison street last evening.

FOOD IN MEXICO.

American Food, Grape-Nuts, Replaces Native Food.

A gentleman from the City of Mexico, Paul T. Gadsden, writes that himself and some other members of his family could not live comfortably on the ordinary food in Mexico, and after using the native food for some months, finally got into a run down and exhausted condition.

He says: "An American feels most acutely the need in mind and body of some of the invigorating food he has been raised on in the states. Several months ago, when I was particularly feeling the need of some change in food, I noticed Grape-Nuts in the window of one of the large grocery stores here, and remembering how, in the states, some little nieces and nephews had grown fat and healthy on it, almost exclusively, I bought two packages, to see if it succeeded as well with grown up people.

"From that day to this it has never been absent from our table. With us, the exhaustion and enervation caused by this climate and the miserable diet, has entirely disappeared, and we are all in most excellent health, vigor and spirits."

FORT WAYNE RELIEF UNION.

The Relief Union has received during the month of January the following donations: From the Elks' old clothes social, 496 articles of clothing, one and a half bushels of sandwiches and twenty-one loaves of bread; donations of fruit, vegetables, groceries, clothing and forty-five cents in cash from Holton avenue and Hanna street schools; bread, pickles, cheese and cold ham from Royal League banquet; meat from Mrs. Charles Knight; bread from Vienna and Geller bakeries for work-room lunch; nine packages of clothing from individual donors. Eleven families have received clothing, sixteen groceries and five shoes. Have had eighty-five women in the work-room; thirty-five received groceries, forty clothing and ten shoes. Have made twelve new garments, mended 125 garments, made four comforts, sewed twenty pounds of carpet rags. Have had forty nine calls at the office, twenty-seven telephone calls and made eight calls.

Emma Jenkinson, Supt.

MR. M'CURDY HONORED.

A. R. McCurdy, of this city, chaplain of Anthony Wayne post, G. A. R., has been appointed on the staff of Gen. F. V. Green, grand marshal of the inaugural parade at Washington March 4. The appointment is highly pleasing to Mr. McCurdy, but he says he will be unable to be present.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts

AT ELEKTRON HALL.

A lady's and gent's gold watch chain for a prize two-step Thursday, February 7. G. E. orchestra. 2-2t

WANTED.

WANTED—Teams and men Monday morning early at Wilkins Bros.

WANTED—A few boarders in a private family, with use of bath and telephone, at 72 E. Williams St. 2t3

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents in every town to handle our newly patented animal trap; easy sellers; big profits. General Supply Co., 154 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — Elderly gentleman, $150,000, beautiful home, but lonely, will make home happiest place on earth to kind wife. "Bonafide," 771 North Park ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An Idea—A new compound for making washing suds which contains no lye or soap fat would pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney. 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Male Help—Positions under the government; thousands of appointments will be made from the civil service examinations to be held everywhere in March and April; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. Feb 2-9

WANTED—Agents—"Queen Victoria," her life and reign; only complete book; exquisitely illustrated; beautiful life-size photograph with book; $50 per day; exclusive territory; extraordinary terms; extra premiums absolutely free; credit given, freight paid, outfits free. National Publishing Co., (established 1857) Lakeside bldg., Chicago.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Nindo block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—No. 224 West Creighton ave.; nice for small family; $10. Also No. 401 South Hanna St., 8 rooms and barn; reasonable. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; 25 Baker Ave.; 280 W. Berry St.; 6 Lincoln Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Washings to do at home; will call for and deliver same. At 155 Wallace. 19-tf

WANTED—Balky horses to break or will purchase the same. Call at 15 Harrison St., Fort Wayne. 29t6

WANTED—Agents—$100 monthly; new patent metallic bread boards; sample free. W. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Ladies—To do crochet, battenberg and embroidery for us at their homes. Steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago. 1-5-eoe-26t

WANTED — Situation — By young lady; experienced bookkeeper, stenographer and typewriter; best of references. Address A, Gen. Del., Fort Wayne, Ind. 28-6t

WANTED—To buy a second-hand gasoline or steam engine; 4 or 6 horse power; must be in first-class condition. Address W. S. Vought, Rural Route No. 3. 29-eod-3t

WANTED—Widower, 60 years, wants wife who would enjoy home more than society; has $20,000 money, enough for two, besides good business. John R, Box 675, Chicago, Ill. 2-3t

WANTED—Engineers, firemen, machinists and electricians; new 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by examining board of engineers; sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, publisher, St. Louis, Mo. d29-j5-12-19-26-f2-9

WANTED—Lady to travel in Indiana; $50 monthly and all expenses to start; best references required; position permanent; self-addressed envelope for reply. Address, Treasurer MacBrady, 356 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell the (official book) life and work, Queen Victoria; 550 pages, illustrated; price $1.75; big commissions; credit given; freight and outfit free. Write, American Publishing House, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling representative for Indiana to advertise and collect; moderate salary and expenses to start; good route; position permanent, with advancement. Road Manager, 390 Caxton building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Bright man for permanent position advertising and traveling in Indiana; $60 monthly and all expenses to start; advancement; self-addressed envelope for particulars. Edward Wimmer, Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel for old established, reliable house; positively no canvassing required; salary $780 and expenses; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 385 Caxton building, Chicago. 2-9-16-23

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., have first-class girls and good housekeepers wanting places, in or out of city; places waiting for dining room girls out of city; good stenographer wants place. 16-tf

WANTED—Horse and carriage as part payment on a four-room house and lot situated on Pontiac St., near Lafayette; balance in monthly payments to suit the purchaser. Inquire, D. J. Shaw, No. 26 Smith St., phone 368 south. 2t2

WANTED—"Victoria, Queen and Empress," a complete biography and history of her time; four years in preparation; agents wanted, extra terms; freight paid; credit given; outfit now ready; sent free; a great opportunity; write today. Ziegler & Co., 521 Monon Building, Chicago. 26-eod-6t

WANTED—Coins, gold dollars, halves, quarters and $3 pieces, U. S. fractional currency, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c (paper); large U. S. cents and half cents; flying eagle cents 1856; rare old U. S. stamps. A good premium will be paid for any of these. Apply, Dr. J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., upstairs. 12-14 1mo

WANTED—Manager; energetic man to manage branch; old established house; no soliciting; office duties wholly; salary $125 month and extra commissions; yearly engagement; chance rapid advancement for man of ability; experience not necessary; must furnish good references and $800 cash. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Ct. 26-26t

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

FOR

FOR SALE—An upright as new; a bargain. Hurd St.

FOR SALE—Violin, box and mus rack; in first-class condition. Call at or address 58 Nelson St. 26-2-9

FOR SALE—160 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Rollend, Rural route No. 6, city. 1-15 2m d w

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3 Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—New, modern residen on West Washington boulevar only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Ol National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south city; belongs to heirs and must sell it is certainly a bargain. W. E Doud, over Old National bank. 7t

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, wit barn, West Williams street; pave ment paid; only $1,450. W. E Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will sell the Updike residence, 46 Huestis avenue, for Ohio parties, regardless of value. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Meat market; in a good location; doing good business; reason for selling, owner leaving city. Address, 56 Walnut street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 28-6t

FOR SALE—Eighty-one acre farm, suitable for dairy, three miles s. w. of city, near McMaken farm; only $55 per acre. W. E. Doud, over old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, fine, new $500 piano of the best make; have to sell; will even take small monthly payments if necessary. Address Box 14, Sentinel. 2-4t

FOR SALE—New 11 room, thoroughly modern residence, on West Main St., first block east of bridge; will go at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Good 7 room house, with lot 36x149 feet; one block west of Calhoun, between Berry and Brackenridge; $2,600. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Lot, 45 feet front, excellent 9-room house, good barn, on street car line and within one block of Electric Light works; price $1,800, worth $2,400. Call or address L. M. A., 40 Wilt street. 26-tf

FOR SALE—Typewriters; fifty brand new Manhattans at less than half manufacturers' prices; one hundred No. 2 Caligraphs, second-hand in first-class condition, $15, $20 and $25 each. F. S. Webster Co., 141 Madison St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Bargains—3½ acres, 9 room house, fine location, near city; will take city property in part payment. Vacant and improved property in all parts of the city; some good bargains. J. T. Wagner Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St 1-11-1m

FOR SALE—A first-class brick ho on Baker street; must be s. Also two good seven-room hou on Walton Ave. These houses new. Well sell on part payment down; balance monthly payments. Who wants a fine lot on W. Wayne St? Will build for you on these lots. Come and see me and find out particulars. L. F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. 1-3-4t

FOR SALE—Or trade—Land for good city property. One 500 acre tract, good buildings; one 262 acre tract, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, without buildings; one fine 40 acre tract, prepared for 2,000 chickens, and plenty of good buildings; 260 acre tract, with good buildings on; one 3 acre tract, good buildings; one brick hotel of 24 rooms, at Avilla, Ind. All in Allen county, Ind. For further particulars, call on R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., Fort Wayne. 6-26-d&w-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with heat, at 56 Douglas Ave. 2-2t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room. 24 W. Berry St. 1-8-1m

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnishe front rooms at 119 Baker street. 2-3t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with bath and gas. Inquire, West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—A nice front room, wit bath, for single lady or gentleman Inquire, 143 E. Wayne St. 24tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant front room heated; also side room, at 8 Brackenridge St.; terms reasonabl

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, sin or en suite, with privilege of b and board if desired, 15 Clay near Berry.

CELRO

NATURE'S OWN GREATEST

NERVINE

AND VITALIZER

BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

IT A PATENT MEDICINE BUT AN HONEST ONE

CELRO fills no insane asylums with drug wrecks, it inhabits no dens with morphine fiends, it destroys no brains with cocaine and alcohol. It is perfectly harmless, yet prompt and effective in its action, and stands without a peer, the greatest scientific discovery and successful medicine of the century. Leading physicians use Celro in their practice, and hundreds of tributes to its virtues could be published if necessary.

Price, Fifty Cents

CENTURY PHARMACAL CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PELLENS & POLSTER, EXCLUSIVE AGENTS 94 Calhoun St.

Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

ATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1901.

TONIGHT.

ss—Rathbone Sisters.
House Assembly Room—Fort
yne and Butler railroad subsidy
ss meeting.
ic Temple—"Quo Vadis."

cast the groundhog does not
oftener than the weather

only way Fort Wayne can get
itorium is to raise the money
which to build it. Two dollars
will do it.

rs. Nation persists in her pur
inaugurate her anti-saloon
in Chicago she will die fa-
—not for what she did to the
"joints," but for what the sa-
n wicked Chicago do to her.

only generous to hope that no
of the king of Great Britain
ver suffer want of any part of
llions spent to make the
funeral the most stupendous
y hippodrome of all history
een a truly royal display, but
useless to make the dead
memory better beloved or her
re secure.

ess there is much misunder-
of the charges made in the
re of deficiencies in the ac-
f various state institutions.
as been no accusation of dis-
or misappropriation of state
The worst that so far seems
ed is mismanagement and in
nstances extravagance at one
nstitutions, more notably the
ery at Jeffersonville. These
ought to be corrected and the
agitation is likely to result
legislation that will enforce
ewardship.

the late discoveries of
scientists is the fact that
ent Aztecs or Toltecs prac-
art of embalming, or "mum-
the dead. This accords
with their resemblance to
tians in their architecture.
mmies found in Arizona are
or specimens and the Ari-
s do not compare favorably
great structures of Egypt.
is a resemblance highly
ve of kinship between the
ch left them to mark the
most ancient civilization.

anna-Payne shipping sub-
is a scheme of plunder on
scale as to almost make it
ectable. But at the pres-
its standing is sufficiently
o nurture the hope that it
defeated. The proposition
few big shipping interests
inter-related closely with
interests in a position to
asury of nearly $200,-
not strike many
having any good side whatever. If it will foster American shipping at all it will foster it as a monopoly which, with its various connections with other monopolistic interests, will place a few enormously rich men in absolute control of the commerce, both railroad and maritime, throughout the United States. The viciousness of the measure may be well understood from the fact that some of its most strenuous opponents are republicans.

The Cubans may not sufficiently recognize it, but it is nevertheless a fact that the old Cuban debt, which is held in Europe, casts a deep shadow over their future. It may be said that in equity they are not bound by financial obligations created in their name by Spain. However this might be decided in the abstract, it is generally believed that the holders of these bonds—amounting to millions—are only awaiting the "psychological moment" to present them, and to present them in such a manner that Cuba will have to do something about them. If this question should be presented in a sufficiently emphatic form, as is by no means impossible, Cuba would be face to face with a problem which would make her value the friendship of the United States more highly than she now seems disposed to do.

No greater humiliation could come to this good city than failure of the auditorium project now so propitiously launched. It would be proof of but coarse respect for ourselves, would lower us in the esteem of all the country round and do injury to the material interests of the city. We have pretty thoroughly advertised to ourselves and all the world beside how badly off we are from want of such a building and along with that have set forth some well said things respecting our eminence among cities, our wealth, our culture, our civic pride, our progressiveness and, finally, our determination to build an auditorium. There is virtue in an honest boast, but the trumpet of self-praise makes not good music unless it sing the truth. Since we have chosen to ornament our fame according to our own devices we must make good all that we have said. This auditorium matter just at present symbolizes the spirit of Fort Wayne. If we build it we shall make truth of the boasting we have done. If we do not build it our conceit will be ridiculed and our self-respect put to shame. So that we must not only have the auditorium because we need it for itself, but also because it has become vital on some sentimental accounts. There is but one way to get the auditorium and at the same time get out of the hole and that is to pay, pay, pay.

STATE CHARITIES REPORT.

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

One of the most meritorious and valuable laws enacted by the legislature of 1889 was that creating the board of state charities. Fortunately those selected for the original board were filled with the spirit of the work, and their successors have sustained the record of its earlier years. By its careful oversight of the wards of the state and the public institutions where they are maintained, great good has been done the unfortunates and there has been a lessening of expense. By its careful study of conditions, and the suggestions made therefrom, have come many notable improvements and a number of the laws that attracted favorable attention to Indiana.

Year after year its reports present valuable studies of the conditions of dependency in this state. An earnest effort is made to get at the facts. Knowing the truth, it is possible to suggest remedies. The eleventh annual report is worth careful reading. The work of the state institutions is noted, and also the progress they have made. The county institutions, poor asylums, jails and orphans' homes have their condition described and their needs given. The official relief of the out-door poor is discussed at length, and carefully prepared figures are given concerning the extent of relief-giving in each township in the state. Work among the dependent children shows how these little ones are supplied with homes and carefully supervised, while at the same time the public is relieved of their support. The work of boards of guardians and of the truant officers are factors in this work for society. All these are part of the social problem we have to solve. It is necessary to study it all that we may be prepared to decide what to do with certain portions of the question. To secure the best results, it is necessary that intelligent supervision be given it. It makes no difference whether it be the criminal, the defective or the unfortunate—we can care for them and we should, in the best and wisest way.

But why do these classes exist? There is some reason. The causes that made them public charges still operate on others. The freedom of feeble-minded women is a guarantee of another generation of mental defectives who will need the state's care. The neglect of dependent children weakens our social fabric and promises a continuing public expense. The unrestricted aid given by the township trustee tends to pauperize our people. While we are caring for the charges we have, we can and should, in some measure, prevent the repetition of this. Prevention should be our aim. By it, there could be a considerable lessening of misery, degeneracy and expense.

Although we are told that there were 27,464 inmates in our jails last year, the figures given show that there has been a comparatively little increase in the past few years in our state penal institutions, in proportion to our population. Epilepsy feeble-mindedness and insanity are forms of nervous diseases that require treatment, care and segregation. There is in children of persons affected with such diseases a tendency to some form of nervous disorder. From the figures given, there seems to be no evidence of increase in the proportionate number of insane in Indiana in the past twenty years. More and more of the feeble-minded are cared for and trained and are becoming useful, and their safety is a guarantee against future burdens through their descendants.

For a number of years the board of state charities has studied the problems of official poor relief. The results of its studies have been formulated as laws. The showing concerning township poor relief is remarkable. In six years there has been a reduction from $630,168.79 to $202,956.22, which is $420,212.57 or over 66 percent. There has been an equally striking reduction in the number of persons aided, a general lessening in the tax levy for poor purposes. Notwithstanding all these reductions, there has been a decrease in the poor asylum population and no gain in the number of dependent children. With all this reduction we are assured that no injustice has been done any needy person. There is yet much to be done in the care of the unfortunate and dependent. There is more to be done that is preventive. We would encourage the board of state charities in the great work it has to do.

JOHN KUHNS DEJECTED.

Churubusco, Ind., Feb. 2.—There is no doubt but that John Kuhns, the brother of Marvin, is at his home near here, where he proposes to stay. He attributes the capture of his brother to over-confidence and the fact he is generally a heavy sleeper and not easily aroused when assured of safety. The capture of Marvin has upset the plans of the Kuhns brothers, who were on their way west to remain. John is much discouraged and bears a dejected look. He admits that the authorities want him, but he says he will not be taken, and he will remain in hiding. He has shaved off his moustache, and he keeps under cover, save with neighbors and friends whom he knows will protect him.

Architect Riedel is preparing plans for a new residence for Christian Brand, of 152 Wallace street.

TO BE ENLARGED

SCOPE OF PLANS TO IMPROVE WINONA.

MUCH LAND HAS BEEN ADDED

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IS AMONG ADDITIONS.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Warsaw, Feb. 2.—The directors of the Winona Assembly association have added 155 acres to their grounds, 135 acres of which were bought recently of the Beyer Bros. for $16,500, the other twenty acres having been acquired at the close of the season last fall. This land adjoins the assembly grounds on the east and south and gives the association 417 acres.

Ninety of the 135 acres, which includes the tract on which "Chicago Hill" is located, will be used for cottage purposes. The other forty-five will be used for growing fruits and vegetables for the boys' industrial school which the directors plan to establish. As a feature of the school the assembly management hopes to induce Andrew Carnegie to give a library and a fund for its maintenance. A month ago the late Governor Mount, one of the directors, accompanied by General Manager Sol C. Dickey, went to New York to confer with Mr. Carnegie in regard to the library. While he made them no definite promises, both Governor Mount and Manager Dickey felt that if the directors were successful in founding the school Mr. Carnegie would provide the library and building.

Kosciusko county, in which the assembly grounds are located, will be asked to give $50,000 towards the school and the assembly will add $50.000.

The new Moody memorial building, the gift of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, is almost completed. It has sixty-five large sleeping rooms and a large dining room and reception parlor. The directors are also considering the project of establishing a manual training school.

BREAKING UP A CLUB.

Kokomo, Ind., Feb. 2.—Bussiaville, this county, has a saloon war, the result of an inquiry conducted by Prosecutor Willitts. Carey Bishop and Amos Robinson, bartenders at the John R. Mason saloon, are under arrest, and warrants have been issued for twenty-five club men. It is alleged that a retail saloon is being conducted without license, under the guise of a social club. Robinson one of the men under arrest, is an applicant for a license before the county commissioners, and a remonstrance is being circulated under the provisions of the Nicholson law. The members of the club for whom warrants have been issued belong to prominent families, and the wholesale prosecution is causing an exciting time in the town.

BANKRUPTCY OF SMITH BROS

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 2.—The creditors of Smith Bros., the Wabash contractors, who filed a petition in bankruptcy Wednesday, will hold a meeting here February 13 to select an assignee, and consider the claims submitted. The direct liabilities are nearly $25,000, and the assets are only half of that sum. The only preferred creditor is the Etna Life Insurance company, which holds a blanket mortgage for $5,000 on all the property of the bankrupts. When this is satisfied, and the brothers are allowed $600 each exemption, there will be $6,000 left to pay nearly $20,000 in debts and the court costs. The three Wabash banks hold paper of the firm unsecured aggregating nearly $4,000, and local capitalists are in for several thousand more.

BODY HAS OUTGROWN MIND

Portland, Ind., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Anna Hammell is working to secure the release of her son, Willie Hammell, who is now confined in the Mercer county (O.) jail at Celina, charged with forgery. She has all along maintained that her boy is mentally unbalanced. Young Hammell's body seems to have grown in excess of his mind, he being six feet tall and not yet sixteen years old.

KAHLENBECK'S PAROLE ENDED.

Huntington, Ind., Feb. 2.—Carl Lewis, an officer at the penitentiary, came here yesterday and took Jacob Kahlenbeck into custody, and he will be returned to Michigan City. Kahlenbeck was given a life sentence some years ago for murdering a Jew peddler named Lorenz. One year ago Kahlenbeck was paroled to permit him to come home to die. He regained his health and reports have been current for some time that he has been seen alone in secluded places, with a revolver, and that he has accosted people with threatening remarks, his manner indicating that he was bent on committing crime. People in his neighborhood have been afraid to be out alone at night.

KNOCKED WOMAN DOWN.

Union City, Ind., Feb. 2.—Thursday and man and woman, both well dressed, and each apparently aged 20 years, arrived in this city over the Dayton and Union City railroad. The man roughly pushed the woman off the car steps, struck her several times with his fists, and knocked her down, she falling insensible in the snow. The crowd assaulted the man, knocked him down, and would have given him a severe beating if the woman had not begged that he be spared. She refused to make a charge against him and the couple left for Indianapolis.

HURLED THIRTY FEET.

Elwood, Ind., Feb. 2.—Lake Ross, aged 13, son of Charles Ross, of the Cottage hotel, in letting loose of a rapidly moving street car to which he had been holding and skating, was thrown through the air thirty feet, striking against the curbstone and breaking his hip. The accident will cripple him for life.

SAYS CARRIE IS CRAZY.

Kokomo, Ind., Feb. 2.—"Sister Carrie is sixty-two years old and crazy," was the remark of James R. Nation, of Sycamore, this county, who came to town to learn the latest performance of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nation, the Kansas saloon wrecker. "I visited their home at Medicine Bow recently," continued Captain Nation, "and she was whetting for a fight then. She is a good woman who has started out to reform the world with an ax."

Mrs. Nation is an Indiana woman, having formerly lived in Henry county, where Mr. Nation was for a time connected with the newspaper business in Knightstown and New Castle.

"I came to town to hear the news of her," continued Captain Nation. "No news is bad news. If she has not smashed something or been smashed every day it is a sure thing that she is either sick or in jail."

A CAUSE OF HEADACHE.

One Very Common Cause Generally Overlooked.

Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some organ, and the cause of the headache is difficult to locate because so many diseases have headache as a prominent symptom; derangement of the stomach and liver, heart trouble kidney disease, lung trouble, eye strain or ill fitting glasses all produce headaches and if we could always locate the organ which is at fault the cure of obstinate headaches would be a much simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat; when the headache is located in back of head and neck it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach or liver.

At any rate catarrh is the most common cause of such headaches and the cure of the catarrh causes a prompt disappearance of the headaches.

There is at present no treatment for catarrh so convenient and effective as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new internal remedy in tablet form, composed of antiseptics like Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Blood Root which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the system throuh the natural channels.

Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent school teacher in one of our normal schools, speaks of her experience with catarrhal headaches and eulogizes Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for them. She says: "I suffered daily from severe frontal headache and pain in the back of the eyes, at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I had suffered from catarrh, more or less for years, but never thought it was the cause of my headaches, but finally became convinced that such was the case because the headaches were always worse whenever I had a cold or fresh attack of catarrh.

"Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure and after using a few fifty cent boxes which I procured from my druggist I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had gone for good"

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at fifty cents per package, under the guarantee of the proprietors that they contain absolutely no cocaine (found in so many catarrh cures) no opium (so common in cheap cough cures) nor any harmful drug. They contain simply the wholesome antiseptics necessary to destroy and drive from the system the germs of catarrhal disease.

COOL YOUR BLOOD

In All Cases of Itching Burning and Scaly Humors with

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Of all the remedies for cooling and cleansing the blood and circulating fluids of itching, burning, scaly humors, none approach, in specific action, the wonderful properties of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. It neutralizes and resolves away (hence its name, Resolvent) scrofulous, inherited, and other humors, which float in the blood, and which give rise to swellings of the glands, pains in the bones, and torturing, disfiguring eruptions of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT extends its cooling, purifying influence by means of the pores to the surface of the skin, allaying irritation, inflammation, itching, and burning, and soothing external humors, because of its power to neutralize HUMOR-GERMS which float in the blood and circulating fluids. It exerts a purifying influence upon the bowels, liver, and kidneys, thus removing a common cause of yellow, mothy, greasy skin, and more or less of pimples, blotches, and blackheads. Many forms of debility, for which no cause can be discovered, are due to the presence of humors in the blood, bones, and fluids. CUTICURA RESOLVENT possesses, in the highest degree, *humor expelling properties*, and at the same time acts as a gentle aperient, diuretic, and digestive. It promotes the general health, while insuring the expulsion of humors which manifest themselves in the obscure forms of rheumatism, gout, kidney pains, and liver troubles.

Mothers are assured of the absolute purity of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and its freedom from any ingredient that is in the least objectionable in action, taste or odor. It is therefore readily taken by children of all ages and conditions, and should be freely given on the first appearance of humors, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary. It is also a mother's remedy, regulating and strengthening the maternal functions, while purifying the system of ulcerative weaknesses and humors.

It is economy to take it on every occasion possible, while using warm baths of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal externally, as the readiest means of insuring speedy, permanent, and economical cures, and realizing that greatest of human blessings, "a skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, $1.25,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

AT

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

Our Big Clearance Sale

HAS CLOSED

But Not the Bargain Season.

We have many lines of goods which must be closed out before our inventory is taken the last of this month.

We are Going to Make February an Interesting Month

For purchasers of everything in the Dry Goods line. With low prices prevailing throughout the store and special bargain prices on many lines, we are, in addition, going to include the

Green Trading Stamp

With every cash purchase.

These are inducements which we are sure will make the Wayne a busy place for the next few weeks.

Wayne Dry Goods Company...

MASS MEETING!

—OF—

WAYNE - TOWNSHIP - VOTERS,

AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, NEW COURT HOUSE,

Saturday Evening, Feb. 2, 1901, at 8 o'clock.

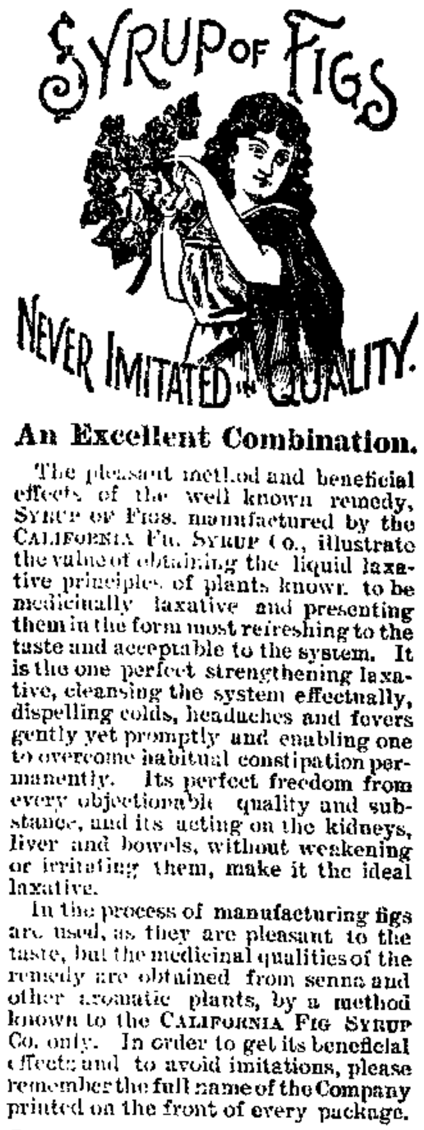
This public meeting has been arranged for the purpose of presenting the merits of the coming FORT WAYNE & BUTLER RAILROAD election to the voters of Wayne township.

Every citizen, be he laboring man, a business man or a professional man, who is interested in the future welfare of Fort Wayne, is invited to be present.

Bring a friend or neighbor with you.

The result of Tuesday's election means much to you and more to the city of Fort Wayne.

Show your interest by your presence on SATURDAY EVENING.



An Excellent Combination.

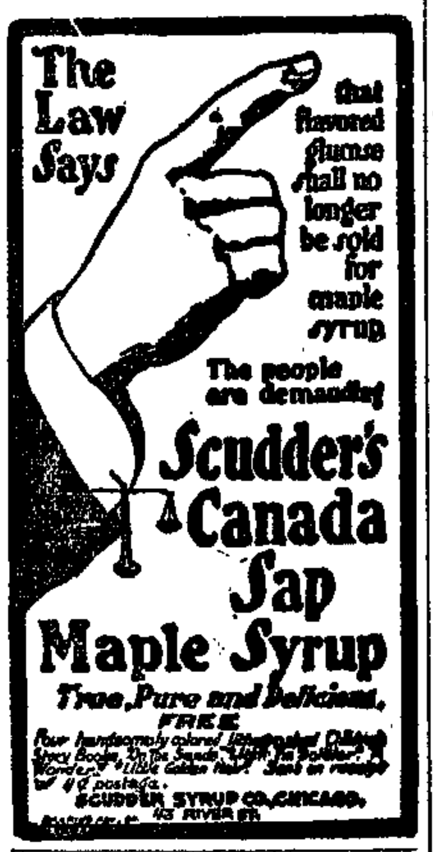
The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL

If I had Grip I would use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nervine.
Sold at all Druggists.


The Law Says that flavored glucose shall no longer be sold for maple syrup
The people are demanding
Scudder's Canada Sap Maple Syrup
True, Pure and Delicious.
FREE
Scudder Syrup Co., Chicago.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.

INTO AN AMBUSH

FILIPINOS SLAY SEVERAL AMERICANS.

THE REBELS WELL ARMED

FIVE OF THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY KILLED.

REBELS WERE DRIVEN AWAY

IT IS BELIEVED THEY HAD HEAVY LOSSES.

Manila, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Hicken and a detachment of thirty of company M, Forty-fourth regiment, while crossing a river Tuesday night, were surprised by insurgents gathered at Fiesta San Luca, island of Cebu. They were attacked in front and on both flanks by a hundred rifles and more bolomen. Five Americans were killed, four were wounded and two are missing.

The insurgent loss is believed to have been heavy. Captain Malley, with a detachment, reinforced Lieutenant Hicken. They recovered some bodies, which were mutilated.

Additional detachments were sent and are attempting to surround the insurgents.

HAND IS HORRIBLY MANGLED

PHILIP ANSCHUTZ MEETS WITH MISFORTUNE.

Member Was Crushed in a Press at a Columbit Street Establishment—Other Acidents.

Philip Anschutz, a press feeder at the factory of the Archer, Sprague, Vernon company, on East Columbia street, had his left hand badly mangled by an accident at that establishment this morning.

Anschutz was operating a press and reached beneath it to catch a sheet of paper which had fallen through. His left hand was caught by the machinery and the injury is of an extensive character. The flesh fora surface of four square inches was torn from the back of the hand, the bones of the second and third fingers are crushed and the nails torn from them, while upon the inside of the fingers and the palm of the hand are extensive and deep cuts.

Dr. E. A. Crull was at once called and ordered the patient removed to Hope hospital, where he dressed the injury. It was necessary to take a large number of stitches in order to close the wounds, and while the injuries are extensive Dr. Crull believes it will be possible to save the hand.

Anschutz is about 20 years of age and came to the city a short time ago from Van Wert, O. He boards on West Main street.

TWO FALL IN A STREET DUEL.

Madisonville, Ky., Feb. 2.—Deputy City Marshal Cliff Slaton and Otie Ferguson were killed in a street duel here yesterday afternoon. Ferguson was on his mule, intoxicated, and had started home swearing that he could not be arrested. When Slaton called on him to surrender Ferguson opened fire. The fight lasted for several minutes. The officer was the first to fall, but just as he received his death wound he managed to get a bead on Ferguson, who fell a second later than the officer and died later in the evening. The shooting created the wildest excitement, from which the town has not yet recovered.

IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

Four affidavits have been filed in Huser's court, but as the parties have not yet been arrested the names are withheld. One affidavit charges trespass, another hunting without permission from owner of the land hunted upon, another shooting quail out of season, and another obstructing the public highway. Arrests will be made on Monday.

Woodburn will be treated to another social convulsion. Another batch of affidavits is being prepared for the benefit of the festive Woodburnites, and they will have their next inning in Bullerman's court.

Justice Tancey has purchased the old judge's desk and railing formerly in use in the circuit court room. He will place the same in his office and will soon have the swellest justice mill on the pike.

The Walther league of Zion's Lutheran church is preparing to give an entertainment next Friday evening, February 8, at the hall on Creighton avenue. The program, which is not yet f[illegible]y made up, will include two "Der Amerkamer in Der Alten Heimaht" and "Die Beiden Mauer." There will also be several musical numbers, overtures by orchestra, picolo solo, vocal solos, duets and quartets, recitations, dialogues, etc. Former entertainments given by the league were very enjoyable affairs and it is the aim of the gentlemen having the coming event in charge to make it more interesting than any yet given.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Coe O. Applegate and Rosa P. Mettert.

LOCAL LINES.

T. N. Roach has returned from a business visit to Chicago.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Eicks will spend Sunday with his parents in Jackson township.

W. A. Hall was called to Columbus today by the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. E. A. Johnson, who is dying of consumption.

A special train on the Wabash tomorrow will take 100 Knights of Columbus from this city to Logansport, where a new lodge of the order will be instituted.

A large number of Fort Wayne attorneys will attend the meeting of the State Bar association at Indianapolis which commences next Monday. Quite a number will leave for the capital city tomorrow evening.

GIVING HIM A RAISE.

1—Erastus—Well, ef it ain' hahd luck to strike a hen house wif a doah so high up.

2—Old Rover—As I live, another chicken thief!

3—Bang! !

4—Erastus—Dars nuffin laik beginnin' de New Yeah wif a raise, no, indeed.

An Episcopal congregation in Philadelphia has decided to hold services which for originality beat all records. The congregation is composed in part of Germans, whose language will be used in a short address to precede the English sermon. The Lord's prayer and the creed will be recited aloud and the psalms read in both languages at the same [illegible]

BURIED IN WEDDING GOWN.

Richmond, Ind., Feb. 2.—The late Mrs. John Roling was buried Thursday afternoon in the wedding gown which she wore thirty-four years ago. It was a lilac silk with silk shawl to match.

THE BEST TEST

Is the Service and Experience of Years.

The best soldier is not the new recruit of a few months service.

The best mechanic is not the apprentice, and the best man in the line is he who has been tried by years of service and experience.

This is not only true of men, but of nearly everything else, and especially is it true of medicines for disease. New remedies must be thoroughly tested and their merit established beyond question before the intelligent public will put faith in them.

There are not many remedies which have stood the test of ten years and continued to increase in popularity each year, but this is true of the Pyramid Pile Cure, and it is the only pile cure that has stood this test, and among the many popular medicines on the market it is the only one which can be said to have no competitor; its sale has steadily increased from year to year and this result has been not so much because of judicious advertising as because it has been recommended by word of mouth from one cured sufferer to another.

Piles is supposed to be caused in most cases by a sedentary life and lack of exercise, but it generally comes without any apparent excuse and often people who live an active outdoor life are victims of the disease. A case in point is that of James Creeden, a lumberman and teamster in Northern Michigan. He says: "I suffered for eight or nine years from itching and protruding piles, sometimes so severely that I could scarcely walk. Then I would get better for a week or two, but the trouble always returned. I could not afford the expense of an operation and endured the disease until I was advised by my mother, who lived in Manistee, to give the Pyramid Pile Cure a trial.

"I had never heard of it, but when I went to town I asked my druggist about it and he told me he had sold it for years and never had a complaint of its failure to cure piles.

"I bought a package and found not only relief, but a permanent cure, after several weeks' regular use.

"One of the best things about the Pyramid Pile Cure I found to be its convenience, being in suppository form and used at night. It did not interfere with my daily work and is simple and painless."

All druggists in the United States and Canada sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents per package.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

To The Voters

—OF—

Wayne Township:

On next Tuesday you will be asked to exercise your privilege of voting upon a matter which means much to you, to your neighbors, to Fort Wayne. The proposal to vote a subsidy of $100,000 to the Fort Wayne and Butler railway, in consideration of the construction of the line, to form a link which gives the Wabash a new through line, is before you. It has been discussed more or less for some weeks, but we deem it proper that everyone interested in the growth of Fort Wayne should be fully informed upon the matter, and, therefore, respectfully call your attention to a few facts.

The men who are trying to secure the construction of the Butler line and the location of the division point and shops of the Wabash here are not strange adventurers nor wanderers within the city gates. They are all men with large interests in the city, representing all the wholesale houses, so dependent upon good railroad facilities and wider markets for their prosperity, and it must be remembered that their prosperity goes hand in hand with the prosperity of everyone else living here, doing business here, or owning property here. They are not men who are here today and will be gone tomorrow. They are all at such an age that it may be reasonably expected that they will live for twenty, thirty or forty years, and they expect to live those years in Fort Wayne. Their interests are the interests of Fort Wayne, and the people know them too well to think they would sacrifice the city's or their neighbor's welfare for their own gain.

The granting of this subsidy implies a contract that binds the Wabash [illegible] to build a of railroad from here to Butler, to locate a division terminal and main shops here. If evidence were needed to prove that this is neither a wild-cat scheme nor a plan to reap private gain without regard to consequences, it would be furnished in the precautions taken by the committee to safeguard the interests of Fort Wayne. The contract stipulating expressly that the Wabash company **SHALL CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP**—not **MAY** construct, but **SHALL CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP**, not in Adams or any other township. And if the contract itself were not specific enough, the statutes of Indiana secure the township against loss, for the law provides that the county auditor and county treasurer **SHALL SUSPEND THE** collection of the tax levied until the railroad **SHALL HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY** located in the township, and until the company has expended an amount of money **IN THE TOWNSHIP** equal to the sum donated. These provisions apply to the first $50,000.

Now, as to the second $50,000, the petition says that $50,000 **SHALL BE EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTING AND ENLARGING SHOPS** for building and repairing locomotives and enlarging yards, and the terms are even so explicit as to define the character of the shop building and how they shall be constructed.

The fair-minded man will see readily that there is no way open for the township to be a loser by the transaction. The petition and the Indiana statutes together ought to be conclusive evidence that the money will be expended in the interests of the city, and that the railroad company must give value received. No one has yet questioned the desirability of the acquisition of this road or the shops that are to come with it, but there has been some evidence of a disposition to question whether the terms will be carried out. This criticism proceeds from lack of acquaintance with the conditions of the proposed grant and ignorance of the laws, for both amply guard the city. As further evidence that there can be no evading the terms of the grant, it may be cited that the construction of the road must be begun within one year; but the Wabash will not wait for the limit, for in order to be of value the line must be built within the next few months and will, in all probability, be in operation even before the limit set by the statutes for the commencement of the work expires.

The Wabash stockholders have been called to meet on March 19, to vote upon several propositions, one of which is the construction of the Fort Wayne and Butler link. If the people vote this subidy there will be no doubt what the stockholders will do. If the subsidy proposition is rejected the stockholders may take it as an expression of ill-will. In such case the most likely thing they would do would be to buy in the Eel River road and make it their main line. That would mean, beyond all doubt, the removal of the shops now located here to Peru, for without the Butler link, Fort Wayne is too far out of the way and the cost of bringing engines and transporting material here too great to make the continuance of the system advisable or wise. If the Butler link is abandoned we shall have to fight to retain our present shops, and with but poor prospects of success. If the link is built Fort Wayne will be the most central point on the system and the location of the shops here will be a matter of economy, and economy is the ruling factor in railroads as in other business.

The Butler line could be of no use to anyone else but the Wabash. About twenty-eight miles in length, it is but a connecting link between the line from Detroit to Butler, and the line that now runs from Toledo to Kansas City. Now all the immense volume of traffic pouring out of Detroit to the west does not come near Fort Wayne. With the Butler link all of this trade would pass through this city. Fort Wayne will then be on the main line of one of the largest trunk lines of the country. Remember, too, the Wabash is a growing road. It has been advancing probably more rapidly than any other during the past two or three years, and its future has still greater things in store. When the dream of one vast trans-continental line is realized it is confidently predicted that the Wabash will form a part of it. If this proves true what a proud position Fort Wayne will occupy, and what a future will be before her.

That Fort Wayne will be a division point is practically certain. It will be the main point between Detroit and Tilton, 153 miles from the one and 155 miles from the other. The long 200 mile divisions have not proven a success, for the reason that such long runs are exhaustive to the trainmen. And the fact that the other great trunk lines have not adopted that system is proof of the fact that the 150-mile division is the thing of the future. Fort Wayne's location, therefore, makes it the logical terminal point. This is an important matter that railroad men must not lose sight of, for the reason that opportunities for trainmen are much more limited now than they [illegible] in the past. [illegible] was a when a trainman, a conductor, an engineer or a man in any branch of the service, who lost his position on one road, could go to seven other companies in Fort Wayne and apply for a position. Now there are practically only four. The Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Richmond roads are now controlled by the Pennsylvania, and a railroad man over the age of 28 or 30 years who loses a position cannot get employment on any one of the three, owing to the Pennsylvania age limit. The addition of a new trunk line with division headquarters to Fort Wayne will afford the man who loses his position on the Nickel Plate or Pennsylvania an opportunity to secure other employment in the service without removing from the city. The Wabash has no age restrictions. There are now but two large railway systems in Fort Wayne; with the Butler link there will be three. If a Nickel Plate trainman now loses his position and happens to be past the Pennsylvania age limit there is no alternative for him but to leave the city, sell his little home, if he has one, at a sacrifice, and go elsewhere. You railroad man with a home, if you lose your position next summer, would you care to sacrifice your home, sell it for less than you paid for it, because you could not get work on the Pennsylvania and had to go to Peru, or Detroit, or Chicago? Does it not appeal to your reason that if the Wabash has headquarters here for its main line and no red tape as to age restrictions, that you will stand a better chance?

Let it be remembered that the Wabash has asked for nothing. The members of this committee knew that the Wabash was seeking a new route, and we believed that the Butler-Fort Wayne cut-off offered a good solution of the question. We wanted the Wabash to build it, and we asked the company to accept a subsidy from Wayne township to encourage the plan. We wanted the Wabash to give us its main line, and the published notice of a stockholders' meeting to be held March 19 to consider this project shows that the plan has been proposed by the officers of the company and merely lacks official approval by the stockholders. That approval will not be withheld if this subsidy is voted. If it is not voted it will release the Wabash from any obligations it might feel toward Fort Wayne. The sum asked for is not a great amount, in the eyes of a great corporation like the Wabash, but the carrying of an election by a great majority would be an expression of good will and would impel the company to an acknowledgment that would be tangible and profitable in its results to Fort Wayne. It would mean more to the city than many of our people believe.

This is one of the opportunities that come once in a generation. An opportunity once lost can never be regained, as we know to our sorrow. Some years ago some of our people thought, while the B. & O. railway was building, that it would have to come to Fort Wayne, regardless of our disposition towards it, but the size and location of the city did not actuate the company, and that great trunk line went elsewhere and built up towns that are a standing monument to Fort Wayne's lost opportunities. This is the first opportunity we have had in many years to bring large shops to Fort Wayne and it will not do to neglect it. If we do we will regret it as we now regret the loss of the B. & O. That sad event proved that great trunk lines which handle a large amount of through business are not dependent upon this city or that.

No one questions the benefit this line would be to Fort Wayne. Hence, why should any man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, or any property owner, the value of whose holdings is dependent upon the growth of the city, or the business man whose welfare is dependent upon the same contingency, hesitate to clinch a good thing by voting for the subsidy? In 1888 Wayne township voted a subsidy of $200,000 to the Ohio, Indiana and Missouri railway, which was a project on paper. This before us now is no visionary scheme, but a tangible proposition, the fulfillment of which is absolutely certain, by a company that is willing to carry out its pledges.

Fort Wayne needs railroads. Her future depends upon them. Some years ago we had several large factories, which were forced to leave here to get closer to the timbered country. As years go by more of these industries depending upon timber supply will go from us, and more and more we shall have to depend upon the railroads. Hence it is of the gravest importance that no cold water be thrown on any plan for the building of a railroad, particularly one that opens up such a promising field as this does.

The construction of this line, the creation here of a division point and the establishment of large shops means the addition of at least 500 families to the population of Fort Wayne. They will bring more in their train, naturally, and here we shall find confronting us a demand for five or six hundred new houses. What does that mean to the owner of real estate, to the contractor employ[illegible] men, to the carpenter, the [illegible]terer, the plumber and g[illegible] all the men employed in the [illegible]ing trades? Is there anyone w[illegible] cannot see the advantage?

It has been urged that the Wabash railroad company has a poor passenger station in Fort Wayne. Why should it erect a palatial building on a branch line, such as the Toledo line is? Make this the main line and the Wabash will be compelled to enlarge its depot facilities, and the result will be a station that will adorn Fort Wayne.

The criticisms levelled at the subsidy project so far have come largely from men who, strange to say, have in the past been on record as in favor of subsidies. No doubt their motives when they worked and voted for subsidies in the past were upright and honorable.

This is a project that appeals with peculiar force to the young men. They must consider not only the present, but the future. Fort Wayne's growth means a good future for them, and growth must come by way of the railroad, the greatest developer of modern progress. The success of this proposition depends entirely upon individual effort. There is no campaign fund, no selfish motive involved. We are business men who are anxious to build up Fort Wayne for our own and our neighbors' interests. We are not to receive this money, but only to act as trustees for the people and for the Wabash railway. If that company fulfills those conditions the money will be turned over to it. We want to see new avenues of employment opened to our working men, for when the working man prospers we all prosper. We want to see **COMPETITION FOR LABOR**, so labor will command a better price. We want to see the jobs hunting the boilermaker, the machinist, the car builder, and every other workman, instead of seeing two men seeking every job. For that reason we want the Wabash division point and the Wabash shops in Fort Wayne.

Now, a word as to the cost of this subsidy as it affects other railroads. As explained some weeks ago in the Journal-Gazette, the levy amounts to but 38 cents on the $100 valuation. The total appraised value of railroad property in Wayne township is $1,516,725, divided as follows:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	$831,995
Nickel Plate	273,515
Wabash	265,415
Lake Shore	34,110
Grand Rapids	25,800
Lake Erie	80,380
Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western	5,010

The Pennsylvania's share of the subsidy would be $3,161.58, and the aggregate sum the railroads would be called upon to pay would be $5,763.56, a small portion of the whole amount. This much the Pennsylvanit alone would get back in a very short time through the increased transfer business that would come with the building of the Butler link.

It is argued that the Pennsylvania has never been granted a subsidy. Certainly not, in cash, but that company has received the equivalent of a cash subsidy in the valuable real estate it has been given. The ground on which the depot, freight houses and portions of the shops are located was donated to the company, and several other large tracts of valuable property were either donated or sold for merely nominal sums to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. Besides, by the absorption of the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Richmond roads, the Pennsylvania profited by the $200,000 cash bonuses voted to those roads by Wayne township. So, really, we see no reason why the Pennsylvania company should complain or seek to block the way to Fort Wayne's growth and the opening of new avenues of employement to Fort Wayne labor.

The Wabash shops and division point once located here will not be moved. The Wabash has done with shifting and its policy now and henceforth is, as has been amply demonstrated, stability and fixability.

Respectfully submit these facts to the attention of the voters of Wayne township.

R. H. CARNAHAN, Wholesale Boots and Shoes,
E. H. COOMBS, Wholesale Iron,
CHARLES FALK, Wholesale Notions,
DR. W. O. GROSS, Wholesale Drugs,
F. L. JONES, Troy Laundry,
ERNEST W. COOK, Sec'y Allen Co. Loan & Savings Ass'n,
B. PAUL MOSSMAN, Wholesale Iron,
W. F. MOELLERING, Wholesale Grocer,
H. F. MOELLERING, Wholesale Grocer,
ROBERT MILLARD, Wholesale Grocer,
F. L. SMOCK, Wholesale Grocer,
VAN B. PERRINE, Wholesale Lumber,
M. C. MACDOUGAL, Waist Factory,
R. W. T. DE WALD, Wholesale Dry Goods,
W. H. OLDS, Mgr. Olds Wagon Works,
B. F. HARPER,
L. C. HUNTER,
JOHN W. WHITE,
CHARLES W. [illegible]

, PARIS, 1900

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

Always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious and nutritious.

The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package.

TRADE-MARK.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headache, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.

PELLENS & POLSTER.

Skates

...AT...

Cost

....AT....

F. M. Smith & Co.,

22 Calhoun Street.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...

48 WEST MAIN STREET.

Business · Directory.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,

39 W. MAIN.

Undertaker,

LICENSED EMBALMER.

Office open day and night.

Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

R. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to [illegible] may consult me free of charge at [illegible], 19 W. Wayne St. Telephone 965.

SOLEMN POMP MARKS FUNERAL OF QUEEN

(Continued from First Page.)

cortege through the park was rendered more impressive by the minute guns of the near-by battery.

SERVICES AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Feb. 2.—By noon notabilities in full uniform had arrived and the streets were jammed. The scarlet cloaks of the life guards, the busties of the grenadiers and the helmets of the infantry lined the streets picturesquely.. Sand was scattered along the route to prevent the possibility of slipping.

The court yard of the castle was filled with privileged spectators. Exquisite wreaths were placed outside the chapel walls and almost covered the steps, up which the coffin was brought. Inside, people in gorgeous uniforms and in deep black were taking up their places. Pages wearing the dress of the George III. period, with long lace ruffles, bright red coats and white breeches and stockings, flitted here and there, the court attendants in black and gold were moving about.

A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

St. George's chapel was a magnificent sight and divided attention with the officials and a college of heralds, georgeous in quaint mantels, taberds and insignia, and the medinvial looking yeomen of the guard, carrying their halberds at slope.

There was a slight drizzle during the morning, which served to discourage somewhat the waiting crowds who had taken their places in the stands, prepared for a long wait. The troops and the police poured in steadily, lining the route and guarding the station.

Mild excitement was aroused in the crowd when the "beef-eaters" from the tower of London arrived and entered the castle. The officers in gay court uniform and the life guards with their flowing plumes galloped through the streets.

One well dressed woman fell down in the streets and was picked up dead, the excitement having killed her before she had had the opportunity to see the pageant.

INTERIOR OF ROYAL CHAPEL.

The great east window of St. George's chapel, with its quaint stained figures, threw a soft light over this burial and worshipping place of kings. Before each oaken stall glimmered the waxen taper that burn when Knights of the Garter worship there. Above their heads, resting upon the carved sabres of the stalls, were the special insignia of each knight, while hanging over this were the motionless banners bearing the strange devices of the members of this most powerful order. On each side of the chancel flamed two rows of candles, causing the gold and red of the knights to glitter. In somber contrast with these rows of light and color sat the long line of princesses and ladies in waiting making a foreground of deepest black. On the altar two tapers burned, and within the rail on each side stood two large candelebra. The profusion of flowers which was displayed outside the chapel ceased within. On the chancel only a very few lilies and the most delicate green ferns were used for the altar decorations. There was no crape anywhere.

EARLY ARRIVALS.

Among the early arrivals were mnisters and ex-ministers in full state uniform, their breasts a mass of gold braid. All the members of the cabinet took their seats in a row. Lord Salisbury followed, wearing a velvet skull cap and wrapped in an ordinary black overcoat. When this was taken off it revealed a plain court uniform. The ladies in waiting, veiled as the princesses were yesterday, took their seats on a long bench below the stalls. The first member of the diplomatic corps to arrive was the Turkish ambassador. Long before the stalls were filled the nave was packed.

It was here that the stands had been erected, and the chancel screen on the organ completely prevented several hundred in the nave from seeing what went on in the church.

Now and again one of the gentlemen-at-arms, keeping on his huge plumed helmet and gauntlets, his sword dangling at his heels, walked up to the quiet chancel to make some final arrangement.

EMINENT PERSONAGES.

Lord Rosebery came in about 1:15. The most of the diplomatic corps occupied nearly two entire rows of stalls on the right of the chancell. The most noticeable by reason of his brilliant robes was the Chinese minister.

As the time for the arrival of the funeral train approached the vicinity of the station was occupied by a brilliant gathering of diplomats, privy councillors and military and naval officers in uniforms of endless varieties.

Lord Salisbury was there, with the cabinet ministers, and Mr. Choate was there with ambassadors, Lord Dufferism, Lord Rosebery and other distinguished men by scores, including his highness, the thakore of Morvi, resplendent in silk, with gold and jeweled ornaments.

A gun carriage, similar to the one used in London, was drawn up, and as 2 o'clock struck the tolling bells announced the approach of the funeral train, the engine of which had its front decked with a magnificent white wreath, tied with purple streamers, with the imperial and royal monogram in the center.

Immediately after its arrival Queen Alexandra and the princesses drove to the chapel in closed carriages. As the coffin was lifted by the grenadiers the diplomatists and officers stood at the salute.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Hardly had the coffin reached the gun carriage when a dramatic incident occurred. The order had just been given to start, the muffled drums rolled and, to the strains of Chopin's funeral march, the head of the procession had actually moved off when it was found impossible to induce the artillery horses to move. They had grown cold and long waiting in the biting wind, became restive, and narrowly missed overturning the gun carriage. The king looked terribly distressed and the marshal of the procession was nonplussed, when the naval guard of honor came to the rescue. The order "pile arms" rang out, and the clean-shaven, smart-looking, handy men doubled to the front and evoked the admiration of all by the speed with which they removed the refractiory horses, improvised ropes out of the traces and started the gun carriage with its precious burden towards the chapel.

A HISTORIC SPOT.

The incident occurred at the spot where Roderick McLean shot at the queen in 1882.

The refractory horses only delayed the procession fifteen minutes, as, by then, 130 blue jackets had harnessed themselves to the gun carriage and the procession moved on at a sluggish pace.

The coffin, with the same insignia surmounting it as in London, was followed by an escort of life guards, then came the officials of the heralds' college, Lord Roberts, with the headquarters staff, deputations from the Prussian regiments, etc.

King Edward, Emperor William and the duke of Connaught followed the bier closely.

After them walked the princes, foreign representatives and yeoman of the guard, with the military escort bringing up the rear. The start of the cortege was signalized by minute salutes fired by guns posted on the long walk, which were continued until eighty-one shots had been fired, one for each completed year of the dead queen's age.

Without further incident the procession moved into the long walk, thence up the sovereign's drive to the grand triangle, where it passed beneath the dead queen's favorite rooms and thus on to St. George's chapel.

The chapel choir, the archbishop, the bishops and other clergy met the procession at the west door. From the organ loft, midway of the nave and the chancel, came the strains of Mendelssohn's march from "Songs Without Words," in E minor.

THE FUNERAL MUSIC.

The strains of the organ died away and the choir commenced singing softly "The Sentences of the Dead." The solemn cortege proceeded up the nave, which was thronged with the highest and noblest women of England.

"Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Refuge," to Felton's setting, was next sung by the choir, which had now taken its place in the transept to the right of the altar. The coffin rested upon a catafalque placed at the steps of the altar. The cross over the communion table was covered with white flowers and the reredos behind was almost concealed with sprays of fern dotted with lilies.

The bishop of Winchester read the lesson from the 15th Corinthians.

"Man That is Born of Woman" was chanted by the choir to Wesley's music, followed by "Thou Knowest, Lord, the Secrets of Our Hearts."

The dean of Windsor read, "I Heard a Voice," and the choir sang the Lord's Prayer to the music composed especially for the dead queen by Gounod.

Once more the strains of the choir welled up through the ancient chapel with the singing of "How Blessed Are They That Die," by Tchaikowsky.

The archbishop of Canterbury read the Collect and with quavering voice pronounced the benediction.

SOBS WERE HEARD.

There was a solemn pause while all heads bowed. A few sobs were heard and the choir then broke the oppressive stillness with the sweet harmony of "Dresden Amen."

Then the loud tones of Norroy King of Arms, William Henry Weldon, proclaimed the dead monarch's title. The spohr anthem, "Blessed Are the Departed," followed, and the service was concluded by the playing of Beethoven's march by Sir Walter Parrott, organist of St. George's chapel and private organist to the queen.

LEAVING PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, Feb. 2.—Before 9 o'clock this morning the remains of the queen were taken from the royal yacht Alberta to a special carriage and conveyed to the king's train. which started for London at 8:52 a. m. amidst the boom of the guns from the forts. The scene was pathetic and imposing. The king, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and some princesses, who passed the night on board the royal yachts Victoria and Albert, proceeded to the royal yacht Alberta in a steam launch. King Edward boarded the yacht at 8:45, five minutes after Emperor William had steamed alongside the Alberta from the Hohenzollern.

The guard of honor on the jetty consisted of several hundred marines and blue jackets. The commanders of the warships which took part in yesterday's pageant had already assembled under the covered way leading from the yacht to the railroad station.

There was a short service on the yacht before the body was removed, the duke of Connaught, the crown prince of Germany, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princess Henry of Battenburg being present.

The only mourning visible was in the dresses of the princesses.

The firing of minute guns marked the passage of the coffin to the draped railroad station, to which it was borne shoulder high by petty officers of the royal yachts, preceded by a clergyman.

Immediately behind the coffin were carried the crown, globe, standard and a few choice wreaths.

King Edward, Emperor William, the duke of Connaught and the crown prince followed the remains, and then came the ladies of the royal families and the admirals.

The progress of this mournful procession was marked by the firing of the guns and the strains of the funeral march.

The wind-driven rain was falling in torrents.

The coffin was placed on the dais and Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and the other members of the royal family took their seats and the train moved off.

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

During the last two or three years very great improvement has been made in the treatment of diseases of the heart. Cases formerly considered incurable now readily yield to new remedies. The well known specialist in treating heart diseases, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., of Chicago, will send $2.50 worth of his new Special Treatment free to any of our afflicted readers.

This liberal offer is for the purpose of demonstrating the unusual curative powers of his new Treatment for heart troubles, such as short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles or dropsy.

It is the result of twenty-four years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case.

The Treatment is prepared expressly for each patient, as the result is very much more certain and satisfactory.

Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. And there is no reason why all afflicted persons should not avail themselves of this liberal offer. No death comes more suddenly than that from heart disease.

Mrs. Frank Smith, of 12 Wabash Ave., Chicago, was cured of heart dropsy, after five leading physicians had given her up. Mr. Keester, of Chicago, was cured after failure of ten able physicians.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from, Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives will be sent free on request. These include many who have been cured after from five to fifteen physicians and professors had pronounced them "incurable." Among them are H. A. Groce, 504 Mountain St., Elgin, Ill.; Mrs. Sophie Snowberg, No. 282 21st Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. A. F. Colburn, Blessing, Ia.; Mrs. M. B. Morelan, Rogers, Ohio, and the presidents of two medical colleges, etc.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., 207 State St., Chicago, Ill., for free treatmet before it is too late, and please mention this paper.

There is a movement for a great national park at the headwaters of the Mississippi river. In extent it is to be 1,297 square miles.

Gaping's Catching.

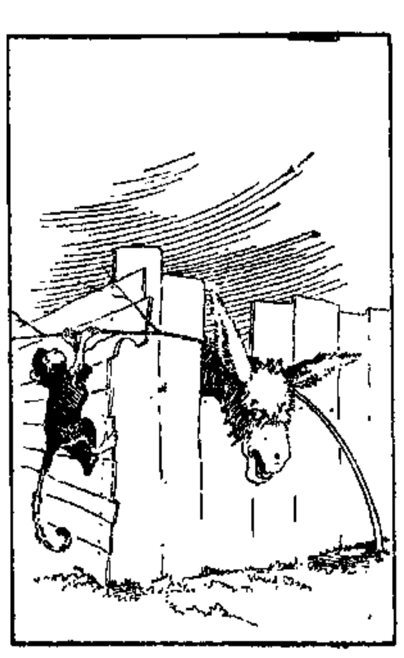
"You call him a powerful orator? Why, when he spoke of the abyss that confronts our nation the people yawned!"

"Certainly. He made the people actually see the abyss yawn, and you know how infectious yawning is."—Detroit Journal.

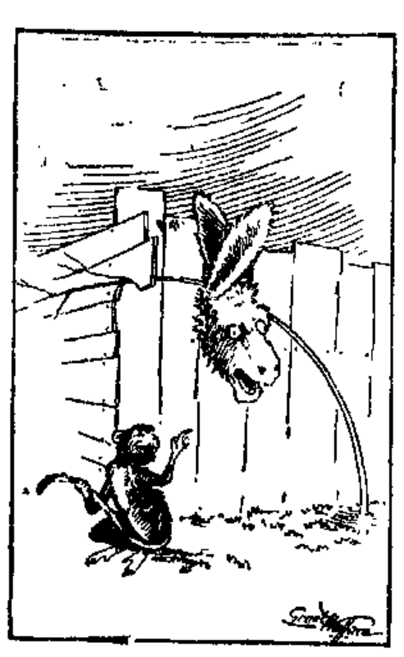
TRAPPED.

1—Monk—Ouch! you old windmill.

2—Now, while you're laughing I'll just spring a—



3—surprise on you, and



4—let you out only when you apologize.

Though the number of members in the Missouri senate is the same as in 1891, the clerks and employes of that body have been increased from 52 to 124.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

STRONG AS A LION BUT GENTLE AS A LAMB

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator in its medicinal energies is as strong as a lion, but as gentle as a lamb.

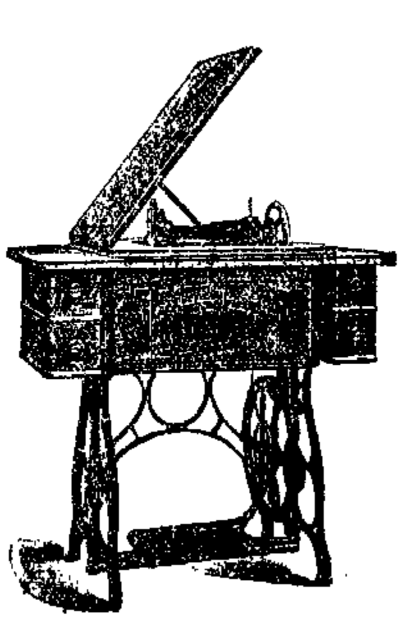
It is powerful in removing disease from the body and despair from the brain. It cleanses the blood of every taint of Malaria, Scrofula, Rheumatism, or Catarrh, and cures all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—all ill-weariness, weakness, backache, nervousness, etc. Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, instead of permitting disease to prey upon the body, preys upon the disease, and exterminates it. It searches the blood, and purges it of every impurity. It rescues the despairing dyspeptic, assists his stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, etc.—assists them to prepare, digest, and distribute food to the body and to carry off that which is rejected. It pursues disease wherever it may be located, and promptly arrests and destroys it. It takes possession of the blood, and with masterful skill eradicates its every impurity, and surcharges it with buoyancy and rich, vigorous nourishment. It will not permit disease to exist in the same body with itself.

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator gives power to those who use it, muscular power, brain power, nerve power—power to achieve, power to endure, power to be and to do.

All this it accomplishes with the gentleness of a lamb. As the bereaved are comforted by the tender words and gentle touch of a loving friend, so are the sick, the debilitated, and the weary comforted, benefited, strengthened, built up by the gentle, insidious, soothing influence of Smith's Green Mountain Renovator. It is never harsh; it never whips or drives any part of the body or brain into action, but goes with it and kindly smooths its way. The part that is diseased is acting abnormally and under unnatural conditions. Smith's Green Mountain Renovator removes the disease, soothes the part into natural, healthy action, and assists in its duties. Weak and debilitated women and children are especially benefited by its wonderful medicinal properties.

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator makes pale, sickly women look bright and beautiful and strong. It seems to be possessed of the power to renew youth, and many a fagged woman has been made to look ten to twenty years younger by its use. It makes the sallow cheek ruddy with health, the tired eye bright with youthful vivacity, the lagging step elastic, and the shrunken features plump and round and full.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, DRUGGISTS.
SOLE AGENTS, 88 CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.



No One Questions The Fact

The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine is superior to all others because it sews faster, runs lighter, sews with **SINGLE** or **DOUBLE** thread and is the only drop head machine made with a vertical lift. The superiority of the Standard Machine is acknowledged by all.

C. C. Schlatter& Co, Hardware and Cutlery,
38 and 40 E. Columbia St,

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.10@6.00; poor to medium, $3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60; cows, $2.65@4.25; heifers, $2.70@4.45; canners, $1.80@2.60; bulls, $2.75@4.25; calves, $4.00@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; Monday, 27,000; left over, 2,365. Market 5@7½c higher; top, $5.42½. Mixed and butchers, $5.20@5.40; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.42½; rough heavy, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.20@5.37½; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.37½.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 2.—Butter—Receipts, 4,130 pkgs; market steady; creamery, 16@22c; June creamery, 15@20c; factory, 11@14½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,046 pkgs; market steady; fancy large, fall made, 11¼@11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,702 pkgs; market dull; western, at mark, 19@20c; southern, at mark, 18½@19½c.

There was no change reported in sugar, molasses, rice, leather, hides, naval stores, metals, or in any of the minor markets.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.—Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼ per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88 for demand and at $4.84¾@4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84; bar silver, 60¾c; Mexican dollars, 47c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Feb. 2.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $871,808,200; increase, $30,440,900.

Deposits, $969,917,500; increase, $32,494,500.

Circulation, $31,210,100; increase, $65,900.

Legal tenders, $74,493,200; increase, $1,048,200.

Specie, $192,825,000; increase, $1,114,800.

Total reserve, $267,318,200; increase, $2,163,000.

Reserve required, $242,479,375; increase, $8,123,625.

Surplus reserve, $24,838,825; decrease, $5,960,625.

HAD A FINGER BROKEN.

J. W. Lane, tuner for the Packard company, sustained a painful fall at Bluffton yesterday, breaking his little finger and dislocating it at the knuckle joint

Mrs. Louisa Moore, a domestic employed in the family of Sheriff Stout, this morning received intelligence of the death of her mother, Mrs. Barbara E. Emerick, at Sand Lake, Mich., at the age of 78. The remains will be brought to this county and buried at the cemetery at Antioch, in Marion township.

New England Women

Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we know we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and to realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to any one suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."

MRS. MABEL GOOKIN,
Box 160. Mechanic Falls, Maine.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had leucorrhoea very badly, and at time of menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more pain at monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine. I am very thankful for what it has done for me." — MRS. J. W. J., 76 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PAINFUL PERIODS.

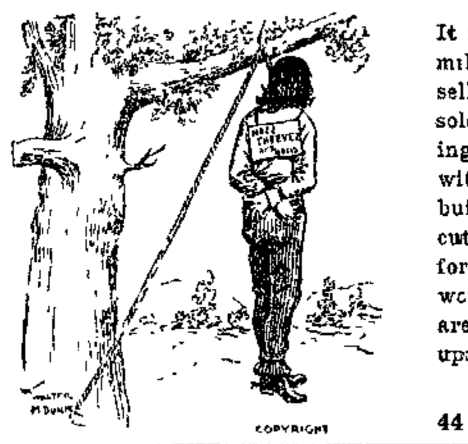
"I cannot help but feel that it is my duty to do something in regard to recommending your wonderful medicine. I must say it is the grandest medicine on earth, and have advised a great many suffering with female troubles to take it. I tell people I wish I could go on the platform and lecture on it.

"My trouble was painful menstruation. The suffering I endured pen cannot describe. I was treated by one of our most prominent physicians here for five months, and found myself getting worse instead of better. At the end of the fifth month he told me he had done all he could for me, and that I had better go to the hospital.

"My sister advised me to try your Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of backache. I did so, and took it faithfully, and am now cured of my trouble, and in perfect health, many thanks to your medicine. I cannot praise it enough, and would recommend it to all who suffer from any female weakness." — MRS. H. S. BALL, 461 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

$5000 REWARD. — We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women — why not you — you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.



AN OUTRAGE

It is to sell the choicest lumber and mill work at such prices as we are selling at, but we will not be undersold by any one. Our stock of building lumber and shingles is replete with everything in demand by builders and manufacturers, and is cut from the finest growths of the forest. We make a specialty of stair work and hardwood finish, and we are equal to every demand made upon us.

Deither Lumber Co.,
44 East Superior St. and 100 Pearl.

Special Bargains!

Can save you 25 Per Cent. on

Suits, Overcoats & Trousers.

..Give us a call..

THIEME, The Tailor,
39 E. Columbia St.

PLAYERS MEET TODAY.

Base ball eyes are turned on Cleveland today, and there is but little doing around town. No excitement occurred yesterday, excepting a rumor that the National league had decided to do the square thing by conceding half the demands of the players and meeting them half-way on such propositions as the reserve rule. An offer to limit the rule to five years in the case of new players and three in the case of the older members will, it is tipped, be made the ball tossers' association, and this offer, should it be made, will be snapped up with lightning rapidity.

James A. Hart, of the Chicago club, laughed merrily when asked if the National would recognize the players and remarked that a cold winter and a chance to get advance money would change the views of the most aggressive players.

No denial that would hold good has yet been made of the announcement to the effect that A. G. Spalding would be the next leader of the National league. There can be no doubt that Mr. Spalding can have the job if he only raises his hand, and it now looks as if he would do the necessary raising.

Terre Haute has deserted the Inter-State league and united its fortunes with the "Three I'd" league, composed of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa towns.

Dr. J. D. Chambers returned last evening from a visit in Michigan.

OCEAN TO OCEAN

A RAILWAY CONNECTING ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

E. H. HARRIMAN AT THE HEAD

MOST STUPENDOUS DEAL EVER TRANSACTED.

MANY ROADS CONSOLIDATED

UNION PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, BALTIMORE & OHIO.

New York, Feb. 2.—The control of the Southern Pacific company has passed into the hands of a syndicate in which the Union Pacific interests predominate. The transaction completes the last link necessary for the establishment of a trans-continental railroad under a single control. This control is at present vested in E. H. Harriman. The new route includes the following lines, in all of which except the Southern Pacific Mr. Harriman is officially connected: Starting at San Francisco, running over the Central Pacific end of the Southern Pacific direct to Ogden, thence first over the Union Pacific to Kansas City and thence over the Chicago and Alton to Chicago, or, second, over the Union Pacific to Omaha and thence over the Dubuque and Sioux City branch of the Illinois Central direct to Chicago, where the Baltimore and Ohio connects direct to the Atlantic seaboard.

The control of the Southern Pacific just transferred includes the large holdings controlled by Speyer & Co. and also the Huntington holdings. The price secured for these holdings is not known. James Speyer, when questioned, would make only the following concise statement: "We have received a satisfactory offer for our holdings of Southern Pacific stock and have accepted it."

From a reliable source, however, it may be stated that the holdings of the Huntington estate in the Southern Pacific have been acquired by the same interests which purchased the Speye stock, and that the two blocks in connection with recent purchases in the open market, which have been responsible for the sharp advance in Southern Pacific securities, have given the purchasers a working control of the Southern Pacific company.

The statement that Union Pacific Harriman interests predominate in the syndicate may be made on authority. The syndicate is composed, in the first place, of the capitalists who have been behind E. H. Harriman, including Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who, it will be recalled, have very close relations with the Pennsylvania railroad interests, and, second, the Rockefeller interests, represented by the National City bank.

There is good authority for saying that the Huntington stocks were secured some weeks ago. The amount of such holdings is not a matter of public knowledge.

About one year ago, before the death of Mr. Huntington, what was known as the Speyer-Huntington syndicate acquired, according to published reports, the Crocker holdings, par value $29,000,000; the Stanford holdings, $30,000,000, and the Hubbard holdings, $2,000,000. It was also reported at the time that the syndicate had purchased the Searles holdings of $26,000,000, but this was subsequently denied. At the last annual meeting of the Southern Pacific, Mr. Huntington voted nine-tenths of the stock, which included the proxies of Speyer & Co. and their friends.

The total authorized stock of the Southern Pacific is $200,000,000, including $67,274,200 exchanged in 1899 for Central Pacific stocks. The Southern Pacific company owns no stock in fee, but principally through ownership of stock and partly by lease, it operates a great system of roads extending from San Francisco to New Orleans (thence by company steamers to New York, etc.), and to Portland, Ore., to Ogden, Utah, with branches.

The importance of the new deal grows when viewed in connection with the acquisition in November last by the Southern Pacific of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, with its immense distributing power on the Pacific coast.

MORE INTERESTS INVOLVED.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Evening Post says:

"It was announced on high authority today that the Harriman syndicate has not only acquired large holdings of Southern Pacific stock, but is also obtaining control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. Thus it is shown that the motives which led the Harriman syndicate to secure the Speyer and Huntington holdings in the Southern Pacific railroad and thus a dominating interest in that property, involved a vaster scheme of railroad consolidation.

"The close identification of the Gould interest with the members of the Harriman syndicate would facilitate the new relations proposed for the Kansas and Texas property, and the control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, it was asserted today, had been practically already assured to the syndicate.

"The syndicate's control of those properties made more feasible and desirable the control of the Southern Pacific, because it was the only remaining company west of the Mississippi whose lines were in intimate relations with the other properties controlled by the syndicate.

"The Central Pacific connection to San Francisco is essential to the Union Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific's Denver line, lying between that of the United Pacific and the Atchison and reaching the Mississippi river at St. Louis, gives an outlet to the lower Mississippi river estential to the broadest control of the market of the west.

"The Missouri Pacific, the other Gould lines, particularly the Texas and Pacific, are, on the other hand, very closely interwoven with the Texas and limes of the Southern Pacific. Both companies not only have long lines extending across the state of Texas to the Gulf of Mexico to Galveston, but in the eastern portion of the state both the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific lines have an extensive mileage, largely competitive and reaching jointly all the important cities, including Fort Worth, Houston, Austin, etc.

"Practically, therefore, the acquisition of the Southern Pacific may be taken as completing the syndicate's control of the transportation facilities in the southwest, south of the Union Pacific lines, rounding out a system which will include, besides the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas and Texas and the Kansas City Southern, west of the Mississippi river."

MR. HAYS' VIEWS.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—President C. M. Hays, of the Southern Pacific company, when asked if he thought the sale of the controlling stock of the company to the Harriman syndicate would lead to important changes of the management or policy, said.

"I see no prospect of any marked change in Southern Pacific affairs so far as the public interest is concerned, so long as it is managed in accordance with a broad and liberal policy which conserves the best interest of the public. The Southern Pacific will go ahead very much as if no change had taken place. Its interests, in a traffic sense, are pretty well defined and are not to be disturbed by any new or revolutionary policy. I do not think the sale means one set of officers for the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. The two roads are big properties and can best be handled by separate sets of officers, as at present."

Referring to his own position, Mr. Hays said he had no reason to suppose that it would be disturbed. He said he was on terms of friendship with the announced members of the purchasing syndicate and spoke highly of Mr. Harriman's ability as a railroad man.

William H. Crocker, speaking of of the deal, said: "The Vanderbilt railroad and steamship interests will now have a direct line between Hamburg and Hong Kong across the American continent."

Third Vice President Stubbs, a personal friend of Mr. Harriman, says the change of ownship of the road was a big surprise to him, as it was to the other officials of the road. It is said that H. E. Harriman will retire as a director and first vice president of the company at the annual meeting in April next.

According to C. P. Huntington's will his widow was left two-thirds of Southern Pacific stock, and his nephew, H. E. Huntington, the remaining third. In round numbers the late magnate had 600,000 shares of the 2,000,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock. H. E. Huntington's portion was, therefore, 200,000 shares. On the supposed basis of $55 a share, he gets $11,000,000. Mrs. C. P. Huntington, on the same basis, realizes $22,000,000.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S NEW ROAD.

The official announcement is made that the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek district road will be formally opened March 1. Almost all the rolling stock has arrived. The line will be forty-two miles long, against 120 miles by the Midland route via Divide, or 135 by the Denver and Rio Grande via Florence. The new line will make Colorado springs the natural capital of Cripple Creek district, as well as the center for ore treatment plants, several of which are erecting in the suburbs at the mouth of Bear Creek canyon.

WILL CONCENTRATE SHOPS.

News from Indianapolis is to the effect that the Lake Erie and Western will follow the shop centralizing plans of the Lake Shore to a certain extent. With that end in view the company yesterday purchased forty-eight acres of land near the state fair grounds upon which it will establish yards and shops next summer. When the improvements are completed, it is understood that the main portion of the shops at Lima, Ohio, the most important of the system, will be moved to Indianapolis. This change is not likely to affect Fort Wayne.

TWO BRAKEMEN FALL.

Edward Gemmer, a freight brakeman on the Wabash railway, attempted to talk with another brakeman on a train going the opposite way. The better to understand, he jumped to the roof of the car opposite. Both trains were moving and Gemmer landed on the edge of the car at the end. The other brakeman caught him, but both men toppled over the edge. In falling between the cars Gemmer caught one of the rungs of the iron ladder and kept himself and companion from falling on the rails until the other man could grasp the ladder. They were within two feet of the rails when Gemmer caught the ladder. Several of his ribs were broken.

THE ENGINE OUTPUT.

The output of engines from the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today was as follows: Nos. 74, 113, 127, 157, 175, 189, 236, 286 and 345—nine in all. Taken in for repairs during the week were engines 121, 134, 242, 350, 910, 283, 14 and 44—eight in number. There is a shortage in power, owing to the heavy traffic now in progress, and work upon the crippled engines will be crowded along with all possible speed.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

E. Eix, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is sick and unable to work.

Ben Bright, of the Bass foundry, is still confined to his bed by sickness.

George H. Seibold, a Nickel Plate car repairer, is visiting friends in Chicago.

Councilman J. J. Barr, who has been sick, was able to appear at the electric works this morning.

Boilermaker John Wallace resumed work in the Pittsburg shops this morning. He was sick a few days.

C. R. Lyons, Nickel Plate brakeman, reported for work yesterday, after an absence on account of sickness.

Oliver Reese, of the motive power department of the Pittsburg, went to Pittsburg last night to visit over Sunday.

William Weber has taken a position in the Wabash machine shop He was formerly employed at the electric works.

Engineers George W. Kensill and J. B. Ryan and Firemen G. S. Bates and G. O. Wagner, of the Pittsburg, are sick and off duty.

An inventory of the tools, machinery and stock of the entire mechanical department of the Wabash system is in progress.

Machinist Sweeney resigned his position in the Wabash shops last night and left the city today. He came here a few weeks ago.

Frank Sarver has returned from Pittsburg, where he attended the funeral of his grandmother, who was over eighty-four years old.

William Smart and Walter Stanley, Nickel Plate callers, have exchanged "tricks," the former working day time and the latter at night.

Charles Brenner has returned from South Whitley, where he was engaged a couple of days in doing some work in the electric plant.

Engineers Al Baer, S. T. Hooper, William Haenel and B. W. Crosby and Firemen J. T. Fox and John Hood are taking a few days' rest.

Nickel Plate engine 3 has gone to the Stony Island shops for general repairs. In the meantime Engineer M. T. Ocker will take a vacation.

George W. Seay, who, for twenty-seven years was secretary of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad company, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

Tonight the semi-annual inventory at the electric works will be completed and business will be resumed with a full complement of workmen next Monday.

Julius Stier and Lee Wolford are sick and off duty and George Hoffman, who had been sick, reported for work this morning. They are Anthony Wayne employes.

Nickel Plate engine 153 is again in service, after receiving light repairs at the Stony Island shops. Engineer F. L. Davis and Fireman F. R. Noble officiate in the cab.

R. J. Fisher, salesman for the Bass foundry, has returned from a tour of the prominent railway towns in the central states. He reports business good and a very flattering outlook for the summer. Mr. Fisher went to Huntington this morning.

George, the nine-year-old son of Jacob Waldschmidt, of the Pittsburg planing mills, is quite sick. Yesterday the lad was struck on the head while at play in the school yard and his sickness is believed to have arisen from the injury thus sustained.

M. J. Roth, J. O. Langston, J. L. Stewart, E. B. Moore, Thomas Williams, J. B. Schmidt, G. W. Trarbach, H. W. G. Heine, F. H. Lagemann, A. J. Fanz, W. Sams, H. G. Hemmeldorn, A. Habig, C. Doehrmann, K. Krantz and George E. Underhill, all Pittsburg shopmen, are sick and off duty.

James Burns has taken a position in the Wabash blacksmith shop and this morning he assumed his place at the throttle of the big steam hammer. He was formerly employed in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop.

The wreck at Wallace Junction, Pa., mentioned in yesterday's Sentinel, caused delay to traffic at that point. Nickel Plate train 3 was behind the wreck and was held about three hours.

Oliver W. Lehman, whose resignation from the Pittsburg planing mills was noted yesterday, has taken the state agency for the National Masonic Provident Insurance company.

A son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blankenbaker yesterday, bringing a full measure of happiness to that worthy couple. Mr. Blankenbaker is a Nickel Plate brakeman.

Peter Donohue, the Nickel Plate conductor who was killed in the wreck east of Conneaut, Ohio, yesterday morning, resided in Bellevue and was well known to all trainmen running into that city.

Boilermaker J. J. Sullivan and wife, of Hale avenue, gave a pedro party last evening, which proved to be a very pleasant affair. First prizes were won by Miss Mary Dalman and Mr. Cunnison and consolation prizes by Mrs. Reutchman and M. Smith.

Nickel Plate engine 170, which was pulling train No. 3 last night, broke a side rod at Barr street and stuck. The engine will have to go to the shops for repairs. Had the break occurred out on the road, when the train was running forty or fifty miles an hour, the results would have been serious.

Boilermaker J. J. Murphy, of the Wabash, had an experience last night that he does not care to repeat. When the family was about to retire the gas was shut off from the main heating stove. During the night Mr. Murphy arose to re-light the gas. He threw a lighted paper in the stove and instantly there was an explosion, which sent the top of the heater to the ceiling, upset Mr. Murphy and filled the room with soot and gas fumes. Luckily nobody was injured. Mr. Murphy laid off today to buy a new stove. He resides on South Wayne avenue.

PENSIONERS, ATTENTION'

I will be in my office, room No. 20, Bank Block, from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., Feb. 4, to execute vouchers. Bring your certificates.

JAMES E. GRAHAM.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

van Houten's Cocoa

Nutritive, Refreshing, Economical in use. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time

Clearing Sale Prices

ON SILVERWARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.

$2.00

Buys this elegant $4.50 Silver Pickle Dish, enamel finish and will not tarnish.

Elegant Silver Butter Dish, only $3.25.

We also have many other bargains in tea sets, cake baskets, bake dishes, celery stands, etc. Bread trays, $1.00 up Fine $5.00 silver crumb set now $2.25. Elegant $5.00 cracker jar, in silver, only $2.25.

J. L. Sievert, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 79 Calhoun Street.

OUR BUYERS RETURN

FROM THE SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALES OF NEW .... FURNITURE. . . . .

From twenty acres of floor surface in the Exposition buildings, covered only with samples of the spring lines of Furniture, the value just of these samples aggregating two and a half millions of dollars, we have selected for the citizens of Fort Wayne all of the choicest, tastiest and most desirable novelties for the coming year.

As heretofore, we shall have the sole agency for this city of the leading manufacturers of Fine Furniture, enabling us to give you a more desirable selection from which to choose your purchases than can be found elsewhere.

Our Spring Lines of Carpets

Are now also ready for your inspection. The new patterns and new colorings for the coming season are particularly attractive. As usual we shall be the only house in Fort Wayne showing the full line of the celebrated

Park Mills Extra Super Ingrain. . .

The best Ingrain Carpet known to the trade.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

RURODE'S....

Buy Blankets ...Now.

We have too many blankets. That is the after inventory condition that confronts us. We are going to apply the remedy of profit sacrificing. IT WILL PAY YOU to buy blankets now for next winter's use.

We Offer You Our Entire Stock

of blankets, ranging in price from 50c to $15 a pair

...AT ACTUAL COST....

You ought to be interested.

THE......
Rurode Dry Goods Co.

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27tf

---

We, the undersigned Retail Shoe dealers hereby pledge ourselves and announce to the public that, commencing with February 1st, 1901, until further notice, our respective stores will be closed EVERY EVENING at 6:30 o'clock with the exception of Saturdays and the evenings preceding legal holidays. The public is kindly requested to take notice of this.

"JACOBS SHOE STORE,"
C. SCHIEFER & SON,
O. B. FITCH,
S. B. THING & CO.,
MATHIAS APP,
LOUIS G. HENRY,
L. FOELLINGER & CO.,
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.,
JOSEPH MOMMER, JR. 1-2t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET

A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

---

U. S. Stamps at Boston Store Bargain Sale all this week. 30-3t

---

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. W. S. Cutshall, of 34 East Williams street, left for Elwood City, Pa., today to visit Mr. and Mrs. George H. Judy.

The quarantine has been raised from the residence of Ray Woodhull on Fox street, where scarlet fever has existed.

M. W. Kemp, one of the leading workers of the Pathfinders order, was presented with a magnificent chair last evening, the donors being some of the members of the local lodge, who wished to express appreciation of Mr. Kemp's devotion and work in the interest of the order.

The congregations at the Berry street church have been greatly edified by the excellent sermons by their pastor, Rev. H. J. Norris, and some time ago when he preached on "The Home" they showed their appreciation in a substantial manner. Tomorrow morning by special request the pastor will take for his subject "Our Indebtedness to the Future Generation."

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. A. P. McGaw were pleasantly surprised at their home on Thursday evening. They had been invited out to dinner and at 8 o'clock were summoned home by telephone. Returning, they found their parlor filled with members of their congregation and other friends and upon the floor was an elegant Axminster rug presented by their guests. A very delightful evening followed.

IT'S ABOUT THE FIGURE

That suits, and the suits about right for the figure.

$23.00

Pretty low, and they've moved right lively, too. Mautner will continue this offer for a time. Suits worth from $25 to $30 now going for $23.
Trouserings at $6.00 that are worth up to $8.00.
See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.
·52 CALHOUN ST·

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms	650
Business Office	173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Forecast for Indiana—Snow or rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer in north portion tonight; easterly winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Pfeiffer, of Ross street—a daughter.

A. P. Moste, J. B. Milliken and J. N. Freese, of Garrett, are in the city.

Attorney N. D. Doughman went to Hammond today on a professional trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Triplett leave this evening for a brief visit at Rome City.

Dr. Maurice Rosenthal was called to Chicago on professional business last evening.

The social democracy will hold a meeting in the Elektron building tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Carrie Cragg and Miss Bessie Eckert have gone to Lima, Ohio, for a visit of a few weeks.

Miss Helen M. Irwin, who has been seriously ill from pneumonia for the past three weeks, is improving.

The "Quo Vadis" company arrived in the city this morning in a special train on the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railroad.

Miss Marguerite Ruedy, who has been the guest of Miss Lillian Ehle for the past two weeks, has returned to her home at Bluffton.

Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. H. D. Townsend will occupy the pulpit at Westminster church tomorrow, both morning and evening.

Manager Trier, of the National Telephone company, is at Kendallville superintending the placing of a new switchboard in the exchange there.

A. S. Bond, of the Packard company, leaves tomorrow for a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast in the interest of the Packard pianos and organs.

"Shall the Boy Be Preacher or Carpenter?" is the interesting subject announced by Rev. L. J. Motschman for Sunday night at Christ's Lutheran church.

Wednesday evening Miss Irma Hutzell delightfully entertained the Wednesday Pedro club. First prizes were won by Miss Edyth Fox and Argus Kemp.

The Elks' new hall at Lafayette will be dedicated on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 11 and 12. District Deputy W. F. Urbahns, of this city, will conduct the ceremonies.

Lafayette Courier: "C. M. Rekers, uncle of Mrs. N. S. Reifers, died at 10 o'clock last night in Fort Wayne, death being quite sudden. Mr. Rekers has made a number of visits to this city."

The regular meeting of the Relief Union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject for discussion, "The Sewing School." The Home for Emergencies meeting will be held at 2:30.

The ladies of Westminster church will take charge of the "Rummage Sale" next week, and all contributions from friends will be thankfully received. If donors are unable to deliver goods, notify Mrs. Tennant, president of the Ladies' society.

CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUM AND OIL CLOTH—LACE AND TAPESTRY CURTAINS.

Our recent purchases of the above lines are arriving. Prices in some patterns are higher, but our prices will be lower than elsewhere.

Smith's best Ex. Axminster Carpets, choice selections, $1.25 per yd.

Smith's best Saxony Axminster Carpets, selected patterns, $1.00 and $1.10 per yard.

Smith's, Stinson's and Higgins' Velvets, $1.10 per yard.

Higgins' best 8 and 10 weave Tapestry Carpets, 75c and 85c yd.

Smith's and Stinson's Mottled Mouquette and Velvets, 75c per yard.

Belmont's best All-Wool Carpets, large assortment, 60c per yd.

Ingrain Carpets, 25c, 30c and 45c per yard.

Smith's best Axminster and Mouquette Rugs, 90c, $2.25, $2.40 and $3.25. Large size Rugs, $14.00 to $35.00 each.

Mattings, an endless variety of selected patterns. 15c to 30c.

Wild's Celebrated Linoleums, 55c per square yard.

Our regular guaranteed quality Oil Cloths, 27c to 35c per square yd.

Lace Curtains, all the latest spring patterns, 50c up to $4.50 per pair.

Tapestry Curtains, a large and selected stock; some ornamental patterns, $1.75 to $4.75. Suction and Bissell's Carpet Sweepers, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.65.

Carpet Beaters, 10c, 18c and 25c.

Carpet Lining, 1½c and 3c per yd.

Remember, our Carpets are made, laid and lined for 8c per yd.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD TODAY

FORT WAYNE MERCANTILE ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Gratifying Showing for the Past Year--Former Officers Are All Re-elected.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association was held this afternoon at the offices in the Arcade building, and the members were highly gratified at the showing made for the past year. Officers were elected as follows:

R. D. HUDGEL.
President Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident Association.

President—R. D. Hudgel.
Vice President—G. W. Pixley.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. [illegible] Ransom.
Directors—F. E. Riblet, U. I. [illegible], George B. Saylor.

The association is now in a splendid condition, with a larger membership than a year ago, and with not a dollar of indebtedness, all claims having been promptly met.

Some changes were made in the bylaws this afternoon, none, however, effecting policy holders as regards payments. The new provisions were designed solely for the better protection of the association.

FOR JOHN MARSHALL DAY.

A large number of Fort Wayne attorneys will go to Indianapolis tomorrow to be present at the meeting of the State Bar association on Monday in honor of John Marshall day. Among those who will go are John Morris, jr., S. L. Morris, O. N. Heaton, N. D. Doughman, Judge Zollars, Judge Vesey and W. P. Breen. Judge Zollars is chairman of the association's membership committee and Mr. Breen is a member of the executive committee. The principal address Monday will be delivered by Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago.

MAIL WAGONS MIXED.

The horses attached to two of the rural mail wagons standing at the postoffice became frightened yesterday afternoon at some flying paper and indulged in a lively runaway. After circling about for some time they dashed away, colliding with a number of other vehicles and doing considerable damage. One of the horses was subsequently caught on Broadway.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

The county auditor is today busily engaged in preparing and distributing election supplies for the voting precincts for next Tuesday's railroad election.

The teachers of Adams and St. Joe townships are holding a joint institute at the Elektron building today.

E. M. Chaplin, chairman of the executive committee of the State Trustees' association, is in the city in attendance on the meeting of the Allen County Trustees' association, which is being held at the court house today.

George Knoder was taken to the Richmond asylum today. He was escorted by Deputy Sheriff Young and William Hatch.

County Chairman Berghoff today submitted his list of election deputies for Tuesday's election to Sheriff Stout.

The gross receipts of the sale of the old court house furniture at Saengerbund and county buildings on Wednesday amounted to $237.90.

The county commissioners were today transactng miscellaneous business and checking up the annual report of County Treasurer Rohan.

Superintendent Felts, of the county farm, will on Monday commence harvesting his ice crop. The ice on St. Mary's river is about six inches thick and is of very good quality.

The February term of the circuit court will commence on Monday.

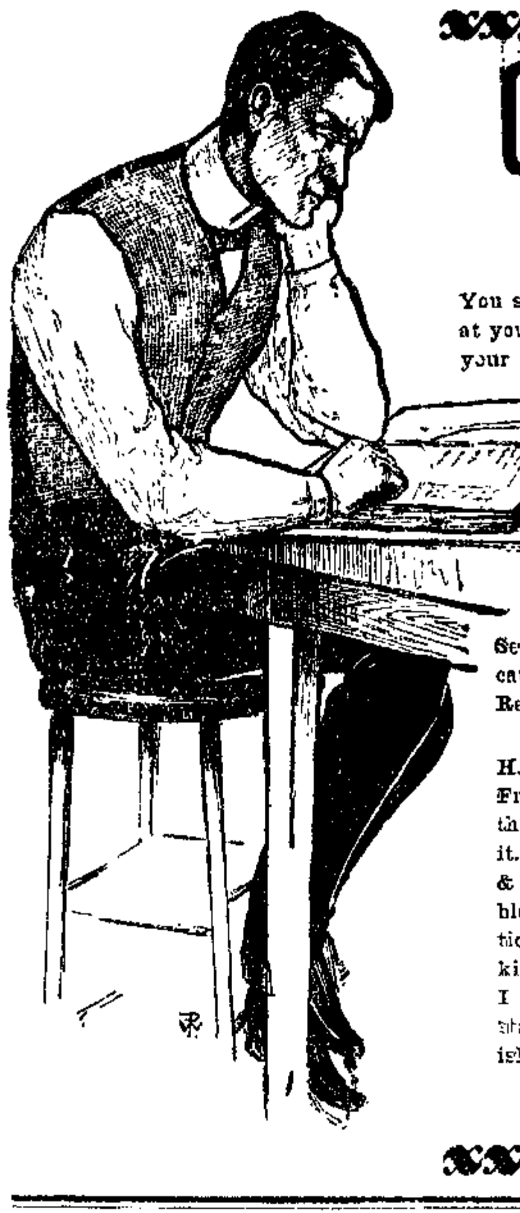
In the case of Wilbur vs. The Fort Wayne Water company, William H. Simons has filed an intervening petition.

In the case of McCoy Lumber company vs. Osborne & Grummond supplemental proceedings have been filed.

In the case of the Citizens' Trust company vs. D. B. Walters et al. William E. Paul, trustee, has filed a cross complaint.

In the case of Gant vs. Osborne & Grummond on supplemental proceedings the court found for the plaintiff in the sum of $496.

The will of the late Lucas Moore has been probated and John H. Cook has qualified as executor.



Overworked Backs

Being Relieved in Fort Wayne.

You say it's from overwork, when you're all tired out from sitting at your desk all day long, from sticking right to it no matter what your daily task may be. You go home with a torturous ache in the small of back, with sharp pains in the loins. The Kidneys rebel at overwork and the many aches and pains tell you they are sick.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Set the Kidneys right again; remove the ache by curing the cause; cure every Kidney Ill from common backaches to Diabetes. Read this Fort Wayne proof—

Mr. C. J. Noll, of 115 Barthold street, butcher, employed at H. Stredel's meat market, says: "When I was working in Frenchtown an attack of kidney disorder got hold of me and though I tried every known remedy I was unable to get rid of it. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Meyer & Co.'s drug store. Before I took these pills I was greatly troubled with backache. I could not rest at night in only one position and when I was up it was almost impossible to stoop. The kidney secretions were discolored, had a bad odor and at times I grew very dizzy. I commenced feeling better as soon as I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills and by the time I had finished the first box I was entirely cured."

All Druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TRUSTEES IN SESSION.

The township trustees of this county are holding their first monthly session of the year today in Trustee Schirmeyer's office. The attendance is large and the meeting is presided over by Superintendent of Schools Young. A number of questions are before the society for discussion and the road question is receiving a large share of attention. Among other things a resolution in the shape of a memorial to the legislature urging the passage of the school transfer bill, will in all probability be adopted.

HE SAW HIS SHADOW.

The groundhog saw his shadow in all kinds of styles today and now if he is on to his job he will furnish six weeks more winter weather. There is always a rivalry between the ice man and the gas man for the good favor of the groundhog and this time the gas man has evidently got the call.

BUYS A MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Frank Alderman today purchased the millinery business of Mrs. Fahnestock at 128 Calhoun street and took immediate possession. Mrs. Alderman will continue the business and Mrs. Fahnestock will remain in her employ during the coming season.

W. M. WELLS.

Miss Carrie Krimmel is visiting her brother in Danville, Ill.

Do you know him?

Miss Hanker will give a german Tuesday evening.

He sells Wood and Coal

Mrs. Ida Ulery is entertaining Miss Lottie Ulery and Miss Alice McGuire, of Goshen.

At lowest prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Baals and son, of Chicago, are in the city, the guests of friends and relatives.

Give him an order

The Edelweise club was pleasantly entertained Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carpenter at their home, 135 East Lewis street.

And be convinced.

Mrs. C. A. Burchard, of 61 Madison street, is recovering from a seven weeks' illness from la grippe.

**Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort.
Home Phones: Office, 1504; Residence, 1291.**

Miss Lyda E. Kryder, of 77 Lafayette street, is able to walk about the house after an illness of ten weeks.

W. M. Wells' "ad" appears in this paper every other day.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

NOTICE.

J. S. Rizor, representing "The L. A. Kinsey Co.," of Indianapolis, Ind., dealers in stocks, bonds and grain, has opened an office in the rooms formerly occupied by Mason Long & Co., in the Pixley-Long block. Direct New York wires. Commission charged, ⅛c on both stocks and grain. Money on deposit to pay all claims. He solicits your account. 1-2t

SOME MAY CRY.

But the 388 people who got a free box of Rhoads' Corn Salve are all laughing, for in most every case the salve got the corn. No pain, no trouble. It works while you play. Now on sale. 10c a box, at Rhoads' drug store, 97 Broadway.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on all Winter Underwear at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

And coats are our specialty. Get our prices and examine our goods. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27tf

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The First Spiritual society of this city will hold memorial services this Sunday morning at 10:30 in memory of Miss Myrtle Haines, who passed to higher life a year ago. Mrs. Claman, who has been engaged as lecturer and test medium for the balance of this season, will conduct the services. The regular services of this society are held every Sunday in the Elektron building at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Admission 10c. Everybody invited. Take elevator.

Lodge No. 42, Universal Brotherhood Organization and Theosophical society (non-political and non-sectarian), will hold its monthly meeting Sunday evening at Vordermark hall, 32 Calhoun street. There will be addresses on living questions from the Theosophical standpoint, as well as a number of musical selections.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

FOR RENT—Large furnished front room at 117 East Main street. 2-2t

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington St. 6-1mo

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits ....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel M. Foster,
Charles S. Bash,
George W. Pixley,
William L. Mossman,
Henry C. Paul,
Charles A. Wilding,
Andrew E. Hoffman,
John C. Peters,
William J. Vesey,
Louis Fox,
John B. Reuss,
David Studebaker.

CLAIRVOYANT.
MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

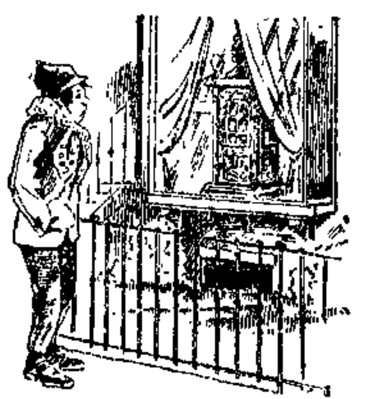
Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

Dr. Bulson,
Office and Residence, 55 Wayne Street,
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock,
LOANS MONEY
at Low Rates.
Is a friend to Rich and Poor.
Assets $600,000.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

A WARM STOVE.....



Isn't a bad thing to think of this weather. For good, solid satisfaction in every way there is nothing to equal the Magic Oak. We carry them in five sizes and the price is an object. They sell as low as $6.50 and that price should please you; we know the stove will. You won't know what stove satisfaction is until you have tried one of these heaters. And just a word or two more. Have you seen our Florence Hot Blast Heater?

Drop in and look at it. It burns anything under the sun.

ALL HEATING STOVES AT COST.

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS....
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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRAINING A JESUIT

THE DISCIPLINE THE SEVEREST KNOWN TO ANY CALLING —ROUTINE OF THE NOVITIATE.

[Frederick (Md.) Letter in New York Sun.]

Under construction at St. Andrew's-on-the-Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, is the future home of a novel addition to the educational institutions of New York state. To the building, when it is completed, will be transferred to the Jesuit Novitiate now situated at Frederick. There will be carried on the system of training which the Society of Jesuits considers necessary to qualiy men for fellowship with the followers of St. Agnatius of Loyola.

Of all the schools and colleges in the state the military academy at West Point not excepted, the discipline at this school will be the most severe. The life of the Jesuit novice is a hard one. From the morning oblation to God at 5:30 o'clock till "lights out" at 10 at night, the routine of the novitiate covers a multitude of requirements ranging from washing the breakfast dishes in the kitchen to conversing in Latin after supper and maps out a day that is full of duties and activities, and governs all with a discipline that is unexampled in rigidity.

To become a full-fledged Jesuit is infinitely more difficult than to become a minister in any Protestant denomination, nor is the course of training for a secular Catholic priest to be compared with that through which a novice must pass before being admitted into the membership of the Society of Jesuits. The applicant for admission to the novitiate must first of all pass successfully an examination of an unusually difficult and searching nature, designed to determine the likelihood of his becoming a useful member of the society. Upon arriving at the novitiate, after passing this preliminary examination, he is kept for a week or ten days separate from the other novices. The rules of the society are put into his hands and he has an opportunity to acquaint himself fully with the nature of the life upon which he proposes to enter. For a short time he is put in retreat and kept in perfect silence, in order that he may mediate upon what he has learned.

THE DAILY ROUTINE.

Sometimes an applicant discovers during this probation that he has not the courage to enter upon the life of the Jesuit, but all who are still of a mind to do so at the end of the trial are received as novices, clad in the Jesuit habit of black, and enter upon the routine of the novitiate. They rise at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, make a short visit to the chapel at 6 in order to make their morning oblation to God, and from 6 to 7 make their meditation, which is a consideration of a brief lecture delivered by the master of novices, and is supposed to end with some good resolution and a prayer by the novice that he may be able to keep it during the ensuing day. At 6:55 the bell rings for mass, which occupies half an hour. The next quarter of an hour is devoted to a reconsideration of the mediation, and then comes breakfast, which lasts until 8:30, when the novices must settle to their desks for a half hour's reading of "Rodriguez on Christian Perfection."

At 9 an instruction in the rules is given by the master of novices, after which they have to make their beds and arrange their cells, and when this is done to perform a certain amount of manual labor—dusting, sweeping, washing dishes, sometimes cleaning and scrubbing and other menial offices. At 10:15 they have to learn by heart for a quarter of an hour some portion of the rules of the society or prayers, psalms or hymns. After this they have some free time, during which they may walk in the grounds, pray in the chapel or read some life of the saints or other spiritual work. At 11:30 they assemble for outdoor manual work, which consists of chopping and sawing wood for fuel, sweeping up leaves, weeding the flower beds or some similar labor. At 12:30 they return to the house, and at 12:40 the bell summons them to chapel, where they spend fifteen minutes in prayer and in examining their consciences as to how they have done the various duties of the morning, all of which they are required to perform in silence.

The dinner bell rings at 1 o'clock, and all repair to the refectory. After dinner a short visit is made to the chapel and an hour of recreation follows. The occupations of the afternoon are a repetition of those of the earlier part of the day, save that on three days of the week a walk of about two hours has to be taken in companies of two and three. No one is allowed to choose his companions, but the master of novices arranges the various companies. At 6 a second meditation of half an hour has to be made in the chapel, after which the recital of some prayers and some free time bring them on to supper at 7:30 o'clock. After this they have an hour's recreation, during the first half of which Latin has to be spoken. At 9 o'clock come night prayers in the chapel; then fifteen minutes spent in the preparation of their meditation for the following morning, and, after a final examination of conscience on their performance of the duties of the day, all lights are put out at 10 o'clock.

FORMS OF DISCIPLINE.

In Catholic countries the Jesuit novice is sent out for about thirty days to beg alms in the streets, and where possible he must spend about the same length of time in a hospital, nursing the sick, dressing their wounds, making their beds, etc. A month is spent in the kitchen, during which the novice has to pare potatoes, wash dishes, grind coffee and perform any other menial duties assigned by the cook, whom the novice has to obey implicitly as for the time being his superior. He has also to take recreation during this month with the lay brothers and to conduct himself as one of them.

During one month in his first year every novice has to make what is called the long retreat. It consists of thirty days occupied exclusively in prayer, meditation and similar employments. Three recreation days are allowed during the retreat, which are spent in long walks. Except during these three days there is no time of recreation and silence has to be kept strictly throughout.

Such is the life of the Jesuit novice for the first two years of his training. The balance of his preparation is perhaps equally hard, but in a different way and not so interesting. The three years following these two of preliminary training he spends in study. Then he goes to one of the colleges of the society and for five or six years he is employed in teaching. Following this he goes to the theological college of his province for three or four years of theology. Then comes a final year of probation, when he returns to the novitiate and for twelve months repeats the experimental tests and trials of the first two years of his noviceship. He has to sweep and dust the rooms and corridors, chop wood, wash dishes and do other menial work, besides going over again the spiritual work of the novice, the long retreat of thirty days included. If he comes through this successfully he is admitted to full membership in the Society of Jesus. He is generally well on in the thirties and has spent about seventeen years in training for his work.

Every detail of the routine of the Jesuit novitiate takes into account the object of the society to train its members in a spirit of obedience, which is more perfect than is required of men in any other calling. Jesuit obedience is blind, unquestioning obedience; it is obedience not only of the will, but of the judgment, so that a Jesuit not only must do what he is commanded to do, but also is required to regard what is commanded as the best thing possible for him. Abstention from any mental criticism of a superior's order is required. Some men cannot attain to this perfection of obedience and withdraw from the society on that account. An army officer who had been for some time in the noviceship and had withdrawn from it because he could not comply with these requirements, explained the difference between military and Jesuit obedience. "In the army," he said, "you must do what you are told, but you can relieve your feelings by swearing mentally at your colonel, but you cannot do that in the Society of Jesus."

Although Jesuits are permitted to have no personal adornment, they are usually lovers of art and delight in the ornamentation of their churches and chapels. In the novitiate at Frederick are many valuable works of art, which will be removed to St. Andrew's when the migration of the community takes place. Paintings by Italian masters, beautiful marble statuary, statues carved from wood by celebrated Spanish carvers, and many exquisite specimens of the jeweler's and goldsmith's art make up the collection. A beautiful article in the collection is a chalice which has an unusual history. Young men entering the novitiate are required to abandon whatever they may have in the way of jewelry. For many years gold and silver watches, jewelry, rings and pins, etc., were donated to a collection, which, when of sufficient size, was turned over to a jeweler, who converted the metals and jewels into this chalice, a triumph of his art.

The number of Jesuits in America is increasing. The principal reason for the removal of the novitiate from Frederick to St. Andrew's is that the old building in the historic Maryland town is no longer large enough to accommodate all the young men seeking admission. The transfer to the new site on the Hudson will probably therefore be followed by an increase in the number of novices and in course of time by a corresponding enlargement of the corps of Jesuit missionaries and educators in America.

The lawn at Buckingham palace is large enough to allow ample room for over 2,000 men to manoeuvre.

IMMUNITY TO COLDS.

A woman who for years suffered from violent colds which several times threatened to end fatally, claims to have obtained immunity by the use of pure cold water as a medicine, and an ordinary horse brush for currying as a morning and evening exercise. Owing to a severe nervous breakdown she was obliged to consult a New York physician famous for his original and simple methods of treatment. After laying down the law on the subject of diet and fresh air, he said: "You will also go to some big department store and purchase for thirty-five cents a horse brush, with which you will give your whole body a thorough rubbing each morning before you bathe. As soon as you rise you will fill a quart pitcher with drinking water and sip at it slowly while dressing. At night do the same thing over again, omitting, of course, the bath."

The cold water was easily managed and soon became indispensable, but at first the horse brush seemed to tear the sensitive skin. Having absolute confidence in her physician, however, the patient persisted, at first barely touching the bristles to her body. Within a few weeks she was not only able to do the currying most vigorously, but really anticipated it with pleasure. The signs of the first winter cold drove her in haste to the doctor. The great man of medicine refused to supply her with drugs. He questioned her as one would a child as to leaving her windows open at night, as to drinking water regularly and taking her exercises, upon all of which she passed a fair examination. He said, "Then you have been indulging in holiday over-eating. Whenever you eat a rich dinner, and let it be as seldom as possible, omit the next meal and substitute a quart of water. You can't take cold unless you get into condition for it."

This she did and the cold failed to mature and, although she has frequently left undone those things which she ought to have done, and vice versa, and paid a penalty proportionate to her carelessness, she has never since suffered from a really violent cold.

Of course, any system of living which builds up a wel nourished body is inimical to colds as well as other forms of disease. Cold water taken in this manner simply washes the stomach, carrying off the injurious acids, which generate there and which, allowed to circulate through the blood, impoverish it, thereby weakening the vitality of the person. After washing the blood clean as it were, the next thing is to induce circulation. This is done by means of the vigorous currying, which, beside bringing the blood to the surface to resist external chill, also opens the pores, allowing impurities to escape. Then the daily bath finishes the work.

Those who intend to put this simple cold cure in practice, and it is a remedy for many another evil, should remember that water taken with meals does not count at all, or if it does, it is rather to be added to the side of the enemy. It must be taken before breakfast and again just before retiring, and a whole quart must be supped within say three-quarters of an hour. If cold water chills one, the temperature may be raised a little until this difficulty is overcome. Some good, cheap, distilled water is best where there is any question of the purity of the water supply.

The Clyde shipyards turned out last year 318 vessels, against 284 in 1899. All the British yards (including colonial) turned out 1,925 vessels, with an aggregate of 2, 369,861 tons, in 1900, against 1,860 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,445,232 in 1899. The tendency is toward smaller vessels.

Glasgow has five public baths, the cost of which varied from $82,000 to $165,000.

THE DEPRAVED ANT.

Science Has Proved That This Much-Praised Insect Has Many of the Vices of Man.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Science is, after all, your real iconoclast. Not content with toppling the little busy bee off her pinnacle of virtues, it goes on to attack the ant, for so long held a pattern and moral of thrift. Ants, say the wise men, have pretty well every bad trait of humanity—they are lazy, greedy, tyrannous, given to conquests, and rank expansionists, in that they are never done coveting the territory of their neighbors. Along with the territory they oftener than not take the neighbors themselves, holding them ever after in slavery.

Just how this comes to pass is something of a puzzle. There are 700 odd species of ants duly classified. Several of these species, say the observers, must possess hypnotic power, since they attack, subjugate and reduce to slavery other species which are much bigger, stronger and more populous in the nests. After they have got their slaves, many other queer things happen. The slaves in some nests are classified, so many told off as soldiers, to defend the gates, so many for domestic duties, foraging, the care of eggs, and so on. The soldier ants are further sub-divided. The larger moiety, by constant exercise, develop fierce nipping jaws and poison stings. The others, in some curious fashion, increase the size of their heads, especially if they happen to be considerably bigger than their masters. Thus the big heads enable them to block a passageway solidly against an invading foe.

Exceptionally elastic slaves are transformed into living honey bottles. They are found with abdomens enormously distended, and full of the honey dew the working slaves bring in. Honey dew, be it said, is a secretion of the aphides, or plant lice, which the ant swarms domesticate and keep in herds within the nest. But many more remain outside. Ants are passionately fond of honey, indeed of all sweet juices. They are further great mushroom eaters, and grow them within their nests. They also cultivate certain species of orchids, and bring about distinct modifications of the plant form, stinging the young, tender stems so fiercely they swell, become almost globular, and distill a thin semi-saccharine juice, which the ants no doubt regard as rare wine. One particular species of orchid, indeed, is so infested with a virulently stinging ant, the collection of it is very dangerous. The minute the plant is touched all the ants swarming over it rush to the point of attack. This is, however, less curious than the fact that the orchid will not flourish without the ants, but withers away after a feeble straggling year's growth.

Some few among slave-holding ants remain capable. The most part become utterly demoralized. They can not build nests, care for their young, or even feed themselves. Not a few, when the slaves have chosen and built a new nest, ride to it upon a slave's back. One species is noteworthy for having only slaves for workers, yet never containing within the nest any slave eggs or young. As with bees, the queen ant is the mother of the swarm. Unlike bees, however, there are often several queens in the same swarm. The workers are rudimentary females. In slave-making the victors kill all the perfect ants and take home the others.

Perfect males and females have wings, which they drop as soon as the marriage fight is over. Worker ants have no wings. Worker ants, or rather slaves, and the aphis-cows, by no means exhaust the list of ant dependents. They keep various smaller insects as men keep domestic animals. Just why is not yet clear. The fact remains, though, that in the crannies of some nests, herds of a thousand almost invisible small creatures have been found. A year is the average span of ant life, but some species live five years, and exceptional individuals as much as seven. All species show the liveliest concern for their eggs, lugging them up into sunshine upon fair days and scuttling back with them the minute the sky is overcast. Upon a fickle April day the eggs may be moved half a dozen times. They are nearly as regardful of the aphis eggs. Indeed throughout they protect their milchkine, shelter them well, and take pains in rearing their young.

Hospitality is not unknown among ants. A stranger guest is shown distinguished consideration. But woe to the stranger ant who comes uninvited to the shelter of an unwelcoming nest. He is hustled and pummeled, and finally maimed fatally unless he saves himself by showing superior fighting power, or possessing a clean pair of heels. After he is down a mere squirming trunk, bereft of legs, unable to bite, the slaves lay hold on him and drag him outside the nest to die. Possibly it is an ant superstition that bad luck follows a stranger death in the house.

Ants are entitled to plume themselves as the very discoverers of the X-ray and its mysterious powers. Sir John Lubbock experimented exhaustively as to the effect of colored light upon ants in captivity. He laid strips of colored glass over the nests, first putting the ant eggs all under one special color. In the end he determined that the ants did not much mind red light, that green light was also, in a measure, innocuous, but that invariably the eggs were hustled from underneath the violet rays. In no case was more than a single egg left there at the end of two hours, and oftener than not the removal was accomplished within less than an hour.

THE NICKNAME OF OHIO

In 1840, when General William Henry Harrison, the first citizen of the new state to be nominated for the presidency, was put up as the candidate of the whig party, the buckeye became familiar in song and speech all over the country. That was known as the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign, from the fact that the whigs took up as their battle cry the slurring remark of one of their opponents, who said that Harrison lived in a log cabin and that hard cider was his favorite beverage. Instantly log cabins sprang up in almost every township as the center of political rallies and hard cider flowed in abundance at every whig gathering. In the parades the Ohioans mounted cabins made of buckeye logs on their ox wagons and marched behind them, singing a campaign song which ran;

Oh, where, tell me where,
  Was your buckeye cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys
  Who wield the plow and spade,
Where the log cabins stand,
  In the bonnie buckeye shade.

Thus the word buckeye became synonymous with Ohio, and the two probably will be linked together until the last Ohio buckeye shall have disappeared from its native heath.

It was during the earlier half of the century that the nickname "the Buckeye state" came gradually to be applied to Ohio. The word Ohio is itself translated from the Indian as "the beautiful river." On the early French maps the stream is designated simply as "La Belle Riviere." The more practical and commonplace English settlers adopted the Indian name, first for the river and then for the state, as a matter of convenience With a Yankee propensity for nicknames, however, they seized upon the prevalence of the buckeye tree to designate their state and took pride in calling themselves "buckeye boys."

This was a highly appropriate selection, for the genuine Ohio buckeye tree, a variety of the horse chestnut, is found only in the state and the district immediately surrounding it. The wood is of soft fiber, but it is difficult to burn, and it is said in Ohio that five sticks of any other kind of timber are required to consume one of buckeye. The early settlers found it extremely useful, however, in building their log houses and barns and fences, and through their utilization of it for these purposes they came to regard it with pride as the emblem of the state.

"MAD AS A HATTER"

Probably very few persons who frequently use the expression "As mad as a hatter" have any idea as to what it means, or why a hatter is necessarily any more subject to fits of anger than a plumber a blacksmith or a carpenter. The expression is said to have come into use half a century ago when the manufacture of hats was done wholly by hand. The most striking thing about the process was that of the beating up of the felt. The hatter first dipped the mass of wool and hair frequently into hot water. Then seizing a stick in each hand he belabored the mass most vigorously, stopping now and then to get his breath, until the material was matted together in a rough sort of felt. The lively beating administered to the felt, as if the workman were actually incensed, gave rise to the familiar simile.

The galleries of congress now begin to resemble the orchestra chairs of a theater in the evening. This is not so much due to the bright and pretty costumes of numerous brides, but to the fact that nearly all the ladies remove their hats. It is a new custom in the galleries, but it is one that gives to the sessions of the senate the character of an afternoon tea.

WRITTEN 4,000 YEARS AGO

LETTERS FOUND THAT WERE INDITED AND POSTED IN BABYLON 2,200 B. C.

A wider circle of readers than the regular students of oriental archaeology will find interesting matter in "The Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi, king of Babylon, about B. C. 2200." These documents, of which we give some account below, have been edited by Leonard King, chief assistant in the Assyrian department of the British museum, and just published by Messrs. Luzac & Co. as part of the Semitic text and translation series.

The famous iconoclastic school of criticism, of which Niebuhr was the head and Sir George Cornewall Lewis the chief representative in this country, has received many a crushing defeat at the hands of the explorer and decipherer. It is doubtful, however, if any has been more astonishing and unexpected than that given by the small clay tablets now exhibited in the new Babylonian room of the British museum. With a steady persistency the skeptics denied the early knowledge of writing, and even when invented they declared it to have been the sole property of an initiated hierarchy. To speak of a credible oriental literature of any antiquity was but to cause a smile of contempt.

ON CLAY TABLETS.

The mention of letters passing between Solomon and Hiram regarding the erection of the temple was a manifest proof of the late origin of the Book of Chronicles, and even the existence of a royal mail service in the time of Hezekiah (Second Chronicles, xxx, 6) was considered very doubtful. The whole of this theory has, however, been demolished by these small fragments of inscribed clay which, 4,000 years ago, each in a carefully addressed envelope, were dispatched from the city of Babylon by the hand of a royal postman. The tablets are a series of letters from the kings of the first, or Arabian, dynasty of Babylon, about B. C. 2200, which dealt with public affairs and were addressed to officials in the cities of Larsa and Sippara. The tablets are about three inches square, and rather thick, and are inscribed on both sides. After being written the tablet was inclosed in a clay envelope (some of these are exhibited), on which the name of the addresse was inscribed. There are about eighty of these precious documents. The epoch of the first dynasty of Babylon was one of the most important in the history of that country, for it was at this time that the small city kingdoms were abolished, and rule centralized in Babylon—a state of affairs which continued until the Greek conquest.

PERIOD OF VAST ACTIVITY.

It was a period of vast activity, both in the state and among the people themselves, as is shown by the thousands of letters, legal deeds and memoranda that have come down to us, and was unsurpassed by any subsequent age, except, perhaps, the reign of Nebuchadnezzar the Great. The new rulers centralized all government in the capital and in the person of the king; hence we find him writing in regard to the most trivial matters, such as the dispatch of a baker to Babylon This was the period when most of the great public works of Babylon were undertaken, and the country was covered with a network of the navigable trunk canals and smaller irrigation works. Hammurabi, who may be the Amrapel of the Bible (Genesis, xiv.), was most active in constructing these works, and built a great canal called "The River of Hammurabi, the Giver of Abundance to Men," probably the Shat-el-Nil. The letters show that the system of public works differed little from that of Egypt or India of today. The operation of the corvee is illustrated by the following passages: "Thus saith Hammurabi (king): Behold, I am dispatching unto thee three hundred and sixty laborers (carriers). See that one hundred and eighty of these laborers serve with the men of the city of Larsa and one hundred and eighty with the men of Rahabu." Each district had to send its men to work on the public works of the vicinity. Thus we read: "Thou shalt call out the men who hold land on the banks of the Damanum canal that they may clear it out." There is also a curious parallel to the corvee as it might have been seen in Egypt not many years ago. "On seeing this letter the basket men, who are under you, who are at work, take them and yoke them together and send them in ship" to a new task. This public labor under the yoke was the Babylonian hard labor and the king in one letter orders it as punishment for a fraudulent money lender.

Another series of letters of especial value are those relating to the collection of revenue. The Semitic kings of this dynasty had found a fully developed financial system at hand, the invention of their Sumerian predecessors, and the museum possesses many fine specimens of their account books and revenue returns. But, with the new policy of centralized rule, the taxes, when collected, had to be sent to Babylon. In regard to them we have many letters. The tax collector, had a hard task, and, moreover, was not more honest to his master than toward the taxpayer. Thus we read.

"Enubi Marduk has laid hands on the money for the temple of the God of justice from the city of the workmen and has not paid the full sum" But the writer says: "The palace has exacted the full amount from me" In another case two officials who fear to present their accounts at the capital say: "Since now it is seed time, shall we come to Babylon during seed time?" Defaulting officials had short shrift, for the king says, regarding two inspectors: "Thou shalt send them unto Babylon that they may render their accounts. See that they travel night and day and reach Babylon in two days."

LIGHT ON THE REVENUE.

In most cases the taxes on corn, wool, dates, etc., were paid in kind, but in some cases they were commuted. The large trading guilds, such as merchants, boatmen, etc., paid in money through an agent. Thus we have "the merchants who are in the district see to it that they pack the silver which is due as revenue from those merchants, and let them take it to you. But if those merchants bring not the money which is due from them as revenue to my presence send them." A system of taxation such as is here shown, resembling that of all eastern lands, naturally implies the existence of the money lender, and a large proportion relate to those cases where the clients have appealed to those cases where the clients have appealed to the king for protection. From the examples here it would seem the king acted justly in most cases, taking all evidence and examining the deeds. One example only can be quoted. The plaintiff says to the king: "I lent thirty measures of corn to Sin-Magir, the governor, and I hold his receipt for the same; for three years I have besought him and he will not repay me the corn." In regard to this the king says in his letter: "I have seen his tablet (receipt) and Sin-Magir shall repay the corn, with interest thereon." A judgment of a just judge. The letters which deal with the king's relations with the local law courts point to a perfectly organized judicial system, manifestly of great antiquity. The great cities all had courts, with a bench of judges, presided over by a president, or rabbian. Very curious is this letter: "Concerning X, who has brought an action in the matter of certain land, I have already written to thee. Behold, I have appointed him as scribe of the temple bakers, to prepare the offerings in Ur. When the offerings in Ur shall be completed send him unto Babylon (with) the parties to the suit, that the case may be concluded." Great care was taken to prevent collusion among the witnesses and an official is ordered to send certain men as witnesses thus: "When thou shalt send them thou shalt not send them together, but each man shalt thou send by himself." Space will not permit us to deal with more of this interesting correspondence, but it must be born in mind that these few letters represent hundreds and thousands more that remain hidden in the record chambers of the buried temples and palaces of Chaldea.

QUITE FIT.

"Mr. Upner," said the prosecuting attorney, "this is an action in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for alleged injuries received at the hands of white caps. Have you heard anything about the case?"

"No, sir," replied the talesman.

"We'll take him, your Honor."

"Mr. Upner," said the attorney for the defense, "do you know what a 'white cap' is?"

"Yes, sir. It's a wave that's got foam on top of it."

"We'll take him, your Honor"—Chicago Tribune.

In the English army a soldier is drummed to church just as he is to drill or dress parade.

URODE'S....

Buy Blankets ...Now.

We have too many blankets. That is the after inventory condition that confronts us. We are going to apply the remedy of profit sacrificing. IT WILL PAY YOU to buy blankets now for next winter's use.

We Offer You Our Entire Stock

of blankets, ranging in price from 50c to $15 a pair

...AT ACTUAL COST....

You ought to be interested.

THE......

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27tf

We, the undersigned Retail Shoe dealers hereby pledge ourselves and announce to the public that, commencing with February 1st, 1901, until further notice, our respective stores will be closed **EVERY EVENING** at 6:30 o'clock with the exception of Saturdays and the evenings preceding legal holidays. The public is kindly requested to take notice of this.

"JACOBS SHOE STORE,"
C. SCHIEFER & SON,
O. B. FITCH,
S. B. THING & CO.,
MATHIAS APP.
LOUIS G. HENRY,
L. FOELLINGER & CO.,
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.,
JOSEPH MOMMER, JR. 1-2t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET

A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

U. S. Stamps at Boston Store Bargain Sale all this week. 30-3t

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. W. S. Cutshall, of 34 East Williams street, left for Elwood City, Pa., today to visit Mr. and Mrs. George H. Judy.

The quarantine has been raised from the residence of Ray Woodhull on Fox street, where scarlet fever has existed.

M. W. Kemp, one of the leading workers of the Pathfinders order, was presented with a magnificent chair last evening, the donors being some of the members of the local lodge, who wished to express appreciation of Mr. Kemp's devotion and work in the interest of the order.

The congregations at the Berry street church have been greatly edified by the excellent sermons by their pastor, Rev. H. J. Norris, and some time ago when he preached on "The Home" they showed their appreciation in a substantial manner. Tomorrow morning by special request the pastor will take for his subject "Our Indebtedness to the Future Generation."

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. A. P. McGaw were pleasantly surprised at their home on Thursday evening. They had been invited out to dinner and at 8 o'clock were summoned home by telephone. Returning, they found their parlor filled with members of their congregation and other friends and upon the floor was an elegant Axminster rug presented by their guests. A very delightful evening followed.

IT'S ABOUT THE FIGURE

That suits, and the suits about right for the figure.

$23.00

Pretty low, and they've moved right lively, too. Mautner will continue this offer for a time. Suits worth from $25 to $30 now going for $23.
Trouserings at $6.00 that are worth up to $8.00.
See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.
·52 CALHOUN ST·

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms	650
Business Office	173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Forecast for Indiana—Snow or rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer in north portion tonight; easterly winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Pfeiffer, of Ross street—a daughter.

A. P. Moste, J. B. Milliken and J. N. Freese, of Garrett, are in the city.

Attorney N. D. Doughman went to Hammond today on a professional trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Triplett leave this evening for a brief visit at Rome City.

Dr. Maurice Rosenthal was called to Chicago on professional business last evening.

The social democracy will hold a meeting in the Elektron building tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Carrie Cragg and Miss Bessie Eckert have gone to Lima, Ohio, for a visit of a few weeks.

Miss Helen M. Irwin, who has been seriously ill from pneumonia for the past three weeks, is improving.

The "Quo Vadis" company arrived in the city this morning in a special train on the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railroad.

Miss Marguerite Ruedy, who has been the guest of Miss Lillian Ehle for the past two weeks, has returned to her home at Bluffton.

Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. H. D. Townsend will occupy the pulpit at Westminster church tomorrow, both morning and evening.

Manager Trier, of the National Telephone company, is at Kendallville superintending the placing of a new switchboard in the exchange there.

A. S. Bond, of the Packard company, leaves tomorrow for a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast in the interest of the Packard pianos and organs.

"Shall the Boy Be Preacher or Carpenter?" is the interesting subject announced by Rev. L. J. Motschman for Sunday night at Christ's Lutheran church.

Wednesday evening Miss Irma Hutzell delightfully entertained the Wednesday Pedro club. First prizes were won by Miss Edyth Fox and Argus Kemp.

The Elks' new hall at Lafayette will be dedicated on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 11 and 12. District Deputy W. F. Urbahns, of this city, will conduct the ceremonies.

Lafayette Courier: "C. M. Rekers, uncle of Mrs. N. S. Reifers, died at 10 o'clock last night in Fort Wayne, death being quite sudden. Mr. Rekers has made a number of visits to this city."

The regular meeting of the Relief Union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject for discussion, "The Sewing School." The Home for Emergencies meeting will be held at 2:30.

The ladies of Westminster church will take charge of the "Rummage Sale" next week, and all contributions from friends will be thankfully received. If donors are unable to deliver goods, notify Mrs. Tennant, president of the Ladies' society.

CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUM AND OIL CLOTH—LACE AND TAPESTRY CURTAINS.

Our recent purchases of the above lines are arriving. Prices in some patterns are higher, but our prices will be lower than elsewhere.

Smith's best Ex. Axminster Carpets, choice selections, $1.25 per yd.

Smith's best Saxony Axminster Carpets, selected patterns, $1.00 and $1.10 per yard.

Smith's, Stinson's and Higgins' Velvets, $1.10 per yard.

Higgins' best 8 and 10 weave Tapestry Carpets, 75c and 85c yd.

Smith's and Stinson's Mottled Mouquette and Velvets, 75c per yard.

Belmont's best All-Wool Carpets, large assortment, 60c per yd.

Ingrain Carpets, 25c, 30c and 45c per yard.

Smith's best Axminster and Mouquette Rugs, 90c, $2.25, $2.40 and $3.25. Large size Rugs, $14.00 to $35.00 each.

Mattings, an endless variety of selected patterns, 15c to 30c.

Wild's Celebrated Linoleums, 55c per square yard.

Our regular guaranteed quality Oil Cloths, 27c to 35c per square yd.

Lace Curtains, all the latest spring patterns, 50c up to $4.50 per pair.

Tapestry Curtains, a large and selected stock; some ornamental patterns, $1.75 to $4.75. Suction and Bissell's Carpet Sweepers, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.65.

Carpet Beaters, 10c, 18c and 25c.

Carpet Lining, 1½c and 3c per yd.

Remember, our Carpets are made, laid and lined for 8c per yd.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD TODAY

FORT WAYNE MERCANTILE ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Gratifying Showing for the Past Year--Former Officers Are All Re-elected.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association was held this afternoon at the offices in the Arcade building, and the members were highly gratified at the showing made for the past year. Officers were elected as follows:

R. D. HUDGEL.

President Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident Association.

President—R. D. Hudgel.

Vice President—G. W. Pixley.

Secretary and Treasurer—[illegible] Ransom.

Directors—[illegible] Riblet, [illegible], George B. Saylor.

The association is now in a splendid condition, with a larger membership than a year ago, and with not a dollar of indebtedness, all claims having been promptly met.

Some changes were made in the bylaws this afternoon, none, however, effecting policy holders as regards payments. The new provisions were designed solely for the better protection of the association.

FOR JOHN MARSHALL DAY.

A large number of Fort Wayne attorneys will go to Indianapolis tomorrow to be present at the meeting of the State Bar association on Monday in honor of John Marshall day Among those who will go are John Morris, jr., S. L. Morris, O. N. Heaton, N. D. Doughman, Judge Zollars, Judge Vesey and W. P. Breen. Judge Zollars is chairman of the association's membership committee and Mr. Breen is a member of the executive committee. The principal address Monday will be delivered by Gen. John C. Black, of Caicago.

MAIL WAGONS MIXED.

The horses attached to two of the rural mail wagons standing at the postoffice became frightened yesterday afternoon at some flying paper and indulged in a lively runaway. After circling about for some time they dashed away, colliding with a number of other vehicles and doing considerable damage. One of the horses was subsequently caught on Broadway.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

The county auditor is today busily engaged in preparing and distributing election supplies for the voting precincts for next Tuesday's railroad election.

The teachers of Adams and St. Joe townships are holding a joint institute at the Elektron building today.

E. M. Chaplin, chairman of the executive committee of the State Trustees' association, is in the city in attendance on the meeting of the Allen County Trustees' association, which is being held at the court house today.

George Knoder was taken to the Richmond asylum today. He was escorted by Deputy Sheriff Young and William Hatch.

County Chairman Berghoff today submitted his list of election deputies for Tuesday's election to Sheriff Stout.

The gross receipts of the sale of the old court house furniture at Saengerbund and county buildings on Wednesday amounted to $237.90.

The county commissioners were today transacting miscellaneous business and checking up the annual report of County Treasurer Rohan.

Superintendent Felts, of the county farm, will on Monday commence harvesting his ice crop. The ice on St. Mary's river is about six inches thick and is of very good quality.

The February term of the circuit court will commence on Monday.

In the case of Wilbur vs. The Fort Wayne Water company, William H. Simons has filed an intervening petition.

In the case of McCoy Lumber company vs. Osborne & Grummond supplemental proceedings have been filed.

In the case of the Citizens' Trust company vs. D. B. Walters et al. William E. Paul, trustee, has filed a cross complaint.

In the case of Gant vs. Osborne & Grummond on supplemental proceedings the court found for the plaintiff in the sum of $495.

The will of the late Lucas Moore has been probated and John H. Coon has qualified as executor.

TRUSTEES IN SESSION.

The township trustees of this county are holding their first monthly session of the year today in Trustee Schirmeyer's office. The attendance is large and the meeting is presided over by Superintendent of Schools Young. A number of questions are before the society for discussion and the road question is receiving a large share of attention. Among other things a resolution in the shape of a memorial to the legislature urging the passage of the school transfer bill, will in all probability be adopted.

HE SAW HIS SHADOW.

The groundhog saw his shadow in all kinds of styles today and now if he is on to his job he will furnish six weeks more winter weather. There is always a rivalry between the ice man and the gas man for the good favor of the groundhog and this time the gas man has evidently got the call.

BUYS A MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Frank Alderman today purchased the millinery business of Mrs. Fahnestock at 128 Calhoun street and took immediate possession. Mrs. Alderman will continue the business and Mrs. Fahnestock will remain in her employ during the coming season.

W. M. WELLS.

Miss Carrie Krimmel is visiting her brother in Danville, Ill.

Do you know him?

Miss Hanker will give a german Tuesday evening.

He sells Wood and Coal

Mrs. Ida Ulery is entertaining Miss Lottie Ulery and Miss Alice McGuire, of Goshen.

At lowest prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Baals and son, of Chicago, are in the city, the guests of friends and relatives.

Give him an order

The Edelweise club was pleasantly entertained Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carpenter at their home, 135 East Lewis street.

And be convinced.

Mrs. C. A. Burchard, of 61 Madison street, is recovering from a seven weeks' illness from la grippe.

Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort. Home Phones: Office, 1504; Residence, 1291.

Miss Lyda E. Kryder, of 77 Lafayette street, is able to walk about the house after an illness of ten weeks.

W. M. Wells' "ad" appears in this paper every other day.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Overworked Backs

Being Relieved in Fort Wayne.

You say it's from overwork, when you're all tired out from sitting at your desk all day long, from sticking right to it no matter what your daily task may be. You go home with a torturous ache in the small of back, with sharp pains in the loins. The Kidneys rebel at overwork and the many aches and pains tell you they are sick.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Set the Kidneys right again; remove the ache by curing the cause; cure every Kidney Ill from common backaches to Diabetes. Read this Fort Wayne proof—

Mr. C. J. Noll, of 115 Barthold street, butcher, employed at H. Stredel's meat market, says: "When I was working in Frenchtown an attack of kidney disorder got hold of me and though I tried every known remedy I was unable to get rid of it. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Meyer & Co.'s drug store. Before I took these pills I was greatly troubled with backache. I could not rest at night in only one position and when I was up it was almost impossible to stoop. The kidney secretions were discolored, had a bad odor and at times I grew very dizzy. I commenced feeling better as soon as I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills and by the time I had finished the first box I was entirely cured."

All Druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE.

J. S. Elzer, representing "The L. A. Kinsey Co.," of Indianapolis, Ind., dealers in stocks, bonds and grain, has opened an office in the rooms formerly occupied by Mason Long & Co., in the Pixley-Long block. Direct New York wires. Commission charged, ⅛c on both stocks and grain. Money on deposit to pay all claims. He solicits your account. 1-2t

SOME MAY CRY.

But the 388 people who got a free box of Rhoads' Corn Salve are all laughing, for in most every case the salve got the corn. No pain, no trouble. It works while you play. Now on sale, 10c a box, at Rhoads' drug store, 97 Broadway.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on all Winter Underwear at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

And coats are our specialty. Get our prices and examine our goods. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27tf

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The First Spiritual society of this city will hold memorial services this Sunday morning at 10:30 in memory of Miss Myrtle Haines, who passed to higher life a year ago. Mrs. Cleman, who has been engaged as lecturer and test medium for the balance of this season, will conduct the services. The regular services of this society are held every Sunday in the Elektron building at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Admission 10c. Everybody invited. Take elevator.

Lodge No. 42, Universal Brotherhood Organization and Theosophical society (non-political and non-sectarian), will hold its monthly meeting Sunday evening at Vordermark hall, 32 Calhoun street. There will be addresses on living questions from the Theosophical standpoint, as well as a number of musical selections.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

FOR RENT—Large furnished front room at 117 East Main street. 2-2t

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington St. 6-1mo

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits ....
One Dollar
——AND UP.——
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
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Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

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MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

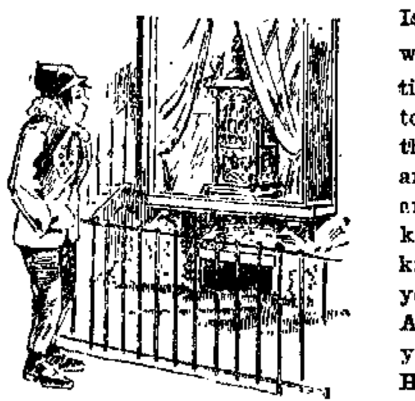
Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

Dr. Bulson,
Office and Residence, 55 Wayne Street.
FORT WANYE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

A WARM STOVE.....



Isn't a bad thing to think of this weather. For good, solid satisfaction in every way there is nothing to equal the Magic Oak. We carry them in five sizes and the price is an object. They sell as low as $6.50 and that price should please you; we know the stove will. You won't know what stove satisfaction is until you have tried one of these heaters. And just a word or two more. Have you seen our Florence Hot Blast Heater?

Drop in and look at it. It burns anything under the sun.

ALL HEATING STOVES AT COST.

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19-21 [illegible] MAIN ST.

THE BOY [illegible] THE FARM

[illegible]rm Without the Country Boy Is Prosperous or at All Worth Considering.

[Frank H. Sweet, in Christian Advocate.]

Did anyone ever know of a prosperous farm that was not supplied with a boy? I mean a farm that had horses and cows and poultry and pigeons, and swallows' nests under the eaves of the great, rambling barn; and an apple orchard and huckleberry patches, and a brook where speckled tout darted from bank to bank; and woodchuck holes and yellow-jackets' nests off in the cornes of the pastures; and wild strawberries, and plenty of woods that afforded excellent opportunities for traps and snares. If there ever was such a combination—such a paradise of a farm and no boy—I hope it may be kept in the background. I never want to hear of it. I never want to go there. What a dreary, melancholy sort of a place it must be! Even the birds whose eggs he sometimes steals, and the woodchucks and rabbits against whom he wages perpetual war, must miss the cheerful whistle and warm, ready laugh.

If I were going to stock a farm, I would first be aesthetic and supply it with a boy and a strawberry patch; it would be time enough for the practical afterward. Perhaps they would be useless; but so would the wild flowers, and the birds, and the butterflies, and the laughter of the wind as it tantalized the boughs of the apple trees, and the trout under the mossy banks, and half a thousand other sweet and beautiful things that go to make up country life, and without which the farm would be a waste, both body and soul.

The farm boy is not an incumbrance, but a factor. If he is in the way occasionally, and is sometimes mischievous and unmanageable, he is also a necessity and the source of endless pleasure and satisfaction. How could the farm dog and the woodpile and the toothsome apples get along without him? And would the pigeons and the brook and the social squirrels be content if he were away? I trow not

It is he who picks up stones in the spring and potatoes and apples in the fall; who rides horses for the plowing, does barn chores, cuts wood, attends school, runs endless errands, and still finds time for his own private world of birds and animals and traps and snares. He keeps down the woodchucks and other mischievous prowlers that menace the farmer's prosperity. He manufactures successful scarecrows to ward off robins from the strawberry bed and crows from the cornfield. And it is upon him that the household depends in the spring for cowslips, and in the summer for huckleberries and blackberries, and in the fall for a rich store of nuts, and perhaps an occasional feast of partridge or quail. He keeps the house clear of rats, and the flower garden clear of weeds, and the brook clear of trout; and he follows every trespassing boy who has not the favor of his countenance with relentless severity.

But it is in the fall, when the bulk of the farm work is over, that the boy rises in all his glory. He has more time of his own, his every second of it is occupied. His few chores are accomplished with a rapidity that takes away one's breath, and his own concerns reap the benefit of the captured time. His shrill whistle is heard from the barn and from the fields and from the garret and from the top of an apple tree, where he is exploring a promising hole for squirrels or owls. His winter campaign is approaching, and the mornings and evenings are devoted to inspecting and passing judgment upon last year's war paraphernalia. Traps and skates and sleds and apparatus for fishing through the ice are approved or rejected, according to their deserts; and then he anxiously examines his pocket money for the wherewith to make up deficiencies. The ancient gun is never brought into the question. It is the only one in the family, and even the older members do not dream of questioning its perfection. To the boy it is a treasure, to be carried with due reverence and solicitude.

If there are any lazy bones in the farm boy, they all disappear when the game laws are off. After that he is up before light, and off to the snares with gun and dog and shrill whistle. His heavy boots are heard upon the stairs long before those of the farmer or his hired men, and he is always back in time for his breakfast, and sometimes for his chores. His school is generally one or two miles away; and if he is late and punished, his noncommittal face never betrays the fact at home. Again, there is the usual round of chores and a supper after dark. Then he spends a short time with his books and a long time making snares to repair damages in his hedges. After that comes the nightly feast of nuts and apples, sometimes shared in by a hilarious party of friends, and usually cut short by the farmer's peremptory order to "go to bed!"

The farm boy, as I have found him, is good-natured and cheerful, and ready to oblige He is always the first to greet one's arrival, and the last to yell good-by, generally from a fence-post or the creaking top of a tall tree. Is it any wonder that I place him first in my list of farm attractions, or that I would hesitate to go pleasuring in the country if I were not sure of finding him?

THE FAR-SEEING CAMERA.

"The greatest astronomical discoveries of the future," said one of the Tulane faculty to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter, "will undoubtedly be made by an artificial eye infinitely more sensitive and powerful than human vision. I refer, of course, to the camera. The natural eye has its distance limitations and has gone about as far as it can, and now the photographic plate is taking up the work at the point where nature leaves off. It requires a certain definite amount of light, you know, to affect the optic nerve so as to produce vision, and many of the stars are so far away that less than that required quantity reaches the earth. The consequence is that an astronomer might look for a year in the right direction without seeing anything at all, and no telescope, however powerful, would be of the slightest assistance.

"But with the camera the conditions are exactly reversed. The longer a camera looks at anything the clearer the object becomes. A faint ray of light from an invisible star falls for hour after hour on the sensitive plate, and each moment increases the clearness of the picture, just like dropping water wears a hole in a stone. I have star photographs the making of which occupied four whole nights, and the planets which they depict have never been and never will be seen by man.

"Within the last few years hundreds of invisible stars have been definitely located and catalogued. We can't see them, but we know they are there, because whenever the camera is directed to that part of the heavens their hidden image appears on the plate. During the eclipse I secured a fairly good photograph of the phase of totality, and the picture shows all the surrounding sky dotted with little points of white. They are stars which did not give out enough light to excite the nerves of vision, but which were seen plainly enough by the faithful artificial eye in the box of my camera.

"Another great advantage of the photograph in astronomy is that it consitiutes a definite record and does away with disputes. It is a rare thing for two astronomers to agree as to what they saw when taking a simultaneous observation, and the chances are that both are honest, but received different impressions owing to their different physical organization. All the old observers vary in their descriptions of the so-called 'canals' on Mars. The photograph does away at once with any chance of error, fraud or illusion.

"So I repeat that the natural eye will play only a secondary part in the great discoveries of the future. It is the artificial eye which will penetrate space yet unfathomed."

WARNING NOTE.

There is not an actor, an actress, a vocalist, or other public performer, including the politician, but must be interested in the hiss and its origin.

Referring to the awesome word, a close observer writes: "Perhaps the sibilant ss (st, ts, sh) is one of the oldest sounds in animated nature, as it undoubtedly is one of the simplest to produce.

"Vocalized in the English hiss (hist, hush) we find the pure sibilant adopted by beasts, birds and reptiles as an expressive note of warning in times of stress.

"Even the crustacean cirrhipeds can produce his sound when 'there is an adjacent source of danger,' although they are not supplied with a proper vocal apparatus.

"Besides acting as a warning note to its own kith, some predatory animals, as, for instance, some of the smaller carnivores and certain snakes, utter the sound in a minatory manner to ward off objectionable intruders from their lair.

"Equivalent in the former case to the expressions 'Keep quiet,' 'Stand still,' a hiss is construed in its more widely known sense among animals of different species as 'Come forward at your peril,' impressing a visitor in search of hospitality much in the same way as did the legend 'Cave canem,' on the threshold of a Roman mansion." The paragraph concludes sagely, "Our English hiss is mainly restricted to the use of dissatisfied playgoers. The sound here retains its primitive meaning—a warning note."

FOR SHATTERED NERVES.

A remedy that will soothe, build up the wasted tissues and enrich the blood is indispensable. Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound has been wonderfully successful in cases of nervousness, as thousands of grateful people will testify. Sold by **Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.**

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THREE POPULAR THEORIES REGARDING THE SECOND APPEARANCE OF CHRIST ON EARTH.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 3, 1901.

Topic—"Parable of the Ten Virgins."

Text—Matthew xxv., 1-13.

WORK OF REDEEMING WORLD.

This is God's world. Every inch and ounce, product and possibility of it is God's by right of creation. For "in (Genesis i, 1) the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." It was He who "made Heaven and earth, the sea (Psalms cxlvi., 6) and all that is therein." He also (Genesis i., 27) "created man in his own image, in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them." He crowned man with glory and honor, and (Psalms viii., 5-8) made him to have dominion over all things under his feet, "all sheep and oxen, yea and the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea." But man, thus exalted, abused the freedom of will with which he had been endowed as his crown in nature, and (Genesis iii, 1-16) by disobedience he incurred the consequence, which is "death and all our woe in the world." The creator had to choose between creating man a free agent, capable of choosing between right and wrong; or else, creating man as the creatures which had no moral sense and never are able to rise in the scale of being. He adopted the first; when the free being disobeyed and brought on himself the result of wrong doing, Love Divine undertook to rescue self-ruined humanity. He began the work of the world "The Word (John i, 7, also 14) was God." "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." And when John Baptist, down on the banks of Jordan, saw Jesus coming toward him, he recognized the incarnate Word in him, and said: "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." In a marvelous and matchless ministry of love and labor, Jesus gave Himself to the world; and on the cross He gave up His life for the world, that "whosoever would believe on Him might not perish but have everlasting life."

The conditions of society where Christian civilization is in control are far above conditions where His name is unknown. Nevertheless, the work of recovering the world has proceeded slowly, and "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." Many hundred million persons have no more knowledge of Christ than we have of the inhabitants of the nearest fixed star, if there are any. But still this is God's world. What then lies before us? How are the redeeming designs of divine love to be executed? This leads us to remark that Bible believers expect Christ to return to this world again and complete the work which He began as a babe, a boy and the world's burden bearer.

THE MANNER OF HIS COMING.

There are thre theories as to this anticipated return of Jesus, which we should contemplate for a little while just now. One theory is that He comes in the Holy Spirit, and will come to each individual at the hour of death. As where He (John xiv., 3) promised, "I will come again and receive you unto myself." According to the second theory of the second coming of Christ, he is since his spirit was outpoured at Pentecost and filled the apostles with resistless eloquence and power. And so, advocates of this second theory anticipate nothing more than greater zeal and consecration in the Christian church. They anticipate an immense increase of missionary enterprise. They believe there will be great revivals in which hosts will give their hearts to Christ. It is to be gradual reclamation of mankind from the disobedience and disastrous disloyalty which began in Paradise to such righteousness everywhere that the world will be called Immanuel's land.

The third theory promises very different manifestations when the world will witness the coming of Christ to complete conquest. It is described as the premilenarian advent of Christ. According to its advocates, the Lord's coming cannot be foreknown to a day. But it is all the time an impending event. If you meet them with the scripture assertion that the "gospel must be first preached in all the world and then cometh the end," they will reply that when God wills he can "make a short work" of giving the gospel, at least representatively to all the world. Then, when the hour shall have struck these say, we shall see the Lord "coming in the clouds of heaven" attended by angelic hosts. Then the judgment of fire shall sweep the earth and devour everything that opposes the coronation of Christ. He will reign upon an earthly throne, and for a millennium the righteous will dwell in bliss upon the earth. This thousand years of felicity having been spent, there will be a winding up of this world; all the wicked shall be swept away and the true children of God gathered into the blissful home called heaven.

Concerning these theories there are several things to say. They have been advocated very ardently, but the last much more fervently than the other two. Also, it is observable that Christians who have been deeply interested in the question of Christ's coming thus have usually been among the very pious. Also, we should remark that while there is no probability that supporters of these widely different theories will fully agree, they do agree upon some points. Most important of all, they agree that Christ is certain to come. Whether it be the premillenarian or the postmillenarian, neither doubts for an instant that sooner or later He who was crucified and rose and ascended from Bethany is to return in such form that "every eye shall see him."

AN ORIENTAL CUSTOM.

How, then, does the parable of the ten virgins apply to the promised return of Christ—the bridegroom? The parable pictures the church as but partly prepared for His appearing. The illustration of the virgins is taken from a familiar social custom among orientals.

When a marriage was to be celebrated the groom-to-be went out accompanied by his friends to the residence of the bride-elect. Then they all went forth, he leading her to the altar and the rest following to his residence. As night was a favorite time for the marriage ceremony, the friends provided themselves with lamps. But if it happened that matters were delayed, unless there was enough oil to last until after midnight, maybe, they were liable to (lesson verse 8) find their lamps "going out." They had provided only for an early coming and were caught wanting because the bridegroom delayed his coming. Possibly this may point to such as have at various periods in the past got ready for Christ's second coming and He did not come. The very day and hour have been calculated again and again and the watchers have become discouraged and fallen into spiritual sleep, saying: "Where is the promise of His coming, for since the fathers fell asleep all things continue as they were from the beginning." So, not a few who once had faith in our Lord's return have lost heart and given up hope and are making no preparations to receive Him. As (verse 5) the parable goes: "While the bridegroom tarried they all [wise and unwise alike] slumbered." Possibly (verse 6) "midnight" was chosen in the parable to show there was a severe test of their expectant faith in the bridegroom.

Paul wrote two epistles to the infant Christian church in Thessalonica. In the first he wrote in lively expectation of Christ's return to earth, but so highly did it excite the hopes of those Christians that (II. Thess. ii., 1-3) he wrote another letter to fortify them for waiting. How to keep ready, "lamps trimmed and burning," for that coming which we are admonished may not occur soon is no easy task. Procrastination is not only a thief of time, as the proverb goes, it is an inborn disposition of mankind. Not in all to an equal degree, but in every one, more or less. So, when Jesus does come, most likely there will be five unprepared where there are five fully prepared. Here the whole ten had partial preparation. They had the lamps and had been provided with some oil. Only they had not enough. Does this teach that people may have a formal religion without a deep spirituality, that the external appearance cannot be depended upon to indicate who is really ready for a sudden call to stand before Christ?

COMING TO BE A SURPRISE.

The second point of the teaching that we would emphasize is the suddenness of the bridegroom's appearance.

The expression (verse 6) "Behold, the bridegroom cometh," unmistakably points to a surprise. As we have observed, no one dies at the very hour that watchers expect. In my many years of pastoral experience in which I have witnessed many depart this life, there has not been an instance when the dying did not expire either a little sooner or a little later than we expected. Hence, our Lord spoke a wide-reaching truth when He said: "In such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Therefore, if the coming of Christ according to your idea, dear reader, is to be nothing other than the "evening bell, and one clear call for me," yet will that certainly be sooner or later than any one can foresee and foretell?

If we be of those who hold that Christ's second coming will not occur until a very long time hence, after the whole world has received His law and love; not until all who ever will be converts have become such; then more certainly than in the case of those believing in the personal coming, this class are likely to be taken unawares. For the greater the delay, the less expectant will be they who have waited so long. Therefore, it seems to me probable that these who now cherish vehement faith in the early coming will be the least surprised and the best prepared.

NOT CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

Frankly, I may say, the signs of His coming which these good people point to are not, in my view, convincing evidences. They refer us to rampant and ravaging forces of evil abroad But any one a little versed in history, can cite period after period when the powers of darkness were more destroying in their ravages than they are now. Think of the condition of the world when the Roman empire went to pieces. Recall conditions succeeding the dark ages, as well as those ages, in their dreary and dismal roll. Wickedness there is, and the energy of the evil spirit is frightful, but, as a matter of solid fact, this whole world never was as much God's world in good works and ways as it is just now speedy. So when it is the signs of His coming that we are referred to they are not convincing. Meanwhile, who knows? And, as [illegible] explicitly declared, "the day or the hour knoweth no man," but added that the coming will be "as a thief in the night," we are never wise in indulging indifference; and we are wise while we act upon His admonition, "Watch, therefore." And, with many other motives, we may well urge men to remember the word in (verse 10) the parable: "The door was shut." Whoever else in our easy-going days dismisses thought of any one ever failing to reach the home on high, let us keep to the Bible. If it is not a book of misleading doctrines, it does teach that the time of dividing the sheep from the goats is coming. The day of "come ye" and "depart ye" will certainly be ushered in sooner or later. Men's theories cannot change the purposes of God. If ever there was a safe way and a dangerous way they are just the same still. Nothing suits the purposes of satan so well as to have preachers and teachers make light of the danger of the door of heaven ever being shut. Our blessed Lord was no more alarmist, and unless you charge Him with speaking a misleading word, these words are of weighty warning: "The door was shut.'

HOW HE GOT WEIGHT.

The physicians of Trenton, N. J., are puzzling their heads over the remarkable case of Joseph Geskie, who increased his weight twenty-four pounds in two days by lying in bed and eating cinnamon buns. Geskie appeared at a recruiting station on Broad street a few days ago. He was the picture of distress. His clothes were in tatters and he had a lean and hungry look.

"I want to jine the army," he said to the recruting officer. "I've hoofed it all the way from Connecticut, an' reckon I don't look as cute as I might, but I kin fight, an' I'll show up all right, I guess, in a uniform."

When Gaskie got on the scales he tipped the beam at 128 pounds. "Too light for our use, young man," said the officer; you ought to weigh up in the forties somewhere."

Two days later Geskie reappeared at the recruiting station, looking the picture of health. His face was full and his stomach well rounded.

"I reckon I kin hit the mark now," he said, as he walked across the room and stepped onto the scales. The officer weighed him and he struck the 152-pound notch.

The officer was astonished and searched Gaskie's clothes for hidden weights, but could not find any. "How did you manage it?" he asked.

"It's easy enough," Geskie answered. "I've been able to change my weight ever since I was a boy. I went to a hotel an' went to bed. I bought three dozen cinnamon buns an' eat 'em as fast as I could."

The name of Joseph Geskie was added to the list of volunteers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HEADACHE CAUSES.

Headache is usually caused by living in poorly ventilated rooms, overindulgence in food or drink insufficient exercise, mental strain, excitement or malaria. Krause's Headache Capsules quickly cure the most severe cases and leaves the head clear and cool. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

SLEEP THEIR LIVES AWAY.

Explorer Jacques Dabon, lecturing before the French Geographical society in Paris, described a strange city in the French Senegal colony, once busily prosperous, but now almost abandoned. Some gradual change in the climate or soil has caused increasing drowsiness. Most of the inhabitants sleep twenty hours daily. Some even fall asleep while walking, and many have slept to death, their friends finding it impossible to arouse them even after several days of uninterrupted lethargy. The explorer says that neither himself nor any of the colonial doctors was able to discover the real cause of this strange condition.

Three hundred persons in London earn a living—and several of them are growing rich — by providing meals for the cats of the metropolis, which they deliver regularly once, twice and thrice a day, as may suit the owners of feline pets.

Photo by Chancellor, Dublin.

LADY BEATRICE BUTLER.

She is soon to marry General Pole Carew, who recently returned to England from South Africa. Lady Beatrice is the daughter of the millionaire Marquis of Ormonde and is one of the most beautiful young women in Great Britain.

Photo by Kameke, The Hague.

THE PALACE IN THE WOOD WHERE QUEEN WILHELMINA AND HER SPOUSE WILL SPEND THEIR HONEYMOON

Photo by Reuy, Paris.

COUNT LAMSDORFF, RUSSIA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

E. H. SOTHERN.

Most play-goers are familiar with E. H. Sothern as the good natured and reckless Lord Chumley. They remember him with distinct pleasure as the gawky and provincial Maister of Woodbarrow in Jerome K. Jerome's delightful comedy and the hasty and impetuous Captain Lettarblair. These characters seemed to have a direct affinity to each other and mark the progress of Mr. Sothern in his art. Then followed the Duke of Guisebury, in H. A. Jones' play, "The Dancing Girl," showing still further advance. The gallant and witty Sheridan came after, leading the way

SOTHERN AS "HAMLET,"

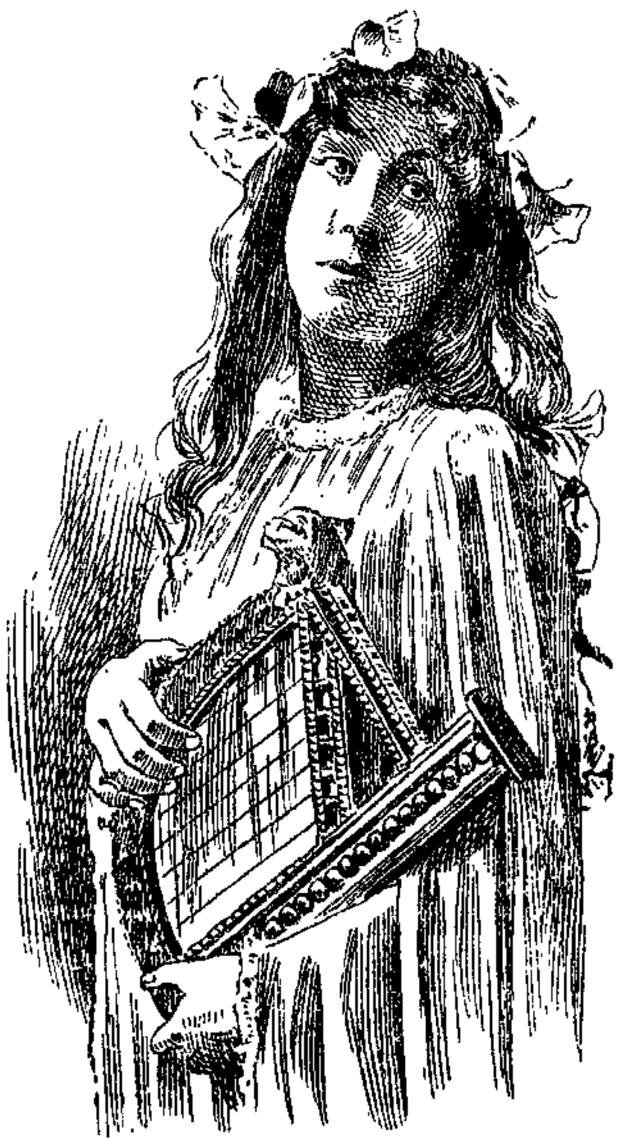
New York Says His Performance is an Epoch in Dramatic Annals.

to the swashbuckler character of Rupert Rassendyl in "The Prisoner of Zenda" and the picturesque Hugenot in "An Enemy to the King." The climax of these romantic roles was reached in his new rendering of D'Artagnan, the hero of Dumas' "Musketeers." After that came Heinrich in "The Sunken Bell," which paved the way to the finest achievement of his career, "Hamlet." From Chumley to Hamlet is a remarkable stride, and when it is understood thoroughly the magnificent success Mr. Sothern has made in the part, surprise is all the more. No one for a moment realized the seriousness of the undertaking. It was at first thought to be merely the usual actor's vanity to attempt such geniuses as Betterton, Garrick, Kean, Macready and Booth had essayed with fear and trembling as the result. A young and dashing light comedian whose popularity had been won in lighter roles to depart from all precendent to risk the fame he had made by dine of arduous effort and determined study, to leap as is were upon the highest pedestal of the actors' are and invite the criticism of comparison with the world's greatest tragic artists deserves more than the praise of daring. There are few incidents recorded in the entire history of histrionics that give such an example. If the wonderful success Mr. Sothern made on his memorable opening at the Garden theater, New York, is repeated on Monday evening, for one night only, at the Masonic Temple theater then the event will surpass anything the present generation of play-goers has ever experienced. It is said that Mr. Sothern has conceived a Hamlet who is a human being and not a psychological abstraction, a Hamlet whose tragic experiences are individual, and who lives through them, meeting and treating them in his own way. If this is so, Sothern is wise in his generation. He knows that his audiences are made up of people to whom life is a mad race, not a pleasant saunter, who have neither the time, the disposition nor the capacity to delve into language for the sake of discovering meanings other than the literal ones. By this treatment he is certainly bringing the play nearer to the many, teaching them to understand and appreciate its wealth of wisdom, its extraordinary study of human nature, its dissections of the mind, its lofty beauties. A simpler conception cannot be imagined nor one more interesting.

If the transition from comedy to tragedy by Mr. Sothern is a surprise, the same may be said of Virginia Harned, who is the Ophelia of this great Shakespearian revival.

Her delightful performances of the wayward though winsome "Dancing Girl," the delightful "Trilby," the charming "Lady Ursula," the fascinating "Milady" and the elf-like "Rautendelein," were all efforts leading in the right direction to the very highest art. Ophelia is the most difficult of Shakespeare's heroines to interpret; is is the sweetest character he ever conceived. The love and sympathy that give Hamlet its popularity are all held by this frail creature: she has drawn more tears than all the rest of Shakespeare's women combined; her purity and suffering touch the heart string with never one false note.

As for the production itself, pictorially, it is said to be the equal of the finest Irving has ever given us. The costuming and the stage groupings are magnificent. The music used is that which Adolf Mohr specially wrote for the Barnay production in Berlin, that won for the composer decoration by the German emperor.



VIRGINA HARNED.

As "Ophelia" in Sothern's "Hamlet."

The exclusive rights of the score for this country were secured by Mr. Sothern from the composer. A list of the caste and the synopsis of the scenes should be specially interesting. These are given below. The entire production at the Masonic Temple theater on Monday evening, for one night only, will be identical with that of the Garden theater, New York:

Claudius, King of Denmark	Arthur R. Lawrence
Hamlet, son of the late and nephew of the present king	E. H. Sothern
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain	Edwin Varrey
Laertes, son of Polonus	Vincent Sternroyd
Horatio, friend of Hamlet	Henry Carvill
Osric	Richard Lambert
Rosencrantz	Taylor Holmes
Guildenstern	E. P. Bostwick
A Priest	Basil West
Marcellus	George R. Bryant
Bernardo	Sydney C. Mather
Francisco, a soldier	Daniel Jarrett
Reynaldo, a servant of Polonius	E. Raymond
First Player	Leonard Outram
Second Player	Arthur Scott
First Gravedigger	Rowland Buckstone
Second Gravedigger	John J. Collins
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	William Harris
Fortinbras, Prince of Norway	George E. Bryant
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark and mother of Hamlet	Charlotte Dean
Ophelia, daughter of Polonius	Virginia Harned
Player Queen	Adelaide Keim

Lords, Ladies, Officers, Soldiers, Mesengers, followers of Fortinbras and other attendants.

—Act I.—

Scene 1—Elsinore, a platform before the castle.

Scene 2—A room of state in the castle.

Scene 3—A room in Polonius' house.

Scene 4—The platform.

Scene 5—A more remote part.

—Act II.—

Scene 1—A room in Polonius' house.

Scene 2—A room of state in the castle.

—Act III.—

Scene 1—A room of state in the castle.

Scene 2—The queen's closet.

—Act IV.—

Scene 1—A room of state in the castle.

—Act V.—

Scene 1—A churchyard.

Scene 2—Outside the castle.

Scene 3—A hall in the castle.

It is specially noted that owing to the elaborate nature of the performance the curtain will rise at 7:45. This will enable the management to get through the performance by the usual hour.

"THE PRINCESS CHIC."

It has been the complaint of lovers of genuine opera comique that the delightful form of musical entertainment has degenerated into the burlesque and trivialties that are given us in the form of comic opera. "Robin Hood" and "The Highwayman" were the last legitimate comic operas that were presented until Kirke La Shelle's "The Princess Chic" appeared for the first time in the latter part of last season. He had tried to find a libretto that would satisfy the demand for pure sentiment and clean comedy, but being unsuccessful, wrote for himself what he wanted. Mr. LaShelle is highly qualified for the work he so successfully undertook, having been a writer on newspapers and magazines for a number of years, from which he graduated to the management of The Bostonians, which he left to create a star of Frank Daniels. Mr. LaShelle is not only proprietor of "The Princess Chic" company, but of the Frank Daniels Opera company, August Thomas' "Arizona," and "The Bonnie Brier Bush." How well he has caught the atmosphere of love and adventure in the days of Charles the Bold and Burgandy may be judged from the titles of the lyrics which he has written for "Princess Chic."

Those of a warlike flavor are, "A Charger Good and a Lance Give Me" and "War is a Bountiful Jade." In a light comedy vein are the following: "A Lover True," "A Gallant Goes-a Courting," "The Story Book," and "A Fighting Man." Here are the titles of some of the sentimental lyrics: "The Love Light in Your Eyes," "The Wood Nymph and the Water God," and "Love is a Butterfly."

REILLY & WOODS' BIG SHOW.

In glancing over the bill which Reilly & Woods' big show will present at the Temple next Wednesday, one does not wonder whether or not the performance is worth the price of admission, but rather how so much can be given for the one price of admission. While it is a fact that the shows hitherto presented by the Reilly & Woods organization have been such as to cause the public to when its coming is announced, the expect something out of the ordinary bill that has been presented for the present season's production will exceed the expectations of the most critical theater goers. Of the twenty-eight people who compose the company each is a thorough artist in his or her particular style of entertainment and every number is calculated to please alike the classes and the masses.

Of course, Pat Reilly is with the show. Reilly & Woods' big show would be incomplete without him, and he is as funny as ever. His stage Irishman is a character study which few can fail to appreciate, while his lightning crayon sketches are alive with humor and interest. Another established favorite is Frank D. Bryan, "the man who writes the songs he sings," and they can always be depended on to be up to date. Now for the newcomers. Junie McCree, the celebrated character portrayor, will present his newest effort, "The Dope Fiend," in which he is assisted by Randolph Murray, Lulu Hahn and Iza Miller. This sketch is new to the stage and is destined to become famous in the annals of high-class vaudeville. Laura Bennett and Sallie Stembler, the latest additions to vaudeville, will introduce a clever playlet by George M. Cohan, entitled "Sapho and Lulu," written especially for theese artists and presented by them with great success. Ollie Young and brother, the former of whom for several years has been the star feature of Al. G. Field's minstrels, will appear in their marvelous hoop rolling novelty, in which they seem to defy all laws of gravitation. The three sisters Paris, American girls, notwithstanding their names, and the four danseuses l'Afrique, will contribute the terpsichorean portion of the program amid a whirl of flashing drapery and the sound of delightful song. M'lle Valmoretta, one of these dancers, is quite a marvel, performing the unheard of feat of walking down a picket fence on her toes. "Happy" Fanny Fields, the talented little German soubrette, in her artistic specialty; the four emperors of music in a pleasing combination of music and mirth; Keno, Welch and Melrose, the whirlwind acrobats, comprise the vaudeville list.

To conclude the entertainment there will be an original creation of scenes, engaging the services of the entire company, called "The Dance of All Nations." This is a bit of real life, embellished with all the environments of a complete production.

THE WASTE OF INVENTION.

It seems almost as though it were yesterday that the scientific journals and the professional engineers were speaking with enthusiasm of the wonderful forge hammer set up at a vast expense by the Bethlehem Steel corporation. It could strike with a force of 100 titans, or with the softness of velvet. Yet within a year or two after this superb machine was set up it was cheerfully thrown to the scrap heap because it had been discovered that the new hydraulic process would do the same work cheaper and in every respect better.

So, too, Mr. Carnegie, after expending hundreds of thousands of dollars in establishing vast furnace plants in the course of a year or two pitched the entire machinery to the scrap heap because there were better processes newly discovered furnishing a greater product at a less cost.

It is undoubtedly the general knowledge, some of it detailed and some of it intuitive, that every one of our greater industrial corporations that are well managed are leaning trustfully upon invention and science and have the courage to accept the latest contributions these agencies can furnish, even though that involves the sending to the scrap heap of many thousand dollars' worth of property—it is this knowledge that in a great measure explains the faith that we are to maintain and increase our industrial and commercial supremacy and that unquestionably accounts for that mysterious hopefulness which is reflected in the persistence with which prices for securities of all kinds continue to advance.—Holland, in Philadelphia Press.

CENTURY FOR WOMEN.

Literature is not the only gate that the nineteenth century threw open to women. Science, law, medicine, philanthropy and social reform of every kind have welcomed her with more or less heartiness. She has been admitted to many forms of business activity, which have been created by our new conditions, or were closed to her and monopolized by men before. In a word, woman is allowed to make what she will of her own life, and to work out any kind of power that is in her, as she never was before; and she has laid us all under obligations by the splendid use she has made of her new opportunities.—Saturday Evening Post.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MARSHALL.

Writing in Success of Chief Justice John Marshall, Attorney General John W. Griggs says: "Nothing more can be said in praise of Marshall than he has himself said in his judicial capacity. There, the crystalline clearness of his intellect, the high standard of integrity and steadfastness of purpose are written in letters of gold. Let the young and ambitious read his life and profit by the lessons written therein. If the centenary of Marshall's appointment to the supreme bench inspires our youth to imitate his great virtues, it will, indeed, be a worthy tribute to one of the noblest as well as one of the most learned men in our history."

TESLA'S PREDICTIONS.

In the current number of Success Nikola Tesla dips into the future as to what science has in store for mankind. Some of his predictions are as follows:

A system of wireless telegraphy by which a message can be sent clear around the world.

Electrical production of ozone for sterilizing water, to rid it of its many impurities.

The manufacture of artificial food by oxidized hydrogen.

The flying machine will be a fact. It will not bring universal peace, as some suppose. Some nation will rule the air as well as the sea.

Future developments will tend to diminish the number of individuals engaged in battle. This will bring into use a machine which can be operated by the fewest possible individuals.

Perfection of the telautomaton, a machine having all its bodily movements controlled from a distance without wires. Telautomatics are applicable to any machine that moves on the land, in water, or in the air.

The transmission of electrical energy through the earth without a wire.

A system to draw energy from the sun.

The electrolytic process of extracting iron from ore, and molding it into required forms without fuel consumption.

The electrolyic manufacture of aluminum and its gradual extermination of copper and, possibly, iron

A self-acting engine capable of deriving energy from its own motion.

THE COST OF SALMON SPORT.

Unhappily but few can afford to enjoy spring salmon fishing. It demands leisure and money. Rivers are high-rented, and the area of water is limited. It costs £60 a month to have a beat on the Thurso, and on other rivers the cost is rather more than less, traveling and other incidental expenses not being reckoned. On Loch Tay, apart from hotel expenses, boatmen's fees, etc., the cost is £5 a week, or £1 a day, so that the sport is distinctly exclusive. In a few districts, however, very fair fishing can be obtained at comparatively cheap rates. For example, one can board in many of the very comfortable hotels in Callander for £2 a week and fish the romantic Lochs Lubnaig or Vennachar at a total cost of 7s 6d a day, or £2 5s a week. Six days' angling from London in these waters would cost a minimum of £8—but it could be done and done well, on £10, a sum which therefore represents the minimum of cost with comfort. The sport is often excellent.—London Express.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"
ABBEY'S Effervescent SALT
The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits,
KIDNEY DISEASES..
A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water night and morning until a free watery action of the bowels is produced.
James A Campbell, M D., N. Y. City, says: "Regarding the diuretic action of the Salt I am able, so far as my observations go, to endorse the report of the International Journal of Surgery. I have found the Salt to act as a purge to the Kidneys as well as the alimentary tract. I have recommended the Salt to a few of my patients as a preventative of Seasickness."
Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.
THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
11 Murray Street, New York.
Booklet free on request.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nihells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the threescore mile stone, had a time with the grip, but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich.; the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked he, but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

of my sleep and I
neuralgia
Pain Pills
For Grip
Dr. Miles' Pain
Sold by all Druggists.

MASONIC TEMPLE........
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4
The Dramatic Event of the Season.
"Mr. Sothern's Hamlet the most notable since Booth."—Chicago Record.
E. H.
SOTHERN
"The success of Mr. Sothern as 'Hamlet' is an epoch in dramatic annals."—New York Herald.
and VIRGINIA
HARNED,
"The best Ophelia I have had opportunity to commend for a long time."—Chicago Times-Herald.
In an elaborate presentation of
HAMLET
"A fine and reverential presentation of 'Hamlet.'"—Chicago Tribune.
Prices: Lower floor, $2.00 and $1.50; balcony, $1.00; admission, 75 cents and $1.00.
Seat sale Friday morning at 9 o'clock.
In consequence of the massive character of the production, the curtain will rise at 7:45 p. m., sharp.

Club League Entertainment,
MASONIC TEMPLE........
TUESDAY—FEB. 5—TUESDAY
Jacob A. Riss---Jacob A. Riss
In His Famous Lecture,
"THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUM"
Stereopticon illustrations.
General admission, 25 cents.

MASONIC TEMPLE....
Saturday, Mat. Night, Feb. 2
FIRST AND ONLY TIME, THE WHITNEY AND KNOWLES STUPENDOUS, ORIGINAL, NEW YORK AND LONDON PRODUCTION. THE GREAT RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL DRAMA.
Quo Vadis--32 Speaking Parts Revently Acted Historically Costumed. 32
Dramatized by Stanislaus Stange. More Music Than an Opera by Julian Edwards. Great Choir of Trained Voices. Army of Supernumeraries.
CARLOADS OF RICH AND COSTLY SCENERY.
Bargain Mat. Best Seats 25 and 50. NO
Night Prices, 25, 35, 50, 75 & $1.00 HIGHER.
Sale of seats Thursday morning.
WARNING--Do not confound Whitney and Knowles' great religious and historical spectacle, with its tons of massive scenery and guaranteed excellent cast, the sensation of London, New York, Boston and Chicago, with any other attraction of the same title.

...Masonic Temple Theatre...
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6th.
The Show that "Never Broke a Promise."
THE LARGEST TRAVELING VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN THE WORLD.
REILLY & WOODS BIG SHOW
THIS IS "IT"
YOU'LL DREAM OF—4 DANSEUSES LaAFRICA "Never even saw Johannesburg, but they can dance some, you bet, on the toes too. It's something new."
YOU WILL SCREAM AT—3 KENO, WELCH & MELROSE The greatest of all Comic Trios. An Acrobatic Knockabout Absurdity.
YOU WILL LISTEN TO—4 EMPERORS OF MUSIC "Oh! listen to the band," and then come and hear the best musical act on earth and the funniest.
YOU WILL LAUGH AT—2 THE MISSES BENNETT AND STEMBLER In "Sapho & Lulu" a playlet by Geo. M. Cohan, of the Four Cohans. A scream every minute.
YOU WILL APPLAUD--4 JUNIE McCREE & COMPANY In the "Dope Fiend," an original conception of a Unique Western Character. (Copyrighted.)
YOU WILL RELISH -1 HAPPY FANNY FIELDS The jolliest of Jolly Comediennes and this is no jolly,, "it is to laugh" when you see her with the big show.
YOU'LL MARVEL AT—2 OLLIE YOUNG AND BROTHER Wizards of Motion, they defy gravity. Marvelous Hoop Rollers and Jugglers. Something new.
YOU'LL WONDER AT—1 MLLE. VALMORETTA Walkes down a picket fence on her toes. If you must have sensation, here it is. First appearance in America.
YOU'LL ENJOY--3 SISTERS PARIS Three American girls, and in the words of Billy Baxter, they have got the Parisian belles "whipped to a cream."
YOU'LL SEE—1 PAT REILLY "Yes! of course he's still with the show. If he wasn't you'd kick and he's funnier than ever, and that's talking.
YOU'LL HEAR—1 FRANK D. BRYAN "Seems to me he used to write songs, and good ones, too; used to belong to the National Trio. Yes, that's the same fellow."
YOU'LL FIGURE—26 TOTAL "A GREAT SHOW" In fact the largest traveling Vaudeville Show in the world.
YOU'LL ROAR AT—The Dance of all Nations---and go home satisfied.
REMEMBER THE DATE. Seat Sale Monday. Prices--25, 50, 75c &

IVES

hich There is a ot of Misinformation hat Dynamite Is.

[New York Times.]

eaking of dynamite and other sives," said an expert blaster, doubtful if there is another t on which the average lay is more misinformed. Taking arrant explosion, for example, ridiculous theories have been y citizens in letters to news- giving the possible causes of losion than would fill a good oke book. And, as if to make at the opinions expressed receive the proper attention, f the writers felt so cock-sure correctness of their own con- s that they have not hesitated tion in their communications hey were experts on the sub-

will be remembered, four so- suspicious iron drums were red in the ruins shortly after e. The drums were of quar- h sheet iron, were two feet in er, were four and one-half ng, were provided with stout hines, upon which they were rolled, and were of about one red gallons capacity. When two of the drums showed that heads had been blown out, leav- ragged hole about a foot in er.

ow, there is probably not an ex- n existence who would be will- testify as to what those drums ned unless he made a thorough nation. Yet the ridiculous ment has been made that the contained nitro-glycerin—in words, liquid dynamite. I am ore prepared than any other who handles explosives to say really was in the drums. But everal good reasons I am will- swear that nitro-glycerin was e contents.

begin with, nitro-glycerin is packed in drums—the manu- rers have too much respect for ompound. Five gallon cans is the extreme quantity in which explosive is shipped, and then are no chines or other rolling ements about the cans. There a place in this land where glycerin is drawn off from through a spigot and sold like Moreover, in the heart of New there is no more sale for nitro- n than there is for life rafts oadway. Again, no matter how man has become to handling ves, he retains his esteem for lycerin. Finally, had nitro- n been in those drums and at quantity of that explosive off, not a skyscraper within blocks of the scene would have ed standing. The island would rocked. Not a house in the lower of the city would have escaped naged. The shock would have lt down on fire island, and in- of a heap of wreckage where ilding collapsed, there would ole, blown from twenty to feet to rock, and the rock be burned and crumbled so could be scratched away in by one's finger nails.

may seem to a layman that the andling high explosives in es and at mines become care- They may seem careless to one has not learned to look at the without expecting to soar nward for his audacity, but the ions which these men have ained to exercise have become uch a second nature to them ey are no longer conscious of ng them. If by any chance man does not show in a factory a job that he is properly care- s career as a powder man is ry short.

WHAT DYNAMITE IS.

me one once said, 'Dynamite is woman—you never know what oing to do next.' Without enting on the woman part of tement, dynamite, or nitro- n, is one of the most reliable as the strongest friend man Dynamite, you must know, is g but nitro-glycerin soaked up wdust or Indian meal. This of the liquid explosive a solid ich can be handled to better age, which can be strength- on a scale of percentage, to con- ore or less of the explosive oil rding to the quantity of nitro up in a given quantity of t—and which is more easily ed, both as to safety and as a of storing the stuff in fissures s and ledges, where a fluid run out and away when used. amite is cast into sticks as cartridges. These are ical in shape and measure an inch to an inch and a half meter by about six inches in In color they resemble the of linseed oil and they are the touch.

ave seen some remarkable in the line of tricks of dyna- Explosive as the stuff is, I en a case of 400 cartridges 00 feet into a shaft, and the s simply smashed and the e landed in a heap like so much harmless mush. On the other hand, I saw a man drop a cartridge from his hand to the ground, and there was not enough left of him for a grease spot. This peculiarity of dynamite, its tendency to explode under certain conditions and its non-explosive trait under more aggravating circumstances, is something that is not explainable. But the fact remains that, when properly handled, dynamite is not dangerous. Here and there we read of a blaster who blows himself up, and in nine cases out of ten it is simply that the man began drilling in an old hole, not knowing that it was partly loaded with an old charge of dynamite.

"Unless confined, dynamite will burn like so much grease. I have seen a whole cartridge of dynamite thrown into the firebox of a boiler and the stuff burned, roaring like a tugboat blowing off steam. On another occasion I saw a man who had become excited at a burning cartridge throw it to the ground and trample on it trying to stamp out the flames, and the man lived to tell the tale. It is of frequent occurrence that dynamite is accidentally set afire. This happens mostly in winter. The cartridges then freeze. In that condition they are useless as far as blasting is concerned, for, whether confined or not, they simply burn. To thaw them it is necessary either to immerse them in hot water or to place them near a fire. The hot water, however, draws the strength out of the cartridges. Therefore the bonfire method is more often used. Hence the fires.

"To set off dynamite an explosion is necessary. For this reason a fulminating cap is affixed to the end of the fuse so that when the spark has eaten through the fuse the cap is set off and at the same instant the whole charge of dynamite goes off, sometimes half a ton at a time, and a slice of mountain is blown down to be crushed into stone for our roads and driveways.

ITS ACTION DOWNWARD.

"One of the peculiar actions of dynamite as compared to other explosives is that its action is downward. Often when in a quarry it is desired to break a huge rock quickly a cartridge of dynamite is simply placed on top of the rock, and after being covered with a little heap of earth is set off. The rock is split into a number of pieces. Were black powder heaped on a rock in the same way the heap of dirt on top would simply be blown away, leaving the rock unharmed. This downward action of dynamite makes it at once the most useful and the most powerful of explosives known. I once assisted at a number of experiments at the Stevens institute, it being desired to prove the downward action of dynamite and its incredible force. A number of blocks of iron, six inches in diameter and three inches thick, were practiced upon. An ordinary newspaper was spread over one of the blocks. A cartridge of dynamite was placed on top of the paper, and after being connected with a fuse and covered with a heap of dirt the charge was set off. When the block was examined after the explosion the print of the paper was distinctly impressed into the surface of the iron. The reason was that the paper where the printer's ink had touched it was harder than the rest of the paper, and by the incredibly hard and sudden blow struck by the dynamite the imprint of the shape of the letters was made as plainly on the iron as if it had been cheese. A similar experiment was then made with an ordinary oak leaf and the outlines of the leaf, ribs and all, was gouged into the iron. Both of these blocks of iron are in the museum attached to the institute.

"With a few outlines of dynamite or nitroglycerin, as it really is, made public perhaps it will quiet an uneasy army of experts who fear that dynamite and similar explosives are stored under their dining rooms. There are hundreds of explosives besides these best known and most dreaded agents that might have caused the Tarrant explosion.' Fierce as that explosion may seem to citizens who saw it and careful as the explosive chemicals should be excluded from the midst of a community, if that particular expression had been caused by an agent intended for that purpose New Yorkers would have a little spot in their midst which it would be worth traveling miles to see."

SANITARY CLEANLINESS.

Even in the ordinary well-managed household, according to a physician, there is little idea of the perfect cleanliness that is required in the sick room. Old furniture, old paper on the walls, old carpets are sources of impurity and consequently dangerous to a marked degree. Sometimes the wall paper, while fresh and new in itself, has been put on over an old layer, thus providing an economical resort for germs. Old carpets are cleaned superficially with a broom, which at the same time scatters the dust through the air to settle on the furniture and pictures and to be wafted off into the air again by means of the feather duster. Old upholstered easy chairs or couches are bound to encourage disease, as is anything which provides a lurking place for dust. Descending to the kitchen, look well to the state of your dish rags. These should be washed and dried in the open air as religiously as if they were napkins or tablecloths. A dish rag or cloth that does service day after day and is simply rinsed out after dish-washing and hung up in the house till after the next meal is not safe. The good housekeeper rotates the dish cloths as well as the drying towels.

To disinfect a room with sulphur, after washing all the surfaces in the room, the floors, walls and ceiling bring in a wash tub containing a few inches of water and several bricks. Put the sulphur in an iron kettle and place it on the bricks. Pour one pint of alcohol over the sulphur and set it on fire. Every crevice about the windows and doors should be stuffed with rags, the room tightly closed and left for a day and night. About five ounces of sulphur should be used for ever 100 cubic feet. After the twenty-four hours have elapsed the floors and woodwork should be washed with a solution of carbolic acid and then with soap and water.—New York Evening Sun.

NAPOLEON'S HUMAN CHECKERS.

Lord Rosebery's fascinating "Napoleon; The Last Phase," furnishes the text for an editorial in the February Century. A part of Napoleon's misunderstanding of human nature was his misunderstandings of he national spirit—as Professor Sloane expresses it, "his contempt for nationality." On this subject there is an interesting passage in Lord Rosebery's book:

"Whom God wishes to destroy, says the adage, He first deprives of sanity. And so we see Napoleon, with incredible self-delusion, want of insight, or both, preparing his own destruction by dealing with men as if they were checkers, and moving them about the board according to his own momentary whim, without a thought of their passions or character or traditions; in a word, by ignoring human nature."

All this "cutting and carving" Napoleon did without the slightest regard for "the exasperation of the transferred souls." Moreover, by his mania for moving boundaries and shifting realms, he created a feeling of impermanence and insecurity. "He never seems to have given a thought to the storm of undying hatred, rancor and revenge that was chafing and raging below."

Lord Rosebery thinks it is "only fair to add" that the congress of his enemies at Vienna proceeded, with flattering imitation, on the same principles as to "cutting and chafing."

Looking out upon the world as it now is one cannot help asking, with a shudder, whether, beside from all questions of original right and wrong, the mistake of Napoleon, repeated in some measure by the allies, is one altogether avoided in our time by the very nations that believe themselves the most civilized, the most enlightened, the most free. Answer, China, the Philippines and South Africa!

A GIANT INDUSTRY.

According to Prof. R. H. Thurston, who writes of "The Steel Industry of America" in the February Century, Sir Henry Bessemer's invention has added more to the world's wealth than any other save the steam engine. The following figures give an idea of the extent of the production of steel throughout the world:

The world's product of Bessemer steel in 1892 would have made a colonanade of pillars 20 feet in diameter and 100 high, 1.672 in number, extending over three miles, 836 on each hand, or a single row over six miles long. Every working day in that year there was produced the equivalent of between five and six such columns, and a day's work resulted in the output of nearly as much as was the total annual product of the great city of Sheffield at the time of Bessemer's invention.

The annual production of Bessemer steel was, in another comparison, shown to be the equivalent of a column 100 feet in diameter, the size of a moderately large gas holder, and 6,684 feet 6 inches high—a mile and a third. This would be 16½ times as high as the cross in the dome of St. Paul's in London. One-twelfth of its altitude would measure the production of a single month and would rise to above the height of the Washington monument. A single hour would yield a pillar of steel 9 feet in diameter and about 140 feet high, the altitude of a high church steeple. The work of a year would construct a steel wall 5 feet in thickness, 20 feet high and 100 miles long, which would be enough to inclose an area of about 800 square miles, 3¼ miles in diameter, sufficient to inclose London and its suburbs in a circle radiating over 30 miles from St. Paul's or the bank. The foundation of the wall itself would occupy 60 acres.

The United States enters the new century with just about this total production of steel.

In Kansas there is a bill before the legislautre to take a census of the prairie dogs of the state, with a view of exterminating them.

MARRIED A CUBAN.

The marriage of Mr. Frye, superintendent of the public schools of Cuba, to Senorita Teresa Arruebaraena, was a very interesting and romantic international episode. It took place at Havana on January 2 at the palace at Mariano, where General Lee used to live, in the presence of a company of about 1,500 persons. The lady, who is the daughter of one of the great sugar-planters of Cuba who was ruined financially by the war, was one of the Cuban teachers who came to Cambridge last summer. Mr. Frye seems thoroughly to have cast in his lot with the Cubans. He has been with them body and mind for two years, but now one can say he is with them heart and soul, too. A recent address that he issued to the Cuban people, and which is said to have been somewhat seriously misquoted in the American newspapers, shows the sincerity and conclusiveness of his convictions. He takes with absolute seriousness the assurances of congress that Cuba is to be free and independent, and addresses himself to the work of preparing her people for that condition. In the address mentioned, he talked to the Cubans about their national hymn, the Hymn of Bayamo, and advised weeding out of it certain allusion to the Spaniards as tyrants and cowards. Cubans, he said, could not afford to embody in their national hymn reflections of that nature on the race from which they are sprung. "Cuba," he said, "no longer is, nor ever again will be, a colony." He would have her attune herself to sentiments proper to a free nation.

There is no paltering or facing both ways about this. Mr. Frye shows the feeling and the dispositions of a man whose enthusiasm, already high, has been newly quickened by a profound personal sentiment. He has fallen in love, not only with a Cuban lady, but with Cuba.'—Harper's Weekly.

FORMALDEHYDE IN SAUSAGE.

Do the sausage makers of this city embalm the meat before it is encased in the sausage skin?

Thus burning question is being discussed by a class in chemistry in the Detroit College of Medicines. Dr. J. E. Clark, county chemist and instructor of the class, has decided it in the affirmative.

The other day, as he wished to give the class a lesson in the methods of testing meat for strychnine and morphine, a student was sent to a near by meat market for a supply of sausage. The sausage was brought into the laboratory and divided into small portions. Each student received one with instructions for making a distillate. This is practically an elaborate method of cooking it. Soon the savory odors of the stewing sausage filled the room. A professor from a neighboring classroom coming in, paused upon the threshold and sniffed the air.

He tapped his forehead in a puzzled manner, and Dr. Clark hastened to his side.

"What's the matter? Don't you like the stew?" he said.

"Its odor is strangely familiar," returned the professor. He thought hard and soon his face brightened.

"What are you using formaldehyde for?" he asked of Dr. Clark. Dr. Clark was astonished.

"We're just cooking sausage," he returned, but his fellow-man of science was positive, and soon the sausage was being tested for formaldehyde, and Dr. Clark was soon in possession of evidence of another use of this insidious chemical.

Dr. Clark says he has found formaldehyde in butter, cheese and meat.—Detroit Journal.

"GO AND LEARN A TRADE."

When Naaman the leper was told by Elisha to go and wash in the Jordan seven times, he thought the prophet had given him a ridiculous task, but it was easy and reasonable compared with the advice of Judge Baker to a prisoner that he "go and learn a trade." Learning of a trade in the United States is about the most difficult thing the American youth can set out to do. He may become a lawyer, doctor, preacher, merchant, politician or teacher; he may become president, senator or congressman, but if he wishes to learn a trade he faces a problem not easily solved.

Judge Baker had before him a culprit who admitted he was forced to steal to make his salary of $9 a week as dry goods clerk meet his household expenses. On learning that the prisoner was an American, the court pointed out that foreign boys learn trades and that their examples should be followed by the boys of this land if they wish to earn a competence and get along. The American boys, said the judge, take to clerking for small pay instead of learning a trade.

All that Judge Baker said is perfectly true. American boys—every boy—should learn some trade. It is the surest road to independence and competency. Unfortunately some trades unions have made apprenticeship a rare privilege, and even the more liberal ones have adopted far too many restrictions. Besides, in these days of machinery and minute subdivision of labor, a learning a trade has become almost a meaningless phrase. A man learns a fiftieth part of what was once a trade.—Chicago Post.

BANNOCKBURN RELICS.

Samuel McMichan, plowman of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, has just brought to light a potful of silver pennies that were buried probably 587 years ago, or thereabouts. Samuel McMichan, being a plowman who takes a pride in his furrow, rested his horses at the end of the field he was working a few days ago and cast his eyes back along the line he had followed to see that it was straight. It was not. His critical eye noticed an unevenness in the ground, and Samuel McMichan stepped back over the clods of that high-lying field to ascertain the cause. He found that his plow had broken open an earthenware pot and before him lay scattered hundreds of pieces of what, in his homely, lowland way, he called "tin."

With a capful of "tin," McMichan went off and consulted the farmer, and most of the "tin" turned out to be silver pennies of the reign of Edward I., who annexed Scotland, and Edward II., who lost it. There were over 2,000 of them, all in good preservation, each measuring three-quarters of an inch across. They weighed five pounds in bulk.

The oldest of the coins are those of King Alexander of Scotland, who ruled from 1249 to 1285. There are also a few bearing the mint mark of Waterford, in Ireland. The latest are those of Edward II., whom the Scots cheerfully thrashed at Bannockburn in 1314. In 1313 Edward Bruce drove the English oppressor out of Nithsdale, and it is suggested that some Englishman, being in a hurry to reach the border, put his 2,000 silver pennies in a potsherd and hid it in the ground.

It would be interesting to know the name of the man who thus lost what Samuel McMichan, 500 years later, found. Perhaps an antiquary will tell us. But, at any rate, the crown is claiming the pennies as treasure-trove, so they will probably find their way into a Scottish museum for English visitors to look at.—London Mail.

INCOMES OF SCIENTISTS.

When it as reported almost authoritatively that William M. Evarts had often been in receipt of a professional yearly income of $100,000 this income was spoken of here as probably the high-water mark for professional services. It may have been surpassed recently through the association of professional and commercial opportunities in a way that would make it difficult for a lawyer to say how much of his income was due to strictly legal service and how much to incidental commercial opportunities which followed the giving of that service.

But it is not the lawyers who are now receiving the largest professional incomes. Some of the scientists, the mechanical and electrical engineers, are having experiences of that kind, and it is no wonder that it is true, as one of the newspapers here this morning asserts, that almost all of the great men of the United States are now in business. Politics, literature or the arts do not tempt great ability as they formerly did. There has just come from Europe a comparatively young man who probably is earning the largest professional income now received by any citizen of the United States. He is H. F. Parshall, and not many years ago was a country lad in northern New York, whose childhood ambition was to become a lawyer, but good sense, or, perhaps, happy chance turned him to technical and scientific training, and he became some years ago one of the great authorities in electrical engineering. Mr Parshall has been in London as he consulting engineer for some of the great electrical undertakings there, and it is the common report—no gossip, bus based upon what seems to be good authority—that he has been receiving for some years annual professional fees amounting to $150,000.—New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

"So you think she will make a good actress?" suggested the critic.

"Actress!" cried the manager. "Who said anything about an actress? I didn't. She wouldn't make a decent actress if she tried a thousand years."

"But you certainly said—"

"I said she'd make a splendid star in a society drama, that's what I said, and that's a mighty different thing. She is pretty, has a fine wardrobe and the necessary scandals can be easily arranged. Oh, she'll be a money-maker as a star, but she's no actress."—Chicago Post.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

KAISER RESCUES AN INDUSTRY.

The Tolkemit clay, which is exceptionally well fitted for pottery purposes, is being exhausted, says a Berlin correspondent, and for some time past the potters of the Tolkemit district have been faced with the probable cessation of their industry. The kaiser, however, has come to the rescue. On his newly-acquired property at Cadinen there is a clay which resembles Tolkemit, and in response to a petition from the potters his majesty presented them with over 150 acres of the land. The potters are delighted and have resolved to present his majesty with the first vessels made of the clay in question.

NEVER HAD A COLD

Since I began carrying a package of Krause's Cold Cure Capsules in my vest pocket. I take one whenever I feel a cold coming on. It's easy Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets

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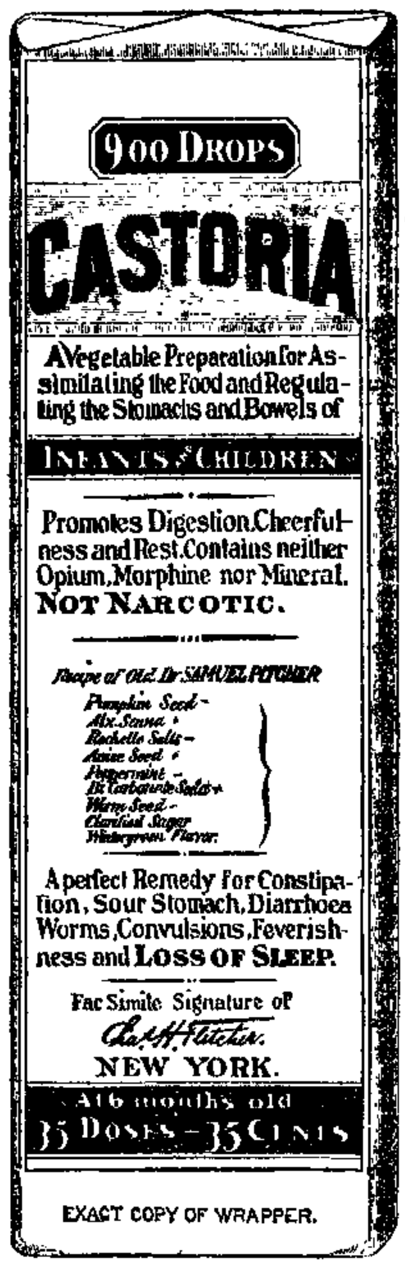
Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.



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Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old. If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrapper.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

WORKS LIKE MAGIC FOR GIRLS

Fristoe, Ky., Feb. 19, 1900.

My daughter is much better. She is now starting on her third bottle. Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught have worked like magic with her. I have told some of my acquaintances of your medicines and can heartily recommend them to others. My daughter had both uterine and ovarian symptoms, side ache, backache, and a headache now and then, especially in the top of the head. But the most stubborn pain was in the left side at the lower edge of the ribs or three or four inches above the upper part of the groin, with soreness of the whole abdomen during the period.

Mrs. B. T. MILLIKEN.

Mothers whose daughters are nearing the age of womanhood should give a care to their condition, before they reach the stage of suffering Mrs. Milliken describes. Too often beautiful and promising girls become permanent invalids because of a lack of proper caution at this critical period of their lives. The important thing for a girl just entering womanhood is to be started right. Then a healthy and happy life will follow.

WINE OF CARDUI

is the great emmenagogue. It will regulate the menstrual flow. It will start the girl right. Every mother should present her daughter with a bottle of Wine of Cardui and teach her to rely on it as a friend. Girls who take an occasional dose of this pure Wine are strong and healthy. They avoid much agony and torture. Mrs. Milliken's daughter was cured of all her suffering and now she is a strong woman. Your daughter may be strong. There is no danger to fear at the coming of the menstrual habit where Wine of Cardui is allowed to start healthy periods. Thousands of mothers endorse Wine of Cardui. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

MANY WAYS OF MEASURING CHRISTIAN CHARACTER OUTSIDE OF TAKING COMMUNION.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage describes the gospel net, and how it is to be repaired after being damaged. Text, Matthew iv., 21: "James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, in a ship with Zebedee their father, mending their nets."

"I go a-fishing," cried Simon Peter to his comrades, and the most of the Apostles had hands hard from fishing tackle. The fisheries of the world have always attracted attention. In the third century the queen of Egypt had for pin money $470,000 received from the fisheries of Lake Moeris. And if the time should ever come when the immensity of the world's population could not be fed by the vegetables and meats of the land, the sea has an amount of animal life that would feed all the populations of the earth, and fatten them with a food that by its phosphorus would make a generation brainy and intellectual beyond anything that the world has ever imagined. My text takes us among the Galilean fishermen. One day Walter Scott, while hunting in an old drawer, found among among some old fishing tackle the manuscript of his immortal books, "Waverley," which he had put away there as of no worth, and who knows but that today we may find some unknown wealth of thought while looking at the fishing tackle in the text.

BROKEN NETS.

It is not a good day for fishing, and three men are in the boat repairing the broken fishing nets. If you are fishing with a hook and line, and the fish will not bite, it is a good time to put the angler's apparatus into better condition. Perhaps the last fish you hauled in was so large that something snapped. Or, if you were fishing with a net, there was a mighty floundering of the scales or an exposed nail on the side of the boat which broke some of the threads, and let part or all of the captives of the deep escape into their natural element. And hardly anything is more provoking than to nearly land a score or a hundred of trophies from the deep, and when you are in the full glee of hauling in the spotted treasures, through some imperfection of the net they splash back into the wave. That is too much of a trial of patience for most fishermen to endure, and many a man ordinarily correct of speech, in such circumstances comes to an intensity of utterance unjustifiable. Therefore, no good fisherman considers the time wasted that is spent in mending his net. Now, the Bible again and again represents Christian workers as fishers of men, and we are all sweeping through the sea of humanity some kind of a net. Indeed, there have been enough nets out and enough fishermen busy to have landed the whole human race in the kingdom of God long before this. What is the matter? The Gospel is all right, and it has been a good time for catching souls for thousands of years. Why, then, the failure? The trouble is with the nets, and most of them need to be mended. I propose to show you what is the matter with most of the nets, and how to mend them. In the text, old Zebedee and his two boys, James and John, were doing a good thing when they sat in the boat mending their nets.

CONVERTS ESCAPE.

The trouble with many of our nets is that the meshes are too large. If a fish can get his gills and half his body through the network, he tears and rends and works his way out, and leaves the place through which he squirmed a tangle of broken threads. In our desire to make everything so easy we relax, we loosen, we widen. We let men after they are once in the Gospel net escape into the world, and go into indulgences and swim all around Galilee, from north side to south side, from east side to west side, expecting that they will come back again. We ought to make it easy for them to get into the kingdom of God, and, as far as we can, make it impossible for them to get out. The poor advice nowadays to many is: "Go and do just as you did before you were captured for God and heaven. The net was not intended to be any restraint or any hindrance. What you did before you were a Christian do now. Go to all styles of amusement, read all the styles of books, engage in all the styles of behavior as before you were converted." And so, through these meshes of permission and laxity they wriggle out, through this opening and that opening, tearing the net as they go, and soon all the souls that we expected to land in heaven, before we know it are back in the deep sea of the world. Oh, when we go a-Gospel fishing, let us make it as easy as possible for souls to get in, and as hard as possible to get out.

Is the Bible language an unmeaning verbiage when it talks about self-denial, and keeping the body under, and about walking the narrow way, and entering the strait gate, and about carrying the cross? Is there to be no way of telling whether a man is a Christian except by his taking the communion chalice on sacramental day?

CHRISTS' WORDS.

May a man be as reckles about his thoughts, about his words, about his temper, about his amusements, after conversion as before? Alas, the words of Christ are so little heeded when He said: "Whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after me cannot be my disciple." The church is fast becoming as bad as the world, and when it gets as bad as the world it will be worse than the world by so much, as it will add hypocrisy of a most appalling kind to its other defects.

Furtherwore, many of our nets are torn to pieces by being entangled with other nets. It is a sad sight to see fishermen fighting about sea room and pulling in opposite directions each to get his net, both nets damaged by the struggle and losing all the fish. In this land, where there are more than 70,000,000 people, there are at least 30,000,000 not in the Sunday schools and churches. In such an Atlantic ocean of opportunity there is room for all the nets and all the oats and all the fishermen and for millions more. There should be no rivalry between churches. Each one does a work peculiar to itself. But there are cities in this country where there is now going on an awful ripping and rending and tearing of fishing nets. Indeed, all over Christendom at this time there is a great war going on between fishermen, ministers against ministers.

Now I have noticed a man cannot fish and fight at the same time. He either neglects his nets or his musket. It is amazing how much time some of the fishermen have to look after other fishermen. It is more than I can do to look after my own net. You see the wind is just right, and it is such a good time for fishing and the fish are coming in so rapidly that I have to keep my eye and hand busy. There are about 200,000,000 souls wanting to get into the kingdom of God, and it will require all the nets and all the fishermen of Christendom to safely land them. Oh, brethren of the ministry! Let us spend our time in fishing instead of fighting. But if I angrily jerk my nets across your net, and you jerk your net angrily across mine, we will soon have two broken nets and no fish.

ECCLESIASTICAL WARS.

The French Revolution nearly destroyed the French fisheries, and ecclesiastical war is the worst thing possible while hauling souls into the kingdom. My friends, I notice in the text that James, the son of Zebedee, and John his brother were busy not mending somebody else's nets, but mending their own nets, and I rather think that we who are engaged in Christian work in this opening century will require all our spare time to mend our own nets God help us in the important duty.

In this work of repair we need to put into the nets more threads of common sense. When we can present religion as a great practicality we will catch a hundred souls where now we catch one. Present religion as an intellectuality and we fail. Out in the fisheries there are set across the waters what are called gill nets, and the fish put their heads through the meshes and then cannot withdraw them, because they are caught by the gills. But gill nets cannot be of service in religious work. Men are never caught for the truth by their heads; it is by the heart or not at all. No argument ever saved a man and no keen analysis ever brought a man into the kingdom of God. Heart work, not head work. Away with your gill nets! Sympathy, helpfulness, consolation, love are the names of some of the threads that we need to weave in our gospel nets when we are mending them.

Do you know that the world's heart is bursting with trouble, and if you could make that world believe that the religion of Jesus Christ is a soothing omnipotence the whole world would surrender tomorrow, yea, would surrender this hour. The day before James A. Garfield was inaugurated as President I was in the cars going from Richmond to Washington. A gentleman seated near to me in the car knew me, and we were soon in familiar conversation.

WIFE WAS INSANE.

It was just after a bereavement and I was speaking to him from an overburdened heart about the sorrow I was suffering. Looking at his cheerful face, I said: "I guess you have escaped all trouble. I should judge from your countenance that you have come through free from all misfortune." Then he looked at me with a look I shall never forget, and whispered in my ears: "Sir, you know nothing about my trouble. My wife has been in an insane asylum for fifteen years." And then he turned and looked out of the window and into the night with a silence I was too overpowered to break. That was another illustration of the fact that no one escapes trouble. Why, that man seated next to you in church has on his soul a weight compared with which a mountain is a feather. That woman seated next to you in church has a grief the recital of which would make your body, mind and soul shudder.

When you are mending your net for this wide, deep sea of humanity take out the wire thread of criticism and that horse hair thread of harshness and put in a soft silken thread of Christian sympathy. Yea, when you are mending your nets tear out those old threads of gruffness and weave in a few threads of politeness and geniality. In the house of God let all Christian faces beam with a look that means welcome. Say "good morning" to the stranger as he enters your pew and at the close shake hands with him and say, "How did you like the music?" Why, you would be to that man a panel of the door of heaven; you would be to him a note of the doxology that seraphs sing when a new soul enters heaven. I have in other days entered a pew in church and the woman at the other end of the pew looked at me as much as to say: "How dare you? This is my pew and I pay the rent for it!" Well, I crouched in the other corner and made myself as small as possible and felt as though I had been stealing something. So there are people who have a sharp edge to their religion, and they act as though they thought most people had been elected to be damned and they were glad of it. Oh, let us brighten up our manner and appear in gentlemanliness or ladyhood.

HARSHNESS OF MANNER.

The object in fly fishing is to throw the fly far out, and then let it drop gently down and keep it gently rising and falling with the waters, and not plunge it like a man-of-war's anchor, and abruptness and harshness of manner must be avoided in our attempt at usefulness. I know a man n New York who is more sunshiny and genial when he has dyspepsia than when he is not suffering from that depressing trouble. I have found out his secret. When he starts out in the morning with such depression he asks for special grace to keep from snapping up anybody that day, and puts forth additional determination to be kindly and genial, and by the help of God he accomplishes it. Many of our nets need to be mended in these respects, the black threads and the rough threads taken out and the bright threads and the golden threads of Christian geniality woven in.

In addtion to this we need to mend our nets with more threads of patience. It is no rare thing for a fisherman to spend one whole day before he can take a St. Lawrence pike, or an Ohio salmon, or a Long Island pickerel, or a Cayuga black bass, or a Delaware catfish, and he does that day after day without particular discouragement. But what lack of patience if we do not immediately succeed in soul catching. We are apt to give it up and say, "I will never try again." Into all our nets we need to weave all along the edge and all through the center great, long, stout threads of Christian patience. How patient God has been with us! Can we not be patient with our fellows?

Again, in mending our nets we need also to put in the threads of faith and tear out all the meshes of unbelief. Our work is successful according to our faith. The man who believes in only half a Bible, or the Bible in spots; the man who thinks he cannot persuade others; the man who halts, doubting about this and doubting about that, will be a failure in Christian work.

FAITH IN GOD.

Show me the man who rather thinks that the Garden of Eden may have been an allegory, and is not quite certain but that there may be another chance after death, and does not know whether or not the Bible is inspired, and I tell you that man for soul saving is a poor stick. Faith in God, and in Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost, and the absolute necessity of a regenerated heart in order to see God in peace, is one thread you must have in your mended net, or you will never be a successful fisher for men. Why, how can you doubt? The rottenest thread to tear out of your net is unbelief, and the most important thread that you are to put in is faith. Faith in God, triumphant faith, everlasting faith.

Oh, this important work of mending our nets! If we could get our nets right we would accomplish more in soul saving in the next year than we have in the last twenty years. But where shall we get them mended? Just where old Zebedee and his two boys mended their nets—where you are. James and John had no time to go ashore. They were not fishing for fun, as you and I do in summer time. It was their livelihood and that of their families. They mended their nets where they were—in the ship. "Oh," says some one, "I mean to get my net mended, and I will go down to the public library, and I will see what the scientists say about evolution and about the 'survival of the fittest,' and I will read up what the theologians say about 'advanced thought.' I will leave the ship awhile, and I will go ashore and stay there until my net is mended." Do that, brother, and you will have no net left. Instead of their helping you mend your net, they will steal the pieces that remain. Better stay in the Gospel boat, where you have all the means for mending your net. What are they, you ask? I answer all you need you have where you are; namely, a Bible and a place to pray. The more you study evolution and adopt what is called advanced thought, the more useless you will be. Stay in the ship and mend your net. That is where James, the son of Zebedee, and John, his brother, stayed. That is where all who get their nets mended stay.

THEY STAY ASHORE.

I notice that all who leave the Gospel boat and go ashore to mend their nets stay there. Or if try again to fish they do not catch anything. Get out of the Gospel boat and go up into the world to get your net mended, and you will live to see the day when you will feel like the man who, having forsaken Christianity, sighed, "I would give a thousand pounds to feel as I did in 1820." The time will come when you would be willing to give a thousand pounds to feel as you did in 1901. These men who have given up their religion cannot help you a bit.

These dear brethren of all denominations, afflicted with theological fidgets, had better go to mending nets instead of breaking them. Before they break up the old religion and try to foist on us a new religion, let them go through some great sacrifice for God that will prove them worthy for such a work, taking the advice of Tallyrand to a man who wanted to upset the religion of Jesus Christ and start a new one, when he said: "Go and be crucified and then raise yourself from the grave the third day!" Those who propose to mend their nets nets by secular and skeptical books are like a man who has just one week for fishing, and six of the days he spends in reading Isaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," and Wheatley's "Rod and Line," and Scott's "Fishing in Northern Waters," and Pullman's "Vade Mecum for Fly-Fishing for Trout," and then on Saturday morning, his last day out, goes to the river to ply his art; but that day the fish will not bite, and late on Saturday night he goes to his home with empty basket. Alas, alas! If when the Saturday night of our life drops on us, it shall be found that we have spent our time in the libraries of worldly philosophy, trying to mend our nets, and we have only a few souls to report as brought to God through our instrumentality, while some humble Gospel fisherman, his library made up of a Bible and an almanac, shall come home laden with the results, his trophies all the souls within fifteen miles of his log cabin meeting house.

STRANGE MAGNETISM.

In the time of great disturbance in Naples in 1649 Massaniello, a barefooted fishing boy, dropped the fishing rod, and by strange magnetism took command of that city of 600,000 souls. He took off his fishing jacket and put on a robe of gold in the presence of howling mobs. He put his hand on his lip as a signal and they were silent. He waved his hand away from him and they retired to their homes. Armies passed in review before him. He became the nation's idol. The rapid rise and complete supremacy of that young fisherman, Mansaniello, has no parallel in all history. But something equal to that and better than that is an every-day occurrence in heaven. God takes some of those, who in this world were fishers of men, and who toiled very humbly, but because of the way they mended their nets and employed their nets after they were mended He suddenly hoists them and robe them, and scepters them and crowns them, and makes them rulers over many cities, and He marches armies of saved ones before them in review. Massaniello unhonored on earth but radiated in heaven. The fisher boy of Naples soon lost his power, but those people of God who have kept their nets mended and rightly swung them shall never lose their exalted place, but shall reign forever and ever and ever. Keep that reward in sight.

But do not spend your time fishing with hook and line. Why did not James, the son of Zebedee, sit on the wharf at Cana, his feet hanging over the lake, and with a long pole and a worm on the hook dipped into the wave, wait for some mullet to swim up and be caught. Why did not Zebedee spend his afternoon trying to catch one eel? No, that work was too slow. These men were not mending a hook and line; they were mending their nets.

SWEEP THE SEAS.

So let the church of God not be content with having here one soul and next month another soul brought into the kingdom. Sweep all the seas with nets, scoop nets, seine nets, drag nets, all-encompassing nets, and take the treasures in by hundreds and thousands and millions, and nations will be born in a day, and the hemispheres quake with the tread of a ransoming God. Do you know what will be the two most tremendous hours in our heavenly existence? Among the quadrillions of ages which shall roll on, what two occasions will be to us the greatest? The day of our arrival there will be to us one of the two greatest. The second greatest, I think, will be the day when we shall have put in parallel lines before us what Christ did for us, and what we did for Christ, the one so great, the other so little. That will be the only embarrassment in heaven. My Lord and my God! What will we do and what will we say when, on one side are placed the Savior's great sacrifices for us, and our small sacrifices for Him; His exile, His humiliation, His agonies on one hand, and our poor, weak, insufficient sacrifices on the other. To make the contrast less overwhelming let us quickly mend our nets, and, like the Galilean fishermen, may we be divinely helped to cast them on the right side of the ship.

INGLORIOUS BEER.

Our national beverage, famed in song and story since the yoeman of the middle ages quaffed his horn of nut-brown ale, growing strong and lusty in the process, has fallen upon evil days. Temperance reformers would have it give place to aerated waters and cold tea; doctors forbid it to their patients; prudent people recommend that it should be discarded in favor of the thin beers that distend the form of the thirsty German without warming his heart. It has many consumers, but few friends, and it might possibly be driven out of the field of beverages if it were not such a good friend to the chancellor of the exchequer. That fact, of course, counts for nothing in the estimation of the government when compared with such a weighty matter as the health of the people, but it may have had its little effect in stimulating ministerial action.

For we are to have a royal commission on beer—considered as a medium of arsenical poisoning. It will be a good and competent commission, consisting of such men as Lord Kelvin, Sir W. S. Church, president of the Royal college of physicians; Professor Thorpe, government analyst; H. Cosmo Bonsor and Dr. B. A. Whitelegge chief inspector of factories. The appointment of a commission was, of course, inevitable, in view of the widespread damage that has resulted from the sale of impure beer in Lancashire towns, and the general uncertainty as to how arsenic was introduced to the beverage. But it is good to have such a worthy commission, and to have it appointed so soon.

At an inquest in Manchester on two supposed victims of arsenical beer evidence of a startling kind was given. The representative of a Leeds firm of chemical manufacturers deposed that they were in the habit of selling two sorts of sulphuric acid, one containing arsenic, while the other was de-arsenicated by a simple process. Some of the first sort had been supplied to sugar refiners of Liverpool. Evidence given previously in the case had shown that sugar supplied by these firms had been used in brewing beer sent to Salford, the sugar having been produced in the ordinary way by the use of sulphuric acid. It remains to be seen, of course, whether the offending sulphuric acid was that supplied by the Leeds chemical manufacturers, but one answer to the question how arsenic makes its way into beer has evidently been supplied.—London Express.

GLASGOW OFFICIALS THRIFTY.

Electric motor dustcarts are projected by the Glasgow municipal authorities, and until they are ready oil motors will be used. Economy is the object in view. Indeed, nothing is too small for the fathers of the city to take in hand. For the collection of waste paper they organized a uniformed boys' brigade, which collects eighteen tons per week, and reports a profit of £260 per annum. The wastefulness of the housewife and the economy of the corporation are well illustrated by the fact that the boilers at the three largest stations of the cleansing department are fired, and the machinery driven, solely by the use of cinders, which are thrown out from dwelling houses and saved from the accumulated waste by the scavengers.—London Express.

At present there are 110.000 Sunday schools in the United States, with 2,500,000 teachers and 9.000,000 scholars.

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"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

"I was in bed five week with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

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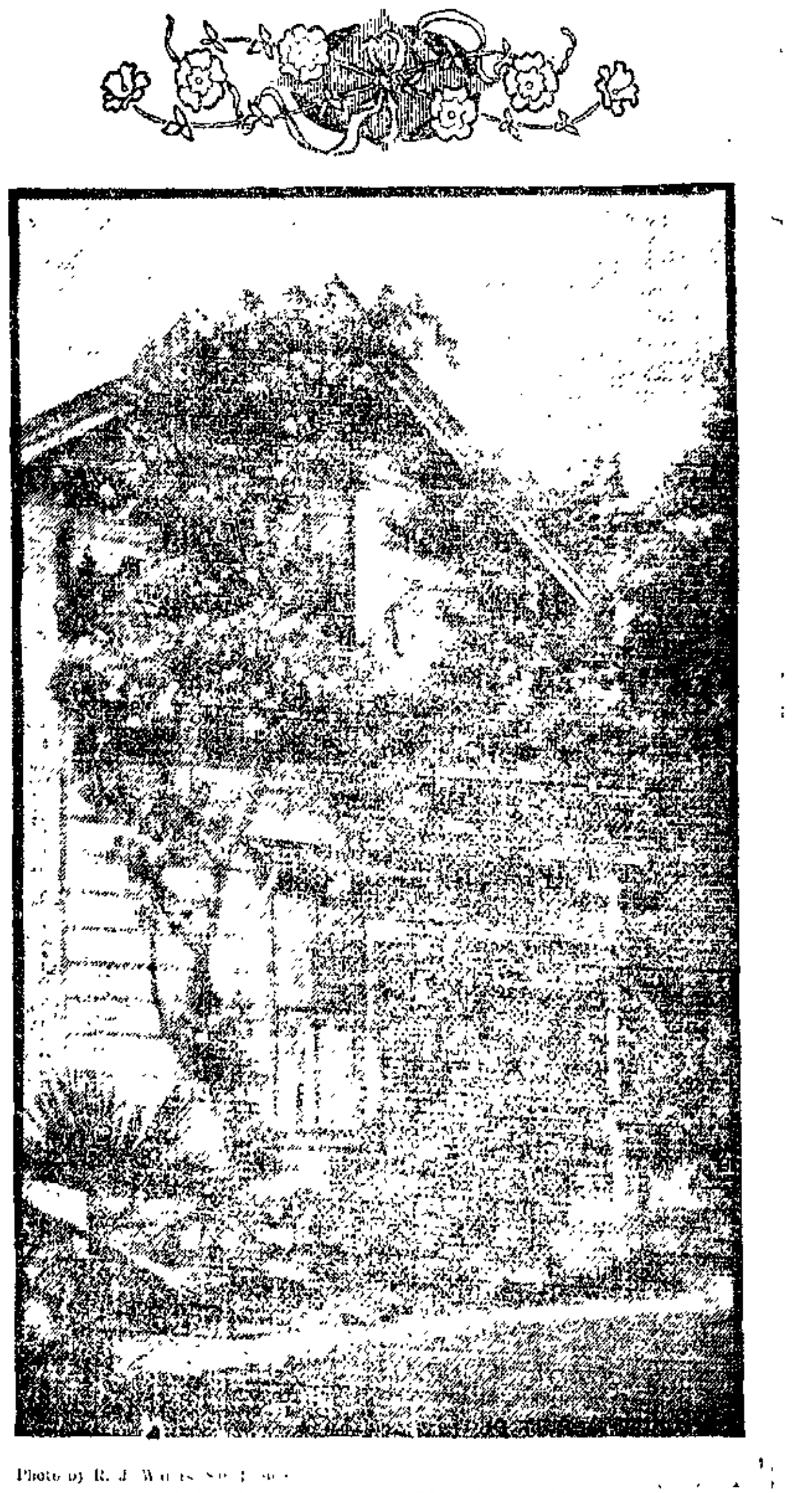
IRA D. SANKEY, THE SINGING EVANGELIST.

The former co-worker of the late Dwight L. Moody is now engaged in writing the interesting story of his life.



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O CURE GOUT.

e Old Time Remedies For the Tricky and Troublesome Disease.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Gout is the bane of existence, a very tricky Ariel among diseases," the old doctor said in his slurring southern voice. "You never know just where it will take you—it has as many ways of showing itself as you have fingers and toes—yes, and legs, arms and muscles generally. I honestly believe it can set up a separate and individual ache in every fibre of the human frame. But even that is not the worst of it. It is so undependable. Pathological idiosyncrasy counts for so much in it, the cure for one man's gout is the poison of another's.

"So of late I am returning to first principles, and treat many of my gouty patients with household remedies. Down south, where I grew up, people swear by the buttermilk cure. With good reason, too—lactic acid, the sour of buttermilk, attacks and dissolves every sort of earthly deposit in the blood vessels. Thus it keeps the veins and arteries so supple and free-running, there can be no clogging up, hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter around the joints, nor of poisonous waste in the muscles. It is the stiffening and narrowing of the blood vessels which bring on senile decay. Buttermilk, I firmly believe, postpones the period of it ten to twenty years.

"The gouty diathesis is unquestionably hereditary, but the exciting cause of actual gout is sluggish excretion. Buttermilk greatly stimulates all the excretories—liver, skin and kidneys. It does even more in toning the stomach and furnishing it the material from which to make rich, red, healthy blood. As a nutriment, buttermilk is wholly unlike sweet milk. Its food value may be less, by chemical test, but in every other way it is very much more. If you have gout, or a gouty tendency, drink a quart of buttermilk every twenty-four hours, eat no meat, no sweets, let alone pastries, spiced things and wine, but allow yourself all the eggs, game, fresh fruit and vegetables, especially salads, you can consume, and unless you are a very ill-conditioned person you will shortly be amazed at your own improvement. I have seen almost hopeless cripples cured by six months af ash cake and buttermilk three times a day, the ash cake saturated with good grass butter and supplemented with roasted eggs, potatoes and nuts.

"Since ash cake is beyond the reach of city people they must make out as best they may with graham crackers, shredded wheat and so on. Hot soda biscuit occasionally do not hurt provided they are light and well-baked, but rolls, flour muffins, bread of any sort, indeed, anything belonging to the tribe of ferments, is best let alone. As to buttermilk, the quart is the minimum—if you have appetite and capacity for three quarts so much the better. In fact, my advice to anybody who has a creaky joint, or a swelled and aching one is drink all the buttermilk you can relish whenever and wherever you can. It must be good buttermilk—fresh-churned and wholesome, from a dependable dairy. Milk that has been kept too long before churning, or afterward, will certainly not do good, and may do harm.

"Buttermilk was not by any means the only remedy my home people used. In fact, they had gout cures nearly as various as the manifestations of gout itself. Some few of them were heroic—the turpentine bandages for example. Soft old flannel wet with spirits of turpentine was bound on the affected part and ironed with a hot flatiron as long as the patient could stand it. It took grit to stand it many minutes—the turpentine vaporized, and went in, making a deep painful burn, which generally drove away the gout. The milder rosin plaster was much affected by the black people. Rosin, either crude or commercial, was melted, mixed with grease and spread upon thin, soft leather, often the red morocco top of an old boot leg, then clapped in place sizzling hot and left to wear off. Since it stuck worse than a porous plaster the wearing off was tedious. Rosin plasters were commonly sacred to lame backs and shoulders. A big one was a treasure often kept as a sort of heirloom—it could always be renewed by spreading on fresh rosin.

"Clay poultices ran them hard in popular favor. Ocherous red clay, or dirt burned in the chimney back, was mixed to be very soft mud with apple vinegar, spread an inch thick all around the gouty spot, and left there twenty-four hours. Gouty feet were incased in it until they looked like the hands of a giant prizefighter ready for the ring. For gouty ankles the mud was put into a sock which was then drawn on, and worn sometimes a week. Gouty finger joints had the lead bandage, made by hammering a bullet thin and flat, then bending it in place with the ends lapping. As the swelling went down the ends were lapped further, thus [illegible] up the pressure, which was [illegible] to cure.

"May apple ointment was sovereign for lame backs, sore shoulders and stiff necks. The fleshy roots were stewed soft, then mashed up in lard, and stewed half a day longer. It was a powerful remedy, and needed to be used with discretion or it would take off the skin, and make an ugly sore. Where there was racking or shooting pain, hop poultices and hop foot baths came into play, and certainly did good. The hop poultice was a thing bag half filled with dry hops wrung out of boiling water and laid very hot upon the gouty spot. For the foot bath a bigger bag of hops went into the tub, boiling water was poured in and the feet steamed until the water was cool enough for bathing. Grape sap was the cure of cures for spring gout. A vigorous wild grape was cut off any time in March or April and the flowing sap caught in a wooden vessel. It was an article of faith not to let it touch glass or metal. It was drunk from a gourd, or else from the rim of the piggin. A healthy vine would drip enough sap in a night to drink all next day, as well as to wet bandages for the sore spots.

"There were bitters innumerable. The best of them was made of wild cherry bark, poplar bark, dogwood bark, dandelion root and hops, each infused separately, the strained liquor mixed, and added to its own bulk of honest whisky. In many cases pokeberries and whisky beat the bitters out of sight. Dry pokeberries were better than fresh ones, and you had to drink three fillings up from the same bottle of berries. It was odd—but the pokeberry whisky made no drunkards. Instead it seemed to destroy a taste for whisky where it already existed."

QUEER WEDDING CUSTOMS.

Girls who send out wedding invitations to five hundred friends, and who have a small fortune expended on the florist, the engraver, the caterer, the bridesmaids and the ushers, to say nothing of the payment to the fashionable officiating clergyman, these girls have one kind of wedding.

The girl who slips off after the day has done, meets her intended and rides on a street car as near to the Little Church Around the Corner as the car will take her, joins hands with her partner in the study of the assistant rector, with the house servants as witnesses, and with never a present or a congratulation, this girl has another kind of a wedding.

But the girl who lives in Trivandrum, under the dictatorship of the maharajah of Travancore, has yet a different and distinct experience. Sir Rama Varma was a notability. Not only was he entitled to the suffix of the letters "G. C. S. I.," but he was also known far and wide as the maharajah. He has passed on to the Nirvana of all good Brahmins, but his tribe increases. The four granddaughters of Sir Rama have been envied of the rest of Travancore. Before they were married the services of the most expert astrologers in the land were called in to forecast the day most auspicious for the ceremonies. The date being agreed upon, the grandmother of the girls set about the selection of four eligibles. When such a quartet had been picked from the local swells, the astrologers were again called upon, this time to approve or disapprove the choice. There was a great consulting of horoscopes—and the wise men gave their consent.

Finally, the state erected a gorgeous pavilion and in this the four couples were married, the actual ceremony consisting in the tying of a necklace around the neck of the bride by the groom in the presence of the Brahmin priest and relatives, after which there was a four days' celebration and procession of the newly mated—a procession aided as to spectacular effect by the presence of an elephant guard and white clad Nair girls. The ages of the brides of this occasion ranged from six to ten years.

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LOST CITY OF MEXICO

Vast Treasure Concealed From the Spaniards—Efforts to Find Place Have Failed.

(New York Press.)

Mexican tradition says that somewhere in the central west are the ruins of a populous Aztec city, in which Guate Motzin stored the vast treasure which Cortez tried to find after the conquest of Mexico. Expeditions under Mexican and under foreign directions have tried in vain to find this city. The story of one attempt to locate the wonderful city made by Colonel H. C. Baddington, a civil engineer in the employ of the Mexican government, certainly is curious. He says:

"The story of a lost city is familiar to all Mexicans and believed in by most of them. When I visited Mexico for the first time in 1872 I became interested in the subject from associating with Mr. Early, an English engineer, who assured me of his belief in its existence. Before leaving the City of Mexico I inquired in government circles for information to substantiate the story told by Early. I found the officials in the different departments ready to credit the reports, which they believed plausible, as at that time no complete survey had been made by the government of that district.

"For nearly twenty years I was unable to carry out the project I formed of investigating the matter, although during the period I gathered all the information I could bearing upon La Ciudad de Perdido. It was not until last October that I could command the time necessary to search for the lost city. I was acquainted with Conrad Quimby, a Colorado miner, and with an attache of the French legation. I showed to them the information I had already acquired and upon my invitation they consented to accompany us

OVER THE BLANCA MOUNTAINS

"We left San Luis Potosi early in October and went south 150 miles, striking the Blanca range of mountains. The country through which we passed was extremely rugged, absolutely devoid of wagon roads or trails. It was a case of travel by compass, sometimes assisted by a guide, who would spend a few days tramping with us, but most of the time we went by ourselves. About Nov 1 we had traversed the Blanca mountains and were ready to descend their southern side. We had been on the road for nearly a month and my companions were beginning to urge the uselessness of going further and the advisability of getting back as soon as possible. You see, there is some kind of an understanding between foreign countries and Mexico which limits in some respects the actions of legation representatives, and the French attache was in doubt about the propriety of going any further in the matter. I urged them to keep on for a week longer, for I thought I began to recognize indications that we were approaching the site of the city.

"I was determined to make a thorough investigation and if I failed in finding the 'lost city' I wanted to satisfy myself that it did not exist. After we had descended the Blanca range we found ourselves on the banks of a river, locally known as the River of the White Hog and there we camped, intending to spend a few days hunting and fishing. I think we had been on the river about a week, when one morning we were aroused by the intrusion of a dozen of the dirtiest peons I ever saw. I soon discovered they spoke an Indian dialect, although they understood a little of the Mexican lingo.

GUIDED BY A DIRTY PEON.

"I explained what we were after, and was much delighted when one of them volunteered to guide us to the lost city. No inducement would elicit a promise to see us into the city, however, as he professed that it would be impossible for him to go more than take us to a point from which it could be seen. Of course that was all we wanted. We set off the next day, accompanied by a whole crew, and traveled south until sundown. When we camped we had reached a point in the mountains where a valley, apparently twenty miles long and seven or eight wide, spread out. It was a beautiful sight.

"After finishing our night repast and smoking an evening 'puro' cigar we got into our hammocks and prepared for the last night's rest before sleeping in La Ciudad de Perdido, as our guide had promised on the morrow to show us the city and then leave us to negotiate for admittance as best we could.

"Perhaps it was the novelty of the situation, possibly I was a little nervous at the prospect of being the first white man to trod the streets of the 'lost city of Mexico'—whatever the reason, sleep did not come easily, and it was well on towards daybreak before I lost consciousness and slipped off into a troubled dream. I dreamed I was about to make a grand entry into a wonderful city, more fantastic than anything I have ever seen or read of, crowded with a strange people, distinct in type and manners from those with which I was familiar. In an instant the city had vanished and as I opened my eyes I beheld the face of our guide peering down into my own.

A BEAUTIFUL MIRAGE.

"Indicating that I should keep silent, the guide led the way to the end of the spur on which we were camped. Pointing off to the south, he said:

"See yonder range of hills? Well, look well to the western slope and you will see "La Ciudad de Perdido."'

"For several minutes I strained my eyes, but could see nothing. Then suddenly, as if a great searchlight had been gradually turned on, I caught the outlines of a large square. Judging from the distance I estimated it to be a mile or more in extent. Slowly it lost the indistinctness at first marking the sight and slowly the outlines of houses began to appear. One thing which I recalled afterward was that a mist seemed to extend across the valley and to within a few hundred feet of the nearer wall. From the slant of the city I decided it was built on the sloping ground which led up the hill still further south. It was certainly a remarkable sight. Temples, palaces, houses, market squares, even the faint flicker of the temple fires could be seen distinctly. The streets were deserted, which gave the place the appearance of a city of the dead. The houses, I noticed in particular, even at the great distance which intervened, shone as though incrusted with silver, while from the flat top of the pyramidal temple I caught a glimmer like the reflection of beaten gold.

"When I had looked at it for some time I turned to the guide, who was resting on a large flat stone, apparently as much absorbed in the spectacle as myself, and asked: 'What is the name of the place and have you never been any nearer than this?'

AN OLD TRADITION.

"He shrugged his shoulders and pointing to the city, replied: 'For many years I have yearly seen La Ciudad de Perdido, but I have never tried to go there. My father once saw it and told some "Gringos" (Americans) about it. They came and saw as you do, and then induced him to go with them. They never came back, but my mother once got a letter from "el padre" telling her never to let me or any of her people attempt to find La Ciudad de Perdido. She expects him to come back some day, but I don't think he will.' When he finished his explanation he turned on his heel and slowly walked back to camp.

"Of course, I had a hard time convincing my companions I had located the lost city of Mexico, but at last I persuaded them to make the trip with me to the hill district and the next day we set out. Well, we tramped around those hills all day and could not find so much as a footprint. The next morning, just before daybreak, I led my companions back to the spot from which I had seen the city.

"We sat around the rocks for an hour and were about to give up our vigil, when Quinby suddenly jumped up, and pointing to the hills south of where I had directed them to look, exclaimed: 'There it is!' Sure enough, there it was. But I made two discoveries; first, it was a mile below where I had seen it before, and, secondly, it was at least 300 foot higher up on the hills. We watched it for an hour, while all the time it seemed to be getting nearer the hilltop, until at last it hung in the sky just above the range. It was a beautiful sight. I began to feel a sense of awe creeping over me and had I not had my explanation ready at hand would have gone away as fearful of the delusion as the average native. Of course, it was a mirage, the most remarkable I ever witnessed, and I believe the most remarkable in the world. Just where the city thus pictured in the sky is situated I would not attempt to say, but it must be well to the east of the Blanca range. It is probably some half-deserted Aztec town."

PHONOGRAPH IN NAVIGATION.

At the last meeting of the Berlin Polytechnic society an engineer named Leisnem explained a new kind of phonograph for service at sea, writes a Berlin correspondent. By coupling together several membranes between each of which a microphone is fixed, he has succeeded in so strengthening the tone emitted by all sound that any noise can be heard for a distance of three sea miles. It is suggested that by means of this invention a commander at sea will be able to issue his orders to all ships in his fleet, and that in the same manner ships will be able to communicate with each other in the densest fog. Of course, it would be equally useful on land, and railway accidents, it is thought, may be also greatly diminished, as warnings could be given at long distances apart.

SONS OF INDIANA.

(Washington Times)

Ohio has been credited with being the cradle of statesmen, and a few other states have laid claim to that honor. At present Indiana seems to be making a strong bid for first place in the race for the record in producing legislators and other men of note. "I was talking to Senator Burton, of Kansas, today," said Representative Landis yesterday, "and I remarked to him that we Indianans were proud of him. He comes of Indiana stock, and is an honor to it. Then we set ourselves to counting up the men of our state who have made a name for themselves in others. We found Tom Patterson, of Colorado, recently elected to the senate by the fusionists, and Clapp, of Minnesota, making, with Burton, a list of three, now in the senate, originally from Indiana, who have carried off the highest political laurels in the states of their adoption. Burton and I are of the same fraternity, Beta Pheta Pi, and on comparing notes we found a strange coincidence. The three Indiana men in the senate are also Beta Theta Pi men, while Fred Dubois, of Idaho, who has just been elected senator, and Governor Odell, of New York, are also of the fraternity. Taking it all around, Beta Theta Pi and Indiana did pretty well in the last election."

SOME CURIOUS CHURCHES.

A public house is one of the last places one would expect to be used as a place of worship. The inhabitants of Twyford, a village near Winchester, would not consider this at all a novelty, because for several years past the Phoenix Inn has been used on Sunday for religious purposes.

The room in which the religious services are held will comfortably hold about 200 people, and opens at the back onto a very pretty tea garden. The most remarkable feature of the services is that they are often conducted while the public house is open for business purposes, and the customers can join in the singing if they are so disposed.

There are two or three instances of public houses which have been converted into churches and there are also two or three theaters which are now places of worship. The Fen district possesses a canal-boat church. There are a large number of people who live some distance away from any church, and the "canal-boat" church travels from place to place for the benefit of such folk. The boat will seat a congregation of about 100.

The old chapel of ease at Tunbridge Wells has a unique situation. It stands in two counties and three parishes. When the cergyman leaves the vestry he comes out of the parish of Frant in Sussex. If he is going to officiate at the altar he walks into the parish of Tunbridge in Kent. If, on the other hand, he is going to preach the sermon, he walks from the parish of Frant to the parish of Speldhurst on his way to the pulpit.

The chapel at Milton Bryant is situated in the village pond. The reason for the selection of this strange site was because no land owner would grant any other position.

The "windmill" church near Reigate is familiar to London cyclists. Not so familiar is the underground church at Brighton. Owing to some "ancient lights" difficulty the authorities could not "build up," and as the site was a good one they decided to "build down."—London Mail.

Florida has been a health resort as far back as the days of Ponce de Leon, who pronounced it the "Land of Flowers."

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest and must have it. If the attack is severe go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

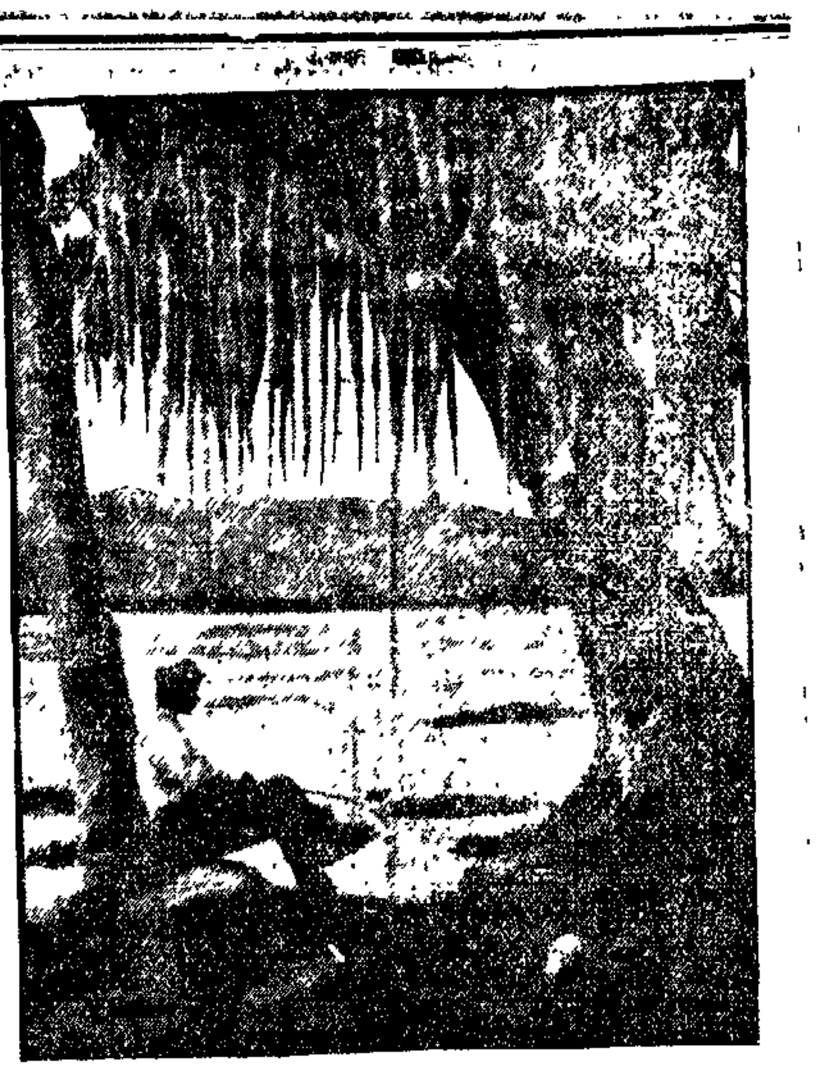
Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep, take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

SANTAL-MIDY
Those tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
MIDY



From a snap shot.

A MIDWINTER SCENE, ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA.

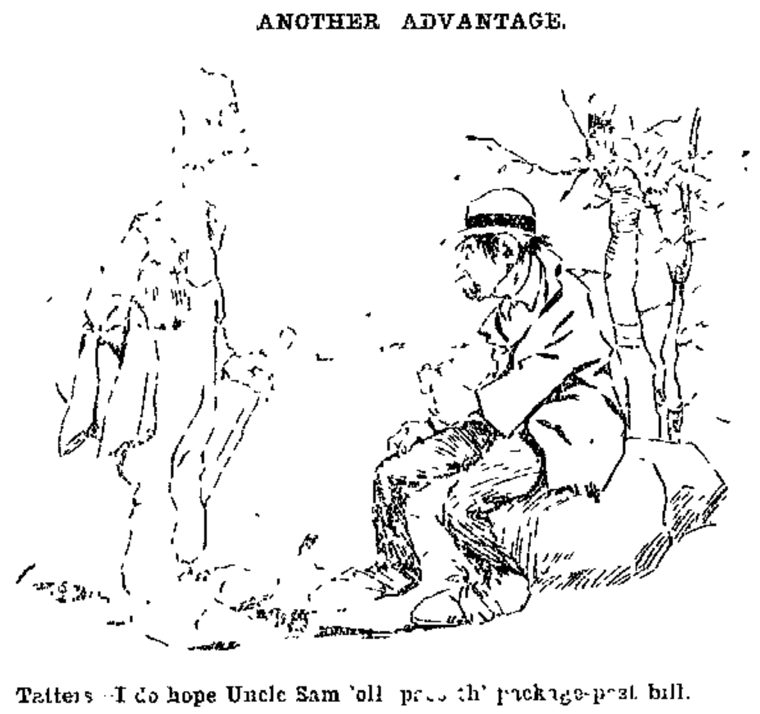
Thousands of wealthy and fortunate people from the large northern cities are spending the winter in Florida. Many have been driven there through fear of the grip epidemic, now raging over a broad section of the country. The above picture is a typical winter scene in the Peninsular State. It was taken near Blue Spring.

Photo by Ratpp, Dresden

MME. LILLIAN BLAUVELT.

This famous American soprano has just sailed for an English tour

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE.



Tatters—I do hope Uncle Sam 'oll pass th' package-post bill.
Raglan—Why so?
Tatters—Well, den I kin mail me laundry to mother every Monday.

ACCENT ON THE BAG.

"Shoot de coat; where did ye git it?"
"Oh, now, Chollie, stop. It's a genuine raglan."

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

Jones Tells of a Game Played by a Stranger Looking for a Lighthouse Keeper.

Copyright, 1897 BY M. QUAD.

One day there cum into Squan Creek a sleek, smooth stranger, with a smile on his face, and arter he had walked around fur awhile, he sot down alongside of Abraham Benson and said:

"I hev bin given to understand that there are more liars and bigger liars in Squan Creek than anywhere else on the face of this airth."

"That's right," says Abraham, as a smile of pride passes over his face. "Yes, sah, if you seek a noble liar, look around you. We hev made a bizness of it, along with crabs, clams and oysters, and hev got it down to a fine pint."

"Does it cum hard to you to lie?" asked the stranger.

"Not at all, sah. It used to in the beginnin', but now it's jest like slidin' down the roof of a house. I kin even lie in my dreams, and I guess the rest of the crowd kin do as well. If ye ar' goin' to be in town this evenin', mebbe you'd like to hev about 20 of us git together and tell ye some monstrous lies. It won't cost ye nuthin', except a gallon of hard cider. We kin do bigger lyin' on hard cider than Atlantic City or Barnegat kin on Jamaica rum. Shall I drum up the crowd?"

"I guess not," says the stranger. "The fact is, I'm from the lighthouse board. We ar' goin' to build a new lighthouse over on Dead Man's reef, and I was kinder lookin' around fur a man as keeper."

"By George," exclaims Abraham, as he jumps up, "but I want that place, and no mistake! I'm the fittest man in all Squan Creek fur lighthouse keeper."

"Ye look like a good man, but the trubble is about yer lyin'. As I understand it, ye claim to be one of the boss liars of Squan Creek."

"THE NEWS GOT ALL OVER TOWN."

"I sartinly do. Jason White kin beat me, 'cause he went to school seven days longer than I did, but he's the only critter I can't lie right outer his butes in half an hour. Why, sah, if I kin git that place, I'll turn up and becum the biggest, slickest, all-firedest liar in the known world!"

"As I was sayin', yer lyin' is agin ye," says the stranger. "I love a liar myself, but Uncle Sam ain't built that way. The keeper of a lighthouse must be a truth-teller. That would be the very fust thing demanded of him. I did hope to find a man in Squan Creek fur the place, because it's to be a mighty nice position, but bein' ye ar' all liars, I guess I'll have to recommend somebody from Brigantine."

That was a hard blow to Abraham Benson, who had allus wanted to boss a lighthouse, and arter thinkin' things over a few minutes, he says:

"I've got my mind sot on that place, and I'll do most anythin' to git it. I'll even stop lyin' if ye'll promise me that job."

"Kin ye do it?" asks the stranger.

"I know I kin. Mebbe it will bring on chills and fever, and put me in bed fur a month or so, but I'll quit or die tryin'."

The stranger thought it over fur awhile, and then told Abraham to circulate around among the liars and give out the news about the new lighthouse. I 20 of the biggest liars in Squan Creek would agree to confess to their lyin' and then stop it forever, he would make his choice from among 'em. That arternoon was full of excitement. The news got all over town, and it was a hard thing fur the liars to know jest what to do. It was finally decided, however, to take the stranger at his word. After supper was all over about 30 of the awfullest liars of Squan Creek goes up to the hotel in a body, and Abraham Benson acts as spokesman, and says they have decided to becum truth-tellers forever more. That seemed to please the stranger, and he gathered 'em into the barroom and says:

"The fust thing in order will be to humble yerself fur yer past sins. I want each liar to acknowledge to all the other liars that he has lied, and the truth hasn't bin in his soul. Abraham Benson will please lead off."

Abraham got up and folded his hands and cast down his eyes and said he had lied about lobsters, sharks, whales, crabs, clams, and almost everything else. He had lied to his feller-men and to his wife. He had even lied to his yearlin' baby as he dandled it on his knee. The post office had bin robbed and he had lied when he said he had seen the robbers, and hit one with a club. He had lied when he said he had seen a ghost in the graveyard—had lied about the size of 'skeeters seen in the marsh—had tried his best to outlie all the other liars in the state of New Jersey.

Then Peleg Dawson got up with tears in his eyes. He never thought the day would cum when he would feel it his dooty to stop lyin' an' turn to the truth, but it had. He couldn't begin to remember a hundredth part of the lies he had told. He had lied about hot weather, cold weather—the sea, the land, the people. He had lied to his grandmother at the age of 90, and once he spent two hours trying to make a deaf man understand a whopper. He had gone along for 15 years feelin' proud and happy, but now that his eyes had bin opened he looked back on his record with horror. Peleg was cryin' like a child when he sot down, but the stranger patted him on the back and said that confession was good fur the soul.

As one arter another of the crowd stood up and acknowledged the corn, it was plain that Ananias wasn't kneehigh to the people. The last man was Moses Hastings. As he had lost most of his front teeth when a young man, we didn't consider him much of a liar, and his admissions astonished us. Accordin' to his own story he hadn't spoken the truth but once in 16 years, and that was pure accident. His story ended in a flood of tears, and the stranger's voice was broken as he sought to comfort him. Bimeby the man said:

"One of you 30 reformed liars will sartinly git the place, and I shall trooly congratulate him. I ain't so pertikler myself, but Uncle Sam wants to git things down purty fine. I shall therefore ax ye all to sign this paper. It is a paper which says that each and everyone of ye has dun lyin' enough to sink an island, but that ye promise to stick to the trooth from now on."

One after another the ex-liars walked up and signed that paper with one hand and brushed away the tears with the other, and so the meetin' broke up. The stranger said we should hear from him later on, and meanwhile there was to be no lyin'. It was awful hard work to stick to the truth, and in one month real estate dropped almost half. Then one day a man with a patent churn cum along, and he had that paper we had signed, and he said the stranger had put up a job on us. He was from Keyport, and he wanted to stop us from lyin' so his crowd could git ahead of us and boom their town. The churn man said that paper was wuth a hundred dollars to him and we jest had to git up a public purse and buy it at his price. We had bin thrown down by a designin villain. Sum few of the crowd got over it in time and went to lyin' agin, and sum took to their beds and died, and, taken altogether, it set Squan Creek back fur 50 years, and she hasn't recovered from the blow yit.

A Hearty Eater.

A certain stout lady resolved to consult a physician about her corpulence. She had had no previous experience with "banting" of any sort. The doctor drew up a careful dietary for her. She must eat dry toast, plain boiled beef and a few other things of the same lean sort, and in a month return and report the result to the doctor. At the end of the time the lady came and was so stout she could hardly get through the door. The doctor was aghast. "Did you eat what I told you?" he asked. "Religiously," she answered. His brow wrinkled in perplexity. Suddenly he had a flash of inspiration. "Did you eat anything else?" he asked. "Why, I ate my ordinary meals!" said the lady. —Pearson's Weekly.

Against Him.

"Do you know anything about his reputation for truth and veracity?"

"Well, he used to make a business of foretelling the weather."—Chicago Post.

COLD CURE FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Many people neglect a cold because they say they have no time to attend to it. Krause's Cold Cure is a remedy which can be taken without danger while performing your daily duties, and will relieve the most aggravated case in 24 hours. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

M. QUAD'S QUEER HUMOR

Two Good Short Sketches—The Woman Who Was a Good Patriot.

—Copyright, 1898.

While we were waiting at the depot for a delayed train, a little old woman who used a closed umbrella for a cane, and who had seven different patriotic badges pinned to her bosom, came sauntering down the street and upon the long platform and closely regarded each individual man. One of the crowd finally said to her:

"Madam, you seem to be a patriotess?"

"That's what I am," she replied, as she held her head high and waved the umbrella around.

"You go in for the war, do you?"

"That's me, sir. I was the first one in this town to git out and whoop, and I'll keep on whooping to the very end. My old man was agin the war, and it took me jest three minutes to git him on the run. I have a son, Bill, who is agin the war, and he went out of the house a-kitin', and his duds after him. Nobody left but me, and I've put out seven American flags and am whooping for Uncle Sam."

"A cause with such women as you to champion it must surely win," remarked the man, as he dodged a sweep of the umbrella.

"I've licked everything in sight so fur," she replied, with a smile of satisfaction. "Deacon Hardman came over the 'tother day to borrow a shovel and say that he was agin the war. Took me jest a minit and a half to throw him over the fence. Met John Williams in the road yesterday and asked him if he was whoopin' or keepin' still. He said he wasn't whoopin', and I run him for a mile and lost him in the dust. Abel Spooner tried to stop me from goin' into church last Sunday with a flag in each hand. Dropped the flags and got both hands into his hair, and he yelled for Cuba before I let him up."

"That's the spirit which gave us power to conquer in 1776," said the man, clapping his hands.

"The spirit is all right, and don't you make any mistake! Any Spaniards around here?"

"I don't think so."

She walked up and down with her umbrella held ready to strike, and presently she brought it down on the back of a red-faced man who was examining the injured hinges of his trunk.

"Here—what's all this?" shouted the man, as he straightened up.

"Spaniard or American?" she demanded, as she held herself ready for another blow.

"American, of course. You'd better be careful how you smash folks!"

"If you are an American then it's all right, and as I don't see any of the enemy around here I'll be going. Got to see James Jackson. I've heard that he wasn't whoopin' any, and I want to know the reason why. That's him way up the street, and if he don't jump a fence or whoop for Uncle Sam you'll see him pass here at a two-minute gait, and I'll be pokin' him with the end of this umbrella at every jump!"

He Was a Good Man.

She was a woman 50 years old, and was on her way across town to the depot. As she sat down in the car with a satchel at her feet, she noticed that the man on her right was reading a newspaper. She hesitated for a minute, but he looked like a good man, and she finally said:

"I have been away from home for two weeks, and am naturally anxious for news."

"Your home is at —?"

"At Snyder's Corners, sir."

"Jest so. Lemme see! Here is an item saying that everything at Snyder's Corners is all right. There is nothing whatever to worry about, ma'am."

"Then my husband must be all right."

"Very likely. What's his name, please?"

"John J. Walters."

"He is all right, ma'am—all right. The editor of the paper says he met him yesterday, and is glad to inform his readers that John J. Walters is looking better than for a year past. You can rest easy on your husband's account."

"Thank you, sir," heartily replied the woman. "I left my sister — Sary Shorter—in charge of the house when I left, and she was afraid she was going to have the ague. If Sary got chills then she couldn't have made soft soap."

"But Sarah is all right, ma'am—all right," replied the man as he turned the paper over. "Ah! here it is! The editor says he was driving past and saw Sarah making soap, and that she promised him a gallon of it as soon as it was made. He adds that Sarah was very cheerful. Nothing to worry about, ma'am—nothing at all."

"And our house hasn't been struck by lightning?"

"No, ma'am"

"Nor the barn burned up?"

"No, ma'am. You will reach home to find that the cows haven't lost any of their horns, the pigs haven't got out of the pen, and the rain-barrel at the kitchen door hasn't fallen down for the want of water. I get off here, and I am glad to have been of service to you."

And when he had gone the woman looked around the car and said to the dozen passengers collectively:

"He is what I call a good man, and if I had only thought to ask his name I know my husband would have sent him enough pork and 'taters to last his family two whole weeks."

There is a shingle combine in the state of Washington that embraces nearly all the manufacturers in that region, and prices have gone up about 30 per cent.

The Hudson river, from its mouth to the lakes, is 400 miles in length.

PHOEBE AND HER FATHER.

A Little One's Divinely-Inspired Faith and Love Snatches a Brand from the Burning.

Phoebe Gray was a dear little girl only five years old. Her tender loving ways had many times kept her father from saloons and bad company. It seemed to him sometimes when her arm was about his neck, as if an angel were guarding him. He never spoke crossly to Phoebe even in his worst fits of drunkenness, and if he got into a rage, as he sometimes did when his poor, heart-broken wife tried to talk with him about his bad habits, his anger died out when his dear child, lifting her tearful eyes and frightened face, would say: "O, father, don't, please, talk so to mother." When she was but a few months old he would often stay at home evenings just for the pleasure of holding her in his arms, carrying her about or rocking her to sleep in the cradle. It was wonderful to see what power this tender little thing had over a strong man who had become a slave of a maddening vice. As Phoebe grew her influence over her father increased. She had so many winning ways — was so sweet and gentle and loving that her presence always softened him and made him wish that he was a better man; it was in the gentle sweetness of her character and her forgetfulness of self and love for her father that her power lay. She was always winning, never repulsing him, and if her face grew sorrowful sometimes, and her sweet blue eyes filled with tears at the sight of her father as he came staggering home the change did not make him angry; it half sobered him with the pain he felt at the grief of his little one. But his long indulgence in drinking had made his fiery thirst so strong that after awhile even Phoebe's influence failed to keep him away from the saloon, and very sad and lonely were many of her evenings while he was away. One night a storm came up; the wind blew and the rain fell heavily. A neighboring clock struck nine, and as the sound died away the wind came with a noise rushing along the street, rattling the shutters and driving the rain upon the windows. "Oh dear," said Phoebe, starting up from the floor where she had been lying with her head on an old piece of carpet, "I wish father was home." and then she sat and listened to the dreary wind and rain. "He'll get so wet, and the wind will blow him about." The poor child knew how weak he was after he had been drinking, and she felt sure he would never be able to stand up against the fierce wind that was blowing. "O, dear, mother," she cried, starting up and going toward the window: "He'll get drowned, he will. I must go for him." "You go for him!" Mrs. Gray might well look astonished. "Somebody must go for him, he'll be drowned," said Phoebe, in distress.

AT LAST REACHING THE SALOON DOOR.

"Oh, no, dear, there's no danger of that," answered Mrs. Gray, trying to pacify her child. "Don't be afraid. He'll not go into the street while it rains so hard." "Are you sure of it, mother?" asked Phoebe. "Yes, very sure." But Phoebe's heart was not at rest. "I'll just look out and see if he's coming," she said, after a little while, and then she went to the door, as she had so often done before, night after night, to watch for her father's return. "I'll look out just for a little minute," answered Phoebe, lifting the latch. As she did so a gust of wind and rain swept into her face and almost blinded her. "Oh, how it rains," she cried, shutting the door quickly. But she held it closed for a moment or two. The thought of her father out in such a storm made her open it again, and this time she bravely faced the wind and rain and looked along the pavement as far as the next corner, where a street lamp threw down its circle of light. "Oh, there he is," she cried, and then shutting the door behind her, ran toward the gas lamp, against which she thought she saw a man standing. But it was only the shadow of the lamp she had seen, and her heart sank in painful disappointment. Down upon her bare head and thin clothes the heavy rain fell, and the wind blew against her so hard that she could scarcely keep her feet.

If Phoebe had thought only of herself she would have run back home. But love for her father made her forget self. She stood close to the lamp post on the corner and looked up and down the two streets that crossed each other, hoping to catch sight of her father. But no one was to be seen; far down one of the streets a red light shone from a saloon window.

"Maybe he's there," she said to herself, and off she ran toward the light as fast as she could go. Sometimes the wind and rain dashed so hard in her face that she had to stop to get her breath, but she kept on, and at last reaching the saloon door, pushed it open and went in. A sight to startle the crowd of noisy, half-intoxicated men was that vision of a little child, only five years old, drenched with the rain that was pouring in streams from her garments, coming in so suddenly upon them. There was no weakness nor fear in her face, but a searching, anxious look that ran eagerly through the group of men. "Oh, father," leaped from her lips as one of the company started forward, and catching her in his arms, hugged her wildly to his bosom and ran with her out into the street.

If Mr. Gray's mind was confused and his body weak from drink when Phoebe came in, his mind was clear and his body strong in an instant, and when he bore her forth in his arms, strange to say, he was a sober man.

"My poor baby," he sobbed, as a few moments afterward he laid her in her mother's arms, and kissing her passionately, burst into tears. "My poor baby, it's the last time." And it was the last time. Phoebe's love had conquered. What persuasion, conscience, suffering, shame, could not do, the love of a little child had thus wrought. Oh, love is very strong. Startled and touched by her sudden appearance and disappearance in the arms of her father, the little company of men who had been drinking in the barroom went out, one after another and sought their homes.

Said one of them, as he came in fully an hour earlier than he was in the habit of doing, and met the surprised look of his wife, who sat wearily sewing when she should have been at rest, sewing because she must earn to make up for what he spent for drink: "Jane, I saw a sight just now that I hope I shall never see again." "What was it?" asked the tired woman. "A little thing not as old as our Jenny, all drenched with rain—just think what a night it is—looking for her father in a saloon. It made the tears come into my eyes when her poor drunken father caught her up in his arms, and ran out with her held tightly to his bosom. I think it must have sobered him instantly; and one thing it settled: our Jennie shall never search for her father in a saloon any night, fair or foul. I'll stop now while I have a little strength left."

And he kept his word. Another of the men present when little Phoebe appeared was so affected by the scene that he, too, stepped out of the dangerous path which his feet were treading, and by God's grace, which he prayed for, walked henceforth in the safer way of sobriety.—National Advocate.

No Beer on the Docks.

A press dispatch from Ashtabula, O., says: "Notices have been posted at all Lake Erie harbors forbidding the use of liquor on any of the docks. All who violate the order will be discharged. For many years, in fact ever since ore handling became an industry, it has been a custom among many of the dock laborers to take their beer in the middle of the forenoon and again in the middle of the afternoon in working hours."

SOCIALISTS BAR OUT ALCOHOL.

Most Hopeful Sign for the Future of a Political Party of Continental Europe.

The Berlin correspondent of the Christian World gives as one of the most hopeful signs for the future of the social democratic party on the continent, says the Union Signal, the stand which its leaders are taking against the habitual use of alcohol by workmen, who form the majority of the party. It is a striking fact that the present campaign is headed by Germans and Belgians, in countries where drink has been the greatest curse. The socialist leaders in Germany are educating their adherents by circulating among them pamphlets describing the physical and mental diseases produced by alcohol, great emphasis being placed upon the scientific fact that the children are almost certain to suffer from the blight of a drunken parentage. This wise and intelligent action on the part of socialism will not only gain the respectful attention and sympathy of all right minded persons, but it will prove a strong factor in the defensive movement that is now spreading throughout Germany against further tolerance of the degeneracy caused by the old-time drinking customs.

ITEMS.

Why should it be taken for granted that the private soldier will drink, anyway? Successful young men in other lines do not.—Chicago Record.

The temperance people of Massachusetts have won a great victory in the municipal elections, reducing by 8,000 Boston's majority for license and making many additions to the no-license column in the 300 or more towns.

The management of the Peru (Ind.) Steel Casting company have resolved to make total abstinence a condition of employment and, in calling for men, notice is served that imbibers of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors need not apply.

Members of the Glee and Mandolin clubs of the University of Chicago must pay 50 cents every time they wish to smoke during concerts or the intermissions this year. The faculty has drawn up rules regulating the music clubs, and one of them prohibits the use of tobacco while on tour.

Silk goods are said to take dyes more readily than any other fabric.

About 1,700,000 barrels of beer in a twelvemonth would be a fair estimate of the consumption of Chicago. There are 6.371 licensed places in Chicago.

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazy with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure gave me new life and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colie, Elgin, Ill.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured."—Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. [illegible]

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE 50 CTS. ELY BROS. NEW YORK

[illegible] spreads [illegible] Druggists [illegible] ELY BROTHERS, [illegible] Street, New York.

No person will be permitted to make a pilgrimage to Mecca this season from any of the infected portions of India.

The Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
[illegible] Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 3 20 am
mouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
cago	* 4 58 am	* 9 22 pm
w York and Wash'tn	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
ungst'n and Pittsb'g	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
nsfield and Lima	*12 01 am	†11 55 am
nton and Pittsburg	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
alparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 30 pm
alparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
estline and Pittsburg	†12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
ymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
ma and Crestline	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
w York and Wash'tn	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
tsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
tsburg & Phila	* 9 30 pm	* 4 00 am
tsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
York and Wash'tn	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
lparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
paraiso and Chicago		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

In eff ct Dec., 2, 1900,

NORTH BOUND.

[illegible] and north	2 30 a.m
" " "	8 50 a.m
" " "	[illegible] p.m
[illegible] Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 05 a.m
" " "	6 55 a.m
" " "	12 30 p.m
[illegible] Grand Rapids arrives	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
24 Atlantic Express daily	6 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom daily arrive	9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily	9 27 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited daily	8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

No. [illegible] Mail and Express (except Sun.)	[illegible] a.m
[illegible] Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun only)	7 30 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	11 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 0 p m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
[illegible] Robison Park Special (Sun only)	10 35 a.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—12—9—1901

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	2 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	8 15
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 55
Local Freight	†7 21
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	**DEPART**
Standard Express, No. 5	2 30
Western Express, No. 1	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 25
Local Freight	†7 00

†Daily except Sunday.
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD In effect [illegible] 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 468 Local Freight	7 20 a.m
No. 457 Express and Mail	11:55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail	4 00 p.m
SOUTHBOUND	**ARRIVE**
No. 456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 410 Express and Mail	8 50 p m
No. 462 Local Freight	2 50 p m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

South.

No. 41 Except Sunday	7:10 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday	4:10 p m
No. 48 Sunday Only	4:10 p.m
No. 173 Local Freight	5:30 a.m

North.

No. 40 Except Sunday	11:40 a.m
No. 49 Sunday Only	11:49 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday	1:25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight	4:40 p.m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A., Indianapolis. O. W. Crasper, Ticket Agt.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½C POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.	Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb.	Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb.	New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.	English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.	Good Oolong, 35c, Best 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good 40c lb, Best 60c lb.	Good Japan, 40c lb, Best 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.	

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 10c lb.	Our best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb.	Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.	Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.	

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ¼ bbl., $1.75.	Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c.	Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15.	Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35.	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.	Summer Cured Cod Fish, 6c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 16c.	Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c.
California Egg Plums, 16c.	Sugar Corn, 8c.
California Apricots, 16c.	Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 18c.	Early June Peas, 10c.
California White Cherries, 20c.	String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb.	Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.	Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.	New Currants, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.	No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.	California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.	Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.	Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.	Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.	Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.	Lard Oil, 60c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.	Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.	

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.	California Angelica, 80c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon.	California Muscatel, 60c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.	Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.	Whiskies, New $1.10, and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.	Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.	Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb.	Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 18c.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.	Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box.	Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.	American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.	Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.	Linoleum, good, $1.10 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 28c each.	Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard.
Window Shades, best, 33c each.	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.	Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.	Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
RAIN OR SNOW TONIGHT OR SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S
IT'S AL

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOLEMN POMP MARKS FUNERAL OF QUEEN

Britian's Dead Ruler Escorted to to Last Resting Place by Mourning Royalty.

A SPLENDID MARTIAL DISPLAY

Countless Thousands of Late Queen's Subjects Throng the Route of Funeral Cortege and Mourn as Body is Borne Past.

London, Feb. 2.—With every circumstance of splendid pomp befitting the obsequies of so mighty and well beloved a monarch, all that is mortal of Queen Victoria has been borne through the streets of the capital and started towards the ancient fortress palace of the sovereigns of England. The solemn magnificence of yesterday's opening phase of these last rites was duly maintained.

Perhaps the stately grandeur of today's sorrowful pageant through the swarming streets of London, with hundreds of thousands of mourners forming a black border to the route, will never be surpassed. There was in Victoria's funeral procession an absence of that black ceremonial generally connected with the final progress to the grave.

A BRILLIANT COLORING.

Today the coffin was drawn by cream colored horses. The pall was white and the uniforms of the troops and the gold trappings of the foreign sovereigns, princes and representatives, forming a glittering medley, gave brilliant coloring to the scene.

The chief mourner himself, with his field marshal's uniform, even though this was partially hidden by his overcoat, surrounded by his companions, served to leaven the symbols of mourning marking the route.

Never in English history has a sovereign been borne to the grave attended by so many distinguished mourners. The gathering of crowned heads surpassed those who rode in the jubilee procession. All the great officers of state participated.

MIGHTY MARTIAL DISPLAY.

The display of the naval and military forces reached the great total of 35,000 men.

The firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells at a quarter past 11 o'clock announced to the countless multitudes who had been crowding London's muddy streets since daylight that the funeral procession with the body of Queen Victoria had begun its passage through the capital.

FOUGHT TO SEE COFFIN.

The people fought for hours for a glimpse of the coffin and the kings and others following it. They saw a long procession of soldiers, a passing show of dazzling regalia, with a hundred royalties crowding after, and then dispersed, while all the church chimes of the city were ringing and muffled dirges were played. Europe has seen grander royal funerals than the queen's and has had more gorgeous sepectacles in the celebration of her sixty years of reign, but no episode in the Victorian era will live so deeply impressed on the memories of those who witnessed it and participated in the ceremonies.

The day was somber, wet and chilly, as are most of London's winter days. The cloudy sky added to the gloom of the whole city.

The scene at Victoria station from early morning was most brilliant and impressive. For today's ceremony the station was transformed into an immense reception hall. All trains were stopped before 9 and the long platforms were covered with purple cloth. On another platform, facing that at which the queen's train was to arrive, guards of honor, composed of blue jackets and grenadier guards, were drawn up. The broad roadway separating the two was swept clean and sanded and a number of little purple covered platforms, from which members of the royal family were expected to mount their horses, were placed at intervals at the side and center.

At 10 o'clock an army of grooms, with the horses, arrived and thence forward distinguished British naval and military officers and foreign royalties, in dazzling uniforms, came in quick succession. The lord chamberlain and his officials, bareheaded, with their white wands of office, received the most distinguished personages and conducted them to a little pavilion erected on the platform.

SEEMED LIKE A LEVEE.

The whole station by that time resembled the scene at a levee.

The commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, on a beautiful spirited brown mare, carrying his field marshal's baton, at this juncture trotted into the station and became the center of interest. He was followed by the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk, and many of the most distinguished British officers. Then came the carriages for the queen and the princesses. They were the state carriages used on the occasion of the queen's jubilee, with beautiful gold-mounted harnesses and trappings. The horses were ridden by postillions in scarlet jackets, with only a narrow band of crape on their arms as a mark of the great change. The carriages were closed.

THE FUNERAL CARRIAGE.

Following the carriages and preceded by an officer came an object at which every officer in the animated throng instantly came to a salute and every head was bared. It was the little khaki-colored gun carriage which was to carry Queen Victoria's remains from Victoria station to Paddington station. The sight Hanoverian cream-colored horses, which also drew the late queen on the occasion of the jubilee, were used today. The gold harness, scarlet postillions and scarlet and gold-covered grooms, who held each of the horses by the bridle, were all the same.

Only the little gun carriage, instead of the glittering glass and gold coach, marked the change.

With the exception that rubber tires were on the wheels, the gun carriage was as if in actual use. The place for the coffin to rest was over the gun.

ROYAL TRAIN ARRIVES.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when, amid cries of "the king of Portugal's horse," "the grand duke of Hesse's horse," as the princes mounted, the train steamed into the station, a minute ahead of time.

All heads were uncovered as the saloon carriage bearing the queen's remains stopped exactly opposite the gun carriage, and King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others alighted. Then the bearer party advanced to the saloon carriage, and with his hand at the salute and standing a little in advance of the others, King Edward watched the painfully slow removal of the coffin to the gun carriage.

It was finally accomplished and the pall and the regalia of the British crown were placed on the coffin.

The king and the others with him then mounted and the procession started.

The procession, apart from the gun carriage bearing the coffin, and the royal family and official mourners about it, was not noteworthy. Parliament, the judiciary and the commercial bodies were not represented.

ESSENTIALLY MILITARY.

Royalty, the army and navy monopolized the pageant. Three thousand soldiers and sailors, picked companies representing all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, infantry, yeomanry, militia, volunteers and colonials, formed the advance escort. They marched slowly and without music. Most of the uniforms were covered with dark overcoats and the standards were draped with black, the officers wearing bands of crape on their sleeves. The infantry marched in columns of four, with rifles reversed. They were half an hour in passing. Then came Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff, and after them, four massed bands playing funeral marches.

The musicians announced the coming of the body of the queen. There was a long array of court officials, under the leadership of the duke of Norfolk (the earl marshal), all attired quaintly and brilliantly, bearing maces or wands, most of them elderly men, who for years had served the royal lady for whom they were performing the last offices. Most of the spectators expected an imposing catafalque and the coffin was almost past before they recognized its presence by removing their hats.

PATHETICALLY SMALL.

It was a pathetically small oblong block concealed beneath a rich pall of white satin, on the corners of which gleamed the royal arms. Across the pall the royal standard was draped and a large crown of gold, encrusted with jewels, rested at the head of the coffin, which was the end of the gun carriage, just over the gun.

On the foot of the coffin were two smaller crowns, with a gold, jeweled sceptre lying between them. The eight horses which drew the gun carriage were almost concealed beneath their rich harnesses. A large bow of purple was attached to the coffin.

This was the only symbol of mourning.

Around the coffin walked the stalwart bearers, non-commissioned officers of the guards and household cavalry, and on either side were the queen's equerries, lords in waiting and physicians. All the uniforms were covered with long, dark cloaks.

The spectacle was so quickly past that the spectators hardly realized it or had time to bare their heads, or comprehend the details when a group of magnificently attired horsemen, with sparkling helmets and coats, mounted on beautiful chargers, was before them.

KING CENTRAL FIGURE.

Immediately after the company about the coffin three royal mourners rode abreast. King Edward VII. was the central figure of the three, but no less ostentatious personage was seen in the procession. A black chapeau, with a plume of white feathers, was on his head and a long black cloak was buttoned around him and hung down over the big black horse which he was riding. The king's familiar face seemed grave and careworn. He looked straight ahead, apparently at the gun carriage on which was the body of the sovereign whose glory and responsibilities he had inherited.

He did not see, or gave no sign of seeing, the long ranks of soldiers hedging back the populace about him, the windows crowded with black bonneted women, the multitudes of uncovered heads, the purple draperies and the general wreaths everywhere.

LIKE A MAN ALONE.

He passed like a man alone, who neither knew or thought of the world about him, and the sentiment his presence inspired was only sympathy and pitty. The people seemed to see in the king one of themselves and the deep murmurs which arose here and there carried a note of sorrow and love almost as deep as the expressions which greeted the passage of the coffin of their queen.

Beside King Edward rode Emperor William, his nephew and neighbor. The unique, commanding figure of the German emperor could not for a moment be mistaken. He looked every inch a soldier and as a commander of men. His imperial majesty glanced right and left as he rode, and his hand was frequently raised to the red and white feathers hanging over his hat, as he responded to salutes.

Emperor William also wore a black cloak over his new British field marshal's uniform, and the splendid white charger beneath him pranced up and down, giving his majesty an opportunity to display fine horsemanship.

On the king's left rode his brother, the duke of Connaught, a man of soldierly appearance, almost unnoticed and unrecognized by the people. In the second rank behind rode two more sovereigns, the kings of Greece and Portugal.

THE WEATHER IDEAL.

The gray dawn of a London morning, with the sky draped with fleecy clouds, proclaimed ideal conditions for the funeral day of England's queen. The calm serenity of the atmosphere was reflected by the crowds which at daylight began to assemble at every point of vantage along the route of the royal obsequies. So soft, peaceful and noiseless was the progress of the in-gathering hosts that the constantly swelling throngs and the rhythmic tread of the assembling troops seemed to accentuate the solemn stillness.

The early scenes were unlike those of many spectacular days which London has witnessed in the past year. The crowds which so early gathered in the streets this morning gave evidence of an entire lack of feverish unrest and excitement. The great masses of police which assembled phantom-like in the grayness of the morning seemed more apologetically to tiptoe to their allotted stations as though their presence reflected on the solemnity dominating everything.

NEEDED NO RESTRAINT.

Never did a concourse of people so little need either civil or military guidance. No man standing by his mother's bier ever needed admonition less than did these hundreds of thousands of men and women, gathered from all parts of the kingdom, on the funeral route of their mother, the queen.

The strangest part of all was the fact that the women seemed to outnumber the men. White ribboned nurses marked almost every yard along the route. Just as the Marys of old gathered beneath the cross at the greatest of all spectacles of human grief, so women today were in the forefront at the burial of the queen. Troops were there, to be sure, thousands upon thousands assembling spectre-like out of the morning mists, their blue overcoats and dark skins deepening the mourning prevailing in everything. In the great green spaces of Hyde Park, St. James and others, these long black lines stood silhouetted against the morning sky, solemn, silent and picturesque, staunchly stemming the on-rush of that English flood of people pouring in from every street and avenue.

THE ROYAL MOURNING.

Purple was the tone of the royal mourning, and this contrasted with the silent masses of black garbed crowds. It was the true note, after all, of the day's ceremonial, for no one among England's heart-stricken people could look upon the finished life of their queen with feelings of entire gloom.

The troops began to move less early than on proclamation day. That was the day of the official pronouncement of the authority of the king, and the streets were closed as if by magic and with a tone of authority that did not mark this occasion.

Buckingham palace, like the great Victoria station, the princely homes in Park lane, and every shop and house had added ample evidence of the national grief, and together with purple and white festoons, wreaths of bay and faural were hanging from every lamp post, while flags at half mast, bordered with crepe, told in a dignified, simple manner the story of the nation's loss.

THE PROCESSION MOVES.

The procession moved off in accordance with the official program, as cabled in these despatches January 31.

At 11:30 a. m., as the first strains of Chopin's funeral march echoed through the streets, every head within hearing distance was bared.

As the gun carriage emerged from the station during a brief and impressive pause in the procession, all eyes were centered upon the pall, which covered the coffin.

The silence was painful. Heads were bent low as the gun carriage slowly moved across the station yard and took up its place in the procession. Immediately behind it rode the king, in a field marshal's uniform. Emperor William, also attired in a British field marshal's uniform, and the duke of Connaught, in a general's uniform, rode upon either side of the king.

The uniforms of all these were partly hidden by their overcoats, which were made necessary by the chilliness of the weather.

The king of the Helenes and the king of Portugal rode immediately after King Edward's and Emperor William's suites. Emperor William rode a white horse. Enormous crowds witnessed the passage of the cortege before Buckingham palace, the London house of the dead queen.

High officials were admitted within the railing, while outside stood the weather worn pensioners of Chelsea, paying their last tribute.

At the junction of the Mall and the Marlborough house the cortege was viewed by enormous throngs, coming from Sandhurst and Wolwich, and members of the house of lords and house of commons occupied special stands. At the bottom of Picadilly the boys of the training ship Britannia were gathered.

The solemn stately progress of the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

HONOR THE DEAD

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN WASHINGTON.

A TRIBUTE TO LATE QUEEN

SERVICES WERE OFFICIAL IN CHARACTER.

ASSEMBLAGE WAS BRILLIANT

BISHOP SATTERLEE SPEAKS GLOWING EULOGY.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the president of the United States and his entire cabinet, impressive tribute today was rendered to England's dead queen.

The ceremony occurred at St. John's Episcopal church, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning, and was distinctly official in character. The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, had been directed by the London foreign office to bestow this last mark of respect to the dead sovereign, and the time was chosen so as to correspond exactly with the solemn pageant in London as the mother of rulers was borne to Windsor. The quaint old church where the services were held was taxed to its utmost capacity with a great crowd eager to gain admission. Long before the hour for the services to begin the surrounding streets were packed with people, some bearing cards of admission and many more without cards, content to get a glimpse of the distinguished personages present.

A WEALTH OF FLOWERS.

The church had been elaborately prepared for the occasion. Within the sanctuary were great masses of flowers, with tall palms and potted plants and purple badges of mourning, purple being the predominant color of mourning instead of the somber black, in accordance with the precedent established in London.

On each side of the altar the tall pillars were wrapped in purple, with great scarfs of purple entwining sheaves of laurel and palls. Both the altar and the chancel rails were looped with purple and at either hand long streamers of purple held massive clusters of white lilies and palis. Over this profusion of color fell a flood of soft sunlight, reflected through the rich stained glass windows back and at each side of the chancel.

President McKinley and the members of his cabinet arrived shortly before 11 o'clock and were escorted to seats on the right of the church, immediately fronting the chancel. With the president sat Secretaries Hay, Gage and Root, while back of them were Secretaries Long, Hitchcock and Wilson, Attorney General Griggs and Postmaster General Smith.

Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices of the United States supreme court occupied pews immediately in the rear of the presidential party, while to the right were ranged senators and members of the house of representatives, including the presiding officer of the senate, Mr. Frye, and Speaker Henderson.

A TOUCH OF BRILLIANCY.

The presence of the diplomatic corps in full uniform lent a touch of brilliancy to the otherwise sombre surroundings. Lord Pauncefote was in the full uniform of his high diplomatic office with a black band about his left arm and a knot of crepe on the hilt of his sword. He was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the honorable Misses Pauncefote and by the many members of the embassy staff, including Lieutenant Colonel Kitson, in the brilliant scarlet uniform of his majesty's service, and Captain Bailley, in the uniform of the royal navy. Each of the British officials wore a heavy band of crepe about the left arm. The British embassy officials occupied seats fronting the chancel and just to the left of the president. Across the aisle sat the French ambassador, M. Cambon; the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini; the German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben; the Italian ambassador, Baron Fava, and the Mexican ambassador, Senor Aspiroz, each in the full uniform of ambassadorial rank.

Back of them were ranged the ministers of various countries, including Duke DeArcos, the Spanish minister, the Turkish minister and his suite, all wearing the characteristic red fez, and the Chinese minister and members of his staff in their rich oriental silks.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

No less resplendent was the representation from the United States army and navy. Half way back sat Lieutenant General Miles and Admiral Dewey, accompanied by their large staffs, wearing the uniforms of high rank.

Back of them were ranged many admirals, generals and officers of lesser rank. An added military aspect to the occasion was given by the presence of army and navy officers in full uniform, acting as ushers.

At 11 o'clock the soft strains of the organ and the distant sound of the processional hymn floated through the edifice, and with measured tread the white-robed choir boys entered the sanctuary, singing "For All Thy Saints."

Following them came the many church officials taking part in the ceremony, including Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, D D., bishop of Washington; Dr. Alexander MacKay-Smith, rector of St. John's church; Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and Rev. Ernest M. Paddock, acting chaplain to the bishop.

HIGH CHURCH SERVICE.

The service was that of the Church of England for the burial of the dead. The lesson, taken from 1st Corinthians, was read by Dr. MacKay-Smith and Dr. Paddock led in the intoning of the prayers. At the conclusion of the prayers, Bishop Sattelee stepped forward to the chancel rail and in impressive tones deliverd that panegeric on Victoria.

THE BISHOP PANEGYRIC.

Bishop Satterlee's address was a glowing tribute to the great queen's life and made a profound impression. He said in part:

"There are some characters so pure, so true and unselfish in their unaffected simplicity, that they belong not only to their own country, but to the world at large. Something is there in the quality of their lives which enriches human history, and makes stronger even faith in human nature itself.

"Such was Queen Victoria. To the English nation her majesty, with the sceptre of the British empire in her hand, was first the sovereign then the women. To the people of other lands she was first the woman and then the queen—an example of true womanhood and royalty, so harmoniously blended together into one that, by God's good help, she was able to transfer all those insidious temptations to evils which encompass every royal palace into opportunities for doing good; and so to live, for three score years, under the fierce light which beats upon a throne, that all her people are joining with all her own children in rising up to call her blessed.

"England has had many illustrious sovereigns, from William the Conqueror down, whose signal victories, powers of administration and gifts of leadership shine resplendent on the pages of history, but where among them all do we find another, wh reign has been such an inspirati all that was noble and true i hearts of the nation; or one who was so lovingly just as that gracious and beloved British sovereign whose burial we are solemnizing this day?

"In her life as a queen she has shown the world that even on a royal throne, character is the noblest of all human predilections.

"Other kings and queens of her own race and of other lands have had blood as royal flowing in their veins, and regal power and opportunities as great as hers, but she, by her faithfulness to the ideal of Christian womanhood, has lifted up the ideal of sovereignty and has enriched the world, revealing what every true hearted king and queen should be and can be, in these golden days of modern enlightenment and civilization."

Dr. McKim read the burial ritual of the Episcopal church and Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction.

Then as the choristers moved from the sanctuary singing the recessional hymn, the president and his party, and the distinguished assemblage quietly withdrew, and the impressive tribute to England's queen was at an end.

THE PRIZE FIGHT CASES.

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—Attorneys for both sides in the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight injunction case today agreed upon next Tuesday for the hearing of the suit for injunction filed in Judge Hollister's court. Attorneys for the plaintiffs proposed that Judge Hollister's decision should be final in the matter, but the counsel for the Saengerfest refused to agree to such an arrangement for the present, and took the proposition under advisement.

George J. Mills and wife, of Chicago, are in the city visiting their sister, Mrs. George O. Russell.

O. O. Russell, jr., of Albion, is in the city to spend the Sabbath with his daughter, Miss Velma.

MAKES IT THE LAW

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SIGNS THE ARMY BILL.

GAVE SIGNATURE AT 12:40

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY IS NOW ASSURED.

THE DAY WITH STATESMEN

SHIPPING BILL DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The president signed the bill for the reorganization of the army at 12:40 p. m. today. It is now a law.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In accordance with the motion adopted yesterday the senate met at 11 o'clock today. Mr. Bacon (Ga.) gave notice that on Monday next he would address the senate on his resolution as to the right of the senate to call upon the executive departments for papers on file. Bills were passed as follows: House bill dividing the state of Kentucky into two judicial districts; appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Batesville, Ark.; extending the time for the erection of a bridge across the Missouri river, at Yankton, S. D.; granting authority to the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power company to erect a wing dam in the Mississippi river at Des Moines rapids; granting permission for the erection of a beacon light near Cambridge, Md.; providing for an additional circuit judge in the Second judicial circuit; authorizing the construction of a bridge across Clinch river, near Kingston, Tenn.; providing for the erection of a public building at Greenville, Tenn., and appropriating $150,000; authorizing the free transmission of reading matter for the blind; authorizing the establishment of a light and fog station at Point Dume, Cal., at a cost of $63,000; authorizing the construction of a public building at Hammond, Ind., to cost $125,000; authorizing the Moline and Peoria company to construct a bridge across Rock river, in Illinois; referring to the court of claims the claim of A. H. Russell and W. R. Livermore for damages on account of infringement of a patent on firearms; providing for the establishment of a port of delivery at Saginaw, Mich.; amending the Alaskan code in relation to reasurers of school boards; to restore the public domain a small tract in the Apache Indian reserva[illegible] Arizona; authorizing the Fourth Pool railroad company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river in Washington county, Pa.

The shipping bill then was taken up.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, had read a cablegram from Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, saying the legislature had adjourned after a successful session.

This led to some discussion of the conditions in Porto Rico.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Speaker Henderson attended the memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, presided over the deliberations of the house today. A bill was passed to authorize Jefferson county, Ark., to construct a bridge across the Arkansas river within five miles of Pine Bluff, Ark.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

It was agreed that all disputed items should be passed over until the bill was completed.

PATHFINDERS AT A BANQU

Pathfinders lodge No. 19 had a notable celebration last evening at their hall, on East Berry street. Forty new members were received, making a total of more than 100 acquisitions in the past sixty days. In recognition of this energetic work the lodge was presented a handsome silk banner by the grand lodge, the address being made by Rev. J. S. Retledge, of Cleveland, the grand chaplain of the order. W. H. Dawkins was presented a gold watch for having secured the largest number of new members, and Mrs. Dawkins was given a gold watc for securing ten new members. banquet closed the exercises of evening, and more than 300 per were seated at the tables. A n of splendid addresses were de

s grip r. Miles' d Nerve and was permanently ' Egan, Jackson, Mich.

fter suffering for two months n a revere attack of grip, I found relief and a lasting cure by Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills Cure."—Harry Abbott. Ohio.

made me very weak and with tightness of chest and Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and gave me quick relief."—Mrs. Butler, W. Wheeling, O.

d grip three months; could not pain all over and headaches Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain and Liver Pills made me well." E. C. Bowlby, Waterloo, Ind.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 998.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

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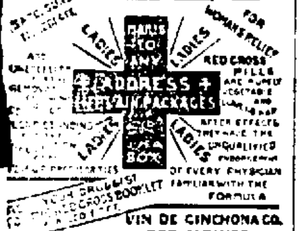
PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND

GAS FITTERS.

48 E. MAIN STREET,

FORT WAYNE, IND.



RED CROSS+ PILLS

VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES.

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices.

WOOD I accept orders of from $1.00 amount. I have the best Hard Chunk and Split Wood. Also Dry Mill Wood. I give the most for the money.

W. M. WELLS.

Office and Yards: Corner Main and opposite Old Fort.

Home Phones: Office, 1504; residence, 1201.

Dr. Tinkham,

East Berry and Clinton opposite postoffice.

SPECIALTY—Female Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Catarrh diseases of the Stomach. answered promptly.

148 Wells Street.

Phone 201, Main.

Phone 720.

FOR SALE.

from 75c up. Goods of all at your own prices. convince yourself. At 25

GOLDSTINE'S PLACE.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

WEST WAYNE STREET. GLASSES ADJUSTED.

—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

Records.

Vocal and Instrumental.

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.

CALHOUN STREET.

CALL IN AND HEAR

YOUNG WOMEN

Meals at the

Y. W. C. A.

Berry Street.

the city referred to places. Meals served plan at reasonable 11:30 to 1:30. Supper

M. METZGER

Fire Insurance,

ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK

Telephone 580.

has 6 000 miles of road and

ACCOUNTS ARE ALL RIGHT

STATE HOME HERE IS NOT INVOLVED IN QUESTION.

The Seeming Over-Expenditure Fully Explained by Reference to the Records.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—Regarding the alleged deficiencies in the accounts of the different state institutions, Representative James and Auditor Hart today, after examining the matter more closely, agreed that in most of the institutions, including the home for feeble minded youth and the eastern hospital for the insane, there are no deficiencies, properly speaking. The habit has grown up during late years to pay the October bills in November, so instead of paying for the twelve months beginning November 1 of that fiscal year, the practice has been to pay for the eleven months of that year and one month of the year preceding. This leaves them one month behind year after year.

Auditor Hart says there is no suspicion of any dishonesty anywhere, but simply irregularities, which must be corrected with this legislature. The legislature will be asked to make deficiency appropriation equal to October expenditures, and hereafter the boards will meet twice in October. At the first meeting the September bills will be allowed and at the second the October bills. Mr. James is satisfied, he says, that no crookedness exists, and both he and Governor Durbin would be satisfied with the practice, provided that it be made legal. Mr. John M. Spann, trustee of the home for feeble minded called upon Governor Durbin and Secretary Butler, of the state board of charities, and explained the matter to their satisfaction.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

The county reform law occupied the attention of the legislature yesterday for a time—at least it was the topic in the house. It came up in the form of a report from the committee on county and township business, and the manner in which it was disposed of indicated that the people of the state are not dissatisfied with the law and are willing to give it a trial of two more years.

The committee recommended that the bill which was introduced by Representative Cotner, and which was designed to repeal the county reform law, be indefinitely postponed. This practically killed the bill. Mr. Reser, of Tippecanoe county, who opposed the reform laws two years ago, made a speech yesterday objecting to the report of the committee. The report was concurred in, however, by a safe vote.

Several bills were passed in the house in the afternoon and a number of new ones were introduced. One was by Representative James which has an important bearing on state institutions, and which takes the place of the one introduced by him on Thursday. The rules were suspended yesterday and the bill was passed.

The bill introduced by Representative Passage requiring gas companies to furnish fuel or pay back the money collected by them was also passed, and a measure introduced by Mr. Catley making twenty cents an hour the minimum wage scale on public work was successfully advanced to its third reading. Mr. Louttit introduced a resolution in reference to ex-Governor Taylor and ex-Secretary of State Finley, of Kentucky, but no action was taken on it. The house adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Senator Barlow's anti-lynching bill, which was drawn by Attorney General Taylor, was pased by the senate yesterday afternoon in the face of a strenuous opposition and after a debate which lasted nearly all the afternoon.

The bill of Senator Lambert, which provides for the establishment of a village for epileptics, to be located within six miles of the city of Columbus, was, ater an attempt on the part of Senator Charles to have the place of location stricken out, advanced to its third reading without amendment, and is now in a fair way of successfully passing both branches of the legislature. A large number of new bills were introduced at both morning and afternoon sessions, and with the many debates, which are increasing in length and frequency, the senate passed a very busy day.

OBITUARY.

(Perry County (Pa.) Democrat.)

After a life of beautiful, self-sacrificing devotion to duty, Mrs. Rachel Grove Hench died at her home in Elliottsburg on Wednesday of last week, January 23, aged seventy-six years, ten months and twenty-five days. Her death was the result of no disease, but was a gradual failure of the vital forces after a life of unusual activity.

Mrs. Hench was a daughter of the late Ross Hackett and was married to George Briner Hench in 1844. Ten children were born to them, one of them, a son, born in 1852, died in infancy, and Isadore R., who was married to Thomas M. Gray, died in 1863. The eight survivors are: Miranda K. (Mrs. G. W. Crist), of Harrisburg; Adele N., of Philadelphia; Hanna E. and Ross H., at home; Martin M., on the old homestead, near Elliottsburg; George Robert, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; David B., at home, and Anna R. (Mrs. S. H. Bernheisel), of Bloomfield. All of the surviving children were at the bedside of their mother when she died.

Funeral services were held in the Elliottsburg Reformed church on Saturday morning, Rev. Shallenberger, assisted by Rev. W. D. Scott, officiating. Her remains were interred in the old churchyard at Centre, her four sons being the pall bearers.

Mrs. Hench was a woman of strong and noble character. Her husband died in 1862 by being asphyxiated in a lime kiln on his farm. Mrs. Hench was left with a family of nine children, the youngest a three-months-old baby. The farm was not all paid for and her situation to a less courageous woman would have been appalling, but with a determination and business tact rarely met with in a woman she assumed the responsibilities placed upon her, kept her family together, farmed the place, paid the debts and reared her family to manhood and womanhood, and at the time of her death owned the homestead just east of Elliottsburg and had a comfortable competence besides.

She was a consistent and contributing member of the Reformed church and was a good woman, a kind friend and a devoted mother. The example of her life is a rich heritage to her children, who have the sympathy of all in their bereavement. She was a cousin of Miss Rachael Hackett, of this borough.

LIVED IN THREE CENTURIES.

Silver Lake, Ind., Feb. 2.—Warren A. Sebring, who died a few days ago at his home in this place, would have been 101 years of age in a few weeks. He was born March 7, 1900, and consequently lived in three centuries. A year ago Mr. Sebring's birthday anniversary was celebrated by fully 500 people. Mr. Sebring was an ardent republican, and often expressed a desire to live to see McKinley reelected, and to see the dawning of the twentieth century.

PASTOR GETS A CHAIR.

About forty friends of Rev. Charles E. White, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, called upon him last evening and spent a most pleasant social session. They brought with them a very handsome chair, which was presented to the pastor, and dainty refreshments were served. The occasion was in honor of Rev. White's birthday anniversary, and it was most pleasant for all present.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Miss Leota Elliott pleasantly entertained a few friends last evening in honor of friends from Houston, Tex. The evening was spent in pedro and music.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. E. W. Allen, of the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, is at Saginaw, Mich., conducting a series o fmeetings.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

Walter Clark, of New York, is in the city the guest of his college mate, Rev. J. P. Durham, of the Cathedral.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause

Miss Mable Cowdrey is recovering nicely from an attack of pneumonia.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Fourteen new members have just been received into the Wayne club.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Pfeiffer entertained a company of about thirty guests at their home north of the city last evening. Pedro followd the splendid dinner.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on all Winter Underwear at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

SERIOUS BLAZE IN DETROIT

PAPER HOUSE AND NEWSPAPER OFFICE DAMAGED.

Losses Will Exceed $200,000—The Detroit Free Press Suffers Quite Severely.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—Fire early today completely gutted the building at 46-60 Larned street, occupied by the Dreskel-Jupp Paper company, and before firemen gained control of it spread to the plant of the Free Press Printing company, which suffered extensive damage. The loss is about $200,000.

The fire, which originated in the basement of the Dreskel-Jupp company's building from some unknown cause, worked rapidly up through the five floors of the establishment and in forty-five minutes the structure was a blazing furnace. From the roof of this building the flames leaped over to the Detroit Free Press company's building and before the firemen could bring a stream to bear on the structure the two upper floors were ablaze. By hard work, however, the fire was confined to these floors. The entire plant was flooded with water, and the loss on stock will be practically total.

The losses are as follows: Dreskel-Jupp Paper Co., $40,000, covered by insurance. The Free Press Printing company, $60,000 on stock and $30,000 on machinery; insurance, $45,000; Heinsman estate, owners Dreskel-Jupp building, $15,000; Chandler estate, owners Free Press Printing company building, $13,000, both covered by insurance. There were also several minor losses by other tenants of the Dreskel-Jupp building amounting to about $10,000. The intense cold made the work of the firemen extremely difficult.

BIG BANK TO OPEN AGAIN.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2.—The creditors of Josiah Morris & Co. met Thursday and agreed to the report of the committee made Monday to allow Mr. Billing to resume business and pay the indebtedness 12½ per cent. in six months, 12½ per cent. in twelve months and 25 per cent. in each six months thereafter until all is paid. There was perfect unanimity of about 300 creditors present and all elsewhere who can be heard from favor the plan. The bank will probably resume before the end of the week. The rumors of attachments in New York have not been verified.

VACCINATE PRISON INMATES.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 2.—Thirteen hundred convicts at the Illinois state penitentiary are being vaccinated at the rate of 200 per day. The prevalence of smallpox in various parts of the state and especially in Chicago caused Warden Murphy to issue orders to this effect. The sixty-two women convicts will be the last to be vaccinated. As the physicians are doing the work thoroughly scores of convicts have sore and swollen arms and the regular work is interfered with to some extent.

BUSINESS POST FOR TOWNE.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 2.—Word has reached Duluth that Senator Towne has accepted the position of general counsel for the New York Liquid Air company. The information comes from a source that leaves little doubt of its authenticity. The same report says that Judge S. H. Moer, of Duluth, will look after the detail legal work of this company, which accounts for his recent removal to the metropolis. One of the conditions of Senator Towne's contract is that he may continue his residence in Minnesota. It is reported that he will spend about half of his time in New York and elsewhere in the interests of the liquid air company and the balance of the time he will be in Duluth. Mr. Towne will continue to make his home in this city.

HAZED BEYOND ENDURANCE.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2.—Rather than to submit to hazing, Claud W. Norton and Harry Powles, cadets at the Wentworth Military academy at Lexington, Mo., ran away from that institution Tuesday night. They were arrested in Kansas City and will be sent back to Lexington. Norton and Powles said they had been hazed by their upper classmen beyond the point of endurance. The boys are fourteen years old.

WOLVES TERRIFY TOWN.

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 2.—A. R. Bliss, nephew of Governor Bliss, arrived here from New Buffalo yesterday with the carcass of a white wolf, one of three he killed there Thursday night, and for which he received the state bounty from the county clerk. It has been known for some time that thirty or forty wolves have been in a piece of timber land a mile east of the town. On several occasions the wolves ventured into the streets of the village. During one week hunters killed five of the animals. The wolves made several attacks on the town and several school children had narrow escapes when returning from school. Of late it has been unsafe to venture on the streets alone after dark. Thursday night the pack came to the outskirts of the village, terrifying women and children. The hunters succeeded in killing several of them. The town is practically in a state of siege, for the wolves are starving and are unusually fierce.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

WEFEL.

Mrs. Charlotte Wefel, of 161 High street, died at 7 o'clock Friday evening, from the infirmities incident to old age. Mrs. Wefel was a native of Germany, but has resided in this city more than fifty years. She was 76 years of age, widely known and highly esteemed. Her husband died in 1874, and the surviving children are Mrs. Eliza Schaper, Mrs. C. Potter, John and August Wefel and Mrs Fred Wefel, of this city; Albert Wefel, of Connorsville, and Edward Wefel, of Rushville.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from Trinity Lutheran church.

ELLSWORTH.

Leona Ellsworth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ellsworth, of Aboit township, died at 11 o'clock Friday morning from pneumonia at the age of 2 months and 8 days. The child was one of twins.

Funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Rekers.—Funeral services of Clement A. Rekers will be held privately from the residence at 8:30 Monday morning, and at 9 o'clock from St. Paul's Catholic church. The pallbearers will be John Grimme, Jared Grimme, August C. Nierman, Martin H. Nierman, Henry G. V. Rekers and Edward Rekers, nephews of the deceased.

Weber.—Funeral services of Elizabeth Weber will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 108 John street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Peter's church.

Katt.—Funeral services of Claus Katt will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 41 Maumee avenue, and at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Dickmeyer.—Funeral services of Reinhard Dickmeyer will be held from the residence, 175 Gay street, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Barnes.—Funeral services of James W. Barnes will be held from the residence, 21 Archer avenue, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R.

Ruch.—Funeral services of Charles Albert Ruch will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 39 East DeWald street.

TWO NEW RECRUITS.

Charles H. Gibson, of this city, and Louis C. Donaldson, of New Haven, have been sworn into the United States military service by Lieutenant Yule at the local recruiting station. Both will go to the regular infantry in the Philippines. They, with three others, will probably leave Monday to join their regiments.

NO ONE WAS KILLED.

Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 2.—An east-bound through passenger train on the Soo line was wrecked at Lafonte, forty miles west, early today. Four coaches left the rails and rolled over on their side. Six passengers were injured, two seriously. All but the latter were able to proceed.

LOCAL LINES.

Judge E. D. Hartman, of Auburn, is in the city.

Judge E. C. Vaughn, of Bluffton, is in Fort Wayne today.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips, of Aboit township—a son.

Miss Hattie Will is recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

Frank Zerbert, of Newark, Ohio, superintendent of motive power of the Baltimore and Ohio, will be the guest of Master Mechanic and Mrs. J. W. Mitten over Sunday.

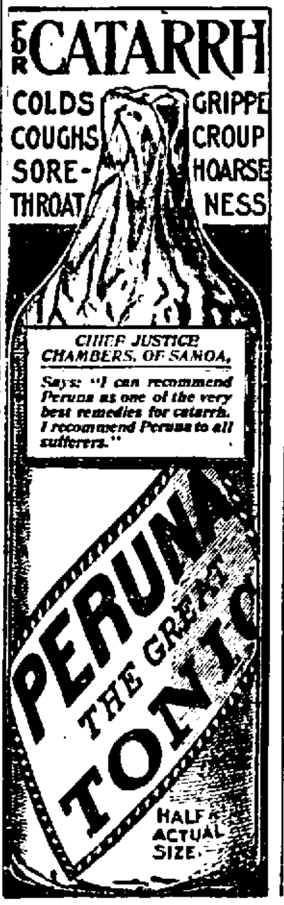
A pleasant surprise was perpetrated upon Ed Bevelheimer one evening this week in honor of his birthday anniversary. The evening was spent at progressive pedro, and at midnight a dainty lunch was served.

Mrs. John Logan and little daughter, Lulu, left Thursday evening over the Wabash for their home in Texas, after a visit with friends here. The family removed to the southwest sixteen years ago.

Clarence F. Cook, advertising solicitor for the Journal-Gazette, has recovered from an attack of the grip, which confined him to his home since Sunday. Mrs. Cook is now suffering from an attack by that malady.

NATIONAL CELEBRITIES

Declare Peruna to Be The Greatest Catarrh Remedy of The Age.



CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS, OF SAMOA, Says: "I can recommend Peruna as one of the very best remedies for catarrh. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers."

Hon. M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides, a great tonic."

U. S. Senator Stephen R. Mallory, Pensacola, Fla., says: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and can recommend it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it."

Hon. Rufus B. Merchant, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer, U. S. Postoffice, Washington, D. C., says: "I take pleasure in commending your tonic, having taken a bottle of Peruna with very beneficial results. It is recommended to me as a very excellent catarrh cure."

Omega Oil

My goodness, how a sprain does hurt! And it isn't the pain alone that is to be dreaded, but the loss of time and wages. There is today many a person with a sprained wrist, elbow, hip, back, knee, or ankle who is unable to work, and is losing many a dollar in wages. What a pity it is that these people won't get a bottle of Omega Oil and cure themselves! Why don't they rub their sprains with this green-colored liniment, and get back to their work again? Maybe they'll try Omega Oil some of these days, and then they'll find out for sure that there's one liniment in the world which can be depended upon to cure sprains, bruises, strains, swellings, and all other bodily aches and pains. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Never take a substitute for Omega Oil. If your druggist persistently refuses to give what you ask for, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.

RETIRING SALE

Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, 85c per ounce

$10.00 Clocks for $5.00.

Ladies' Gold Filled Watch With Elgin Movement, for $7.65

Fine Line of Berry Dishes for $2

Four Piece Silver Tea Set for $4.50

Bread Plates and Cake Baskets $1.50

MY ENTIRE STOCK AT LESS THAN COST.

P. Scherzinger,

THE PIONEER JEWELER. ESTABLISHED 1865.

78 CALHOUN STREET.

THROAT TROUBLES

Will be likely to increase with the coming of colder weather. If that cold starts up again you'd better not waste time. Use WHITE PINE and TAR COMPOUND It is always soothing and healing. After the first few doses that raspy feeling in the throat disappears. If you keep on taking the medicine your cough will be cured.

Sold only at

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St. Pharmacists.

You Need Money!

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 993.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price!

$5.00 . . .

UPPER AND LOWER SETS OF TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
Room 7, Arcade.
BURKETT & BAKER.
Telephone 627.
Open evenings and Sundays.

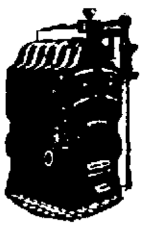
MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.



Plumbing AND .... Gas Fitting
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis Street.
'Phone No. 526.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
124 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

CALL ON US.

Best City Flour, $1.00 large sack.
New Raisins, 8c lb.
Fresh Rolled Oats, 2 lbs for 5c.
Oil and Mustard Sardines, 5c can.
Large Lump Starch, 4c lb.
1-lb Package Bird Seed, 5c pack.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
Phone 783. 287 E. Lewis St.
S. GANZER, Proprietor.

DR. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office [illegible], residence [illegible].

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a [illegible]. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE UNIVERSAL

FOOD CHOPPER.

IT WILL CUT
Meat and Vegetables COARSE for Hash, Mince Meat, Soups, Stews, Etc.

IT WILL CUT
Meat FINE for Hamburg Steak, Sausage Croquets, Patties, Etc.

IT WILL PULVERIZE
Crackers, Bread Crumbs, Etc.

FOR SALE BY
H. PFEIFFER & SON,
Phone 484. 9 E. Columbia St.
Hardware, Paint and Glass.

Money to Loan.

—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

NEW FIRM.

J. K. McCRACKEN.
F. C. McCRACKEN.
J. K. McCRACKEN & SON,
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.
Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St
Specialty:—Disease of Women
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

LOST.

LOST—A pair of gold spectacles and case. Finder please leave at Sentinel office and receive reward. 2-2t

LOST—Thursday, gold eyeglass chain, in envelope, marked J. L. Sievert, Jeweler; presumably at Hanker's dancing academy. Finder please return to J. L. Sievert, jeweler.

"77"

Breaks up Colds that hang on,

GRIP

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, 4-wtf

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. A. B. Treutman is visiting at Indianapolis.

Miss Kathryn Boos, of Huntington, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. O. Erickson left last evening for a visit at Pittsburg.

Mrs. P. F. Smith, of Logansport, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wisehart are at home from a visit at Chicago.

Mrs. John Christen is entertaining Miss Tena Armann, of Lafayette.

Mrs. James T. Callahan is very ill at her home on Brackenridge street.

Mrs. Louis F. Curdes will entertain at progressive pedro on Tuesday next.

Charles Kronthal, of New York, is in the city the guest of Isidore Pottlitzer.

Miss Bessie Eckert and Miss Carrie Craig are the guests of friends at Lima, Ohio.

Mrs. Will Noble entertained a company of ladies at an informal luncheon yesterday.

The L. E. club was charmingly entertained last evening by Mrs. Charles Rabus.

Friends of Miss Sophia Becker enjoyed a quilting bee at her home Friday afternoon.

Miss Hattie Jones entertained at cards last evening in honor of Miss Maude McBride, of Bluffton.

The ladies' society of Emanuel's church was pleasantly entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Brandt.

The First Spiritual society will hold memorial services tomorrow in memory of the late Miss Myrtle Haines.

A family reunion was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. H. O. Crosby in honor of that lady's birthday anniversary.

Kendrick & Bradley, the architects, have been commissioned to draw plans for the new Presbyterian church at Ossian.

Miss Sophia DeWald has issued invitations for a company at cards Monday evening in compliment to Joseph Greene, of Boston.

Mrs. Edward Musliner, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hirsh, left today for her home at Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. D. L. Harding gave a dinner yesterday to a company of Wayne street M. E. church ladies who have chosen the name "Grandmothers' club."

The egg case manufactory of S. N. Vail & Co., of this city, has been merged into the Decatur Egg Case company, which has a capital stock of $250,000.

A flag service in honor of the late James W. Barnes was held this afternoon at the residence, 21 Arcney avenue, by the ladies of S. W. Stirk circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.

There is little improvement in the condition of Silas McKinney, of East Williams street, and he lies at his home in a very serious condition. Mr. McKinney was injured two weeks ago in falling from a tree which he was trimming. His hip is fractured.

Huntington Herald: "Edward Johnson and Hattie M. Dillon have been granted a marriage license. Mr. Johnson is engaged in the commission business at Fort Wayne and is a brother of August Johnson, of this city. His bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Dillon."

A petition signed by Capt. A. H. Dougall and 300 other citizens of Fort Wayne has been introduced into congress providing for the correction of the military record of Edward Whelan, of the Fourteenth Missouri regiment. The soldier's widow resides in this city and the correction will enable her to obtain a pension.

The marriage of Miss Claudia B Boger and Gustave Haffner, of Spencerville, was solemnized Sunday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boger, in Springfield township. Rev. Schock, of the Spencerville M. E. church, officiated, and an elaborate wedding dinner followed. A number of Fort Wayne friends were present. The couple will reside at Spencerville.

Contractor George Japp and one of his workmen, who are engaged in constructing a bridge over the Aboite river for the Fort Wayne Southwestern railroad, were painfully bruised in an accident yesterday. A guide rope on the derrick broke, allowing a portion of the framework to fall and strike the men. Mr. Japp received a severe cut across the legs above the knees, and the other gentleman sustained a scalp wound. The injuries are not believed to be serious.

Two hundred tickets were sold to the supper and musicale given last evening by the young ladies of the First Presbyterian church and the evening was highly enjoyed. Contributing to the musical program wer the Haydn quartet, Mrs. H. G. Keegan, Mrs. S. C. Moffat, Miss Mary Ferguson, Miss Carlie Olds, Mrs. William Miles, and the Haydn quartet, with Miss Stella Sweringen and Miss Lillian Mathis as accompanists. The program was one of the most artistic ever given in the city by local talent and more than the $40 pledged to the Visiting Nurse league was realized. The balance will be donated to other charitable organizations.

Stop Coughing

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the cough disappears.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

EXCITING SNOW RACES.

The Amateur Driving club had another good afternoon's sport yesterday and for several hours Washington boulevard was a theater of delightful and exciting sleigh races. It was decidedly pacers' day and the fastest time of the week was made. Frank Gruber, with Red Elgin, was conceded to have carried away the honors. Charlie Centlivre, John Wilkins, George Rabus, Charlie MacDougal and other owners of fast roadsters, had their steppers out and the way they scattered snow along the boulevard was a caution to slow coaches. The sport will be repeated this afternoon, but tomorrow no racing will be allowed.

NOW IS NOW HERE.

But tomorrow is nowhere. Now is the time to buy Fox's "Forex" Butter Crackers. They are the best. You've tried the rest, now get Fox's Crackers and you'll stick to them. They are the most delicious crackers you ever put between your lips.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

There was no police court this morning.

An express messenger on a Pennsylvania train came in last night and went to the Harmon house for lodging. He took with him his repeating rifle and handed it to the proprietor with the admonition that it was loaded and must not be handled. The night clerk, however, could not restrain his curiosity and picked up the gun and commenced to monkey with it. Presently there was a loud report and the clerk tried to jump through the ceiling as the gun went off. Fortunately there was no one in the way of the bullet, which burried itself in a brick wall. An officer who went to the hotel to see what the racket was notified the messenger that hereafter he must draw the loads from his weapon before depositing it for safe keeping. It is needless to say, though, that it will be perfectly safe in any condition with that clerk in the future.

The police know nothing of a discovery of a cave or cache under the Bixler residence, in Bloomingdale, as reported in this morning's Journal-Gazette. There is not even a cellar under the house and the report that there was a hiding place there for stolen goods was thoroughly investigated and exploded over ten days ago.

A traveling man named Haywood reported that he lost a sample grip from his buggy somewhere on Harrison street last evening.

FOOD IN MEXICO.

American Food, Grape-Nuts, Replace Native Food.

A gentleman from the City of Mexico, Paul T. Gadsden, writes that himself and some other members of his family could not live comfortably on the ordinary food in Mexico, and after using the native food for some months, finally got into a run down and exhausted condition.

He says: "An American feels most acutely the need in mind and body of some of the invigorating food he has been raised on in the states. Several months ago, when I was particularly feeling the need of some change in food, I noticed Grape-Nuts in the window of one of the large grocery stores here, and remembering how, in the states, some little nieces and nephews had grown fat and healthy on it, almost exclusively, I bought two packages, to see if it succeeded as well with grown up people.

"From that day to this it has never been absent from our table. With us, the exhaustion and enervation caused by this climate and the miserable diet, has entirely disappeared, and we are all in most excellent health, vigor and spirits."

FORT WAYNE RELIEF UNION.

The Relief Union has received during the month of January the following donations: From the Elks' old clothes social, 496 articles of clothing, one and a half bushels of sandwiches and twenty-one loaves of bread; donations of fruit, vegetables, groceries, clothing and forty-five cents in cash from Holton avenue and Hanna street schools; bread, pickles, cheese and cold ham from Royal League banquet; meat from Mrs. Charles Knight; bread from Vienna and Geller bakeries for workroom lunch; nine packages of clothing from individual donors. Eleven families have received clothing, sixteen groceries and five shoes. Have had eighty-five women in the workroom; thirty-five received groceries, forty clothing and ten shoes. Have made twelve new garments, mended 125 garments, made four comforts, sewed twenty pounds of carpet rags. Have had forty nine calls at the office, twenty-seven telephone calls and made eight calls.

Emma Jenkinson, Supt.

MR. McCURDY HONORED.

A. R. McCurdy, of this city, chaplain of Anthony Wayne post, G. A. R., has been appointed on the staff of Gen. F. V. Green, grand marshal of the inaugural parade at Washington March 4. The appointment is highly pleasing to Mr. McCurdy, but he says he will be unable to be present.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP IS SURE
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections. Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts

AT ELEKTRON HALL.

A lady's and gent's gold watch chain for a prize two-step Thursday, February 7. G. E. orchestra. 2-2t

WANTED.

WANTED—Teams and men Monday morning early at Wilkins Bros.

WANTED—A few boarders in a private family, with use of bath and telephone, at 72 E. Williams St. 2t3

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 16tf

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents in every town to handle our newly patented animal trap; easy sellers; big profits. General Supply Co., 154 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — Elderly gentleman, $150,000, beautiful home, but lonely, will make home happiest place on earth to kind wife. "Bonafide," 771 North Park ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An Idea—A new compound for making washing suds which contains no lye or soap fat would pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Male Help—Positions under the government; thousands of appointments will be made from the civil service examinations to be held everywhere in March and April; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. Feb 2-9

WANTED—Agents—"Queen Victoria," her life and reign; only complete book; exquisitely illustrated; beautiful life-size photograph with book; $50 per day; exclusive territory; extraordinary terms; extra premiums absolutely free; credit given, freight paid, outfits free. National Publishing Co., (established 1857) Lakeside bldg., Chicago.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Minde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—No. 224 West Creighton ave.; nice for small family; $10. Also No. 401 South Hanna St., 8 rooms and barn; reasonable. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; 25 Baker Ave.; 260 W. Berry St.; 6 Lincoln Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Washings to do at home; will call for and deliver same. At 155 Wallace. 19-tf

WANTED—Balky horses to break or will purchase the same. Call at 15 Harrison St., Fort Wayne. 29t6

WANTED—Agents—$100 monthly; new patent metallic bread boards; sample free. W. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Ladies To do crochet, battenberg and embroidery for us at their homes. Steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED — Situation — By young lady; experienced bookkeeper, stenographer and typewriter; best of references. Address A, Gen. Del., Fort Wayne, Ind. 28-6t

WANTED—To buy a second-hand gasoline or steam engine; 4 or 6 horse power; must be in first-class condition. Address W. S. Vought, Rural Route No. 3. 29-eod-3t

WANTED—Widower, 60 years, wants wife who would enjoy home more than society; has $20,000 money, enough for two, besides good business. John R. Box 675, Chicago, Ill. 2-3t

WANTED—Engineers, firemen, machinists and electricians; new 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by examining board of engineers; sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, publisher, St. Louis, Mo. d29-j5-12-19-26-f2 9

WANTED—Lady to travel in Indiana; $50 monthly and all expenses to start; best references required; position permanent; self-addressed envelope for reply. Address, Treasurer MacBrady, 356 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell the (official book) life and work, Queen Victoria; 550 pages, illustrated; price $1.75; big commissions; credit given; freight and outfit free. Write, American Publishing House, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling representative for Indiana to advertise and collect; moderate salary and expenses to start; good route; position permanent, with advancement. Road Manager, 390 Caxton building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Bright man for permanent position advertising and traveling in Indiana; $60 monthly and all expenses to start; advancement; self-addressed envelope for particulars. Edward Wimmer, Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel for old established, reliable house; positively no canvassing required; salary $780 and expenses; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 385 Caxton building, Chicago. 2-9-16-23

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., have first-class girls and good housekeepers wanting places, in or out of city; places waiting for dining room girls out of city; good stenographer wants place. 16-tf

WANTED—Horse and carriage as part payment on a four-room house and lot situated on Pontiac St., near Lafayette; balance in monthly payments to suit the purchaser. Inquire, D. J. Shaw, No. 26 Smith St., phone 368 south. 2-2

WANTED—"Victoria, Queen and Empress," a complete biography and history of her time; four years in preparation; agents wanted, extra terms; freight paid; credit given; outfit now ready; sent free, a great opportunity; write today. Ziegler & Co., 521 Monon Building, Chicago. 26-eod-6t

WANTED—Coins, gold dollars, halves, quarters and $3 pieces, U. S. fractional currency, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c (paper); large U. S. cents and half cents; flying eagle cents 1856; rare old U. S. stamps. A good premium will be paid for any of these. Apply, Dr. J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., upstairs. 12-14 1mo

WANTED—Manager; energetic man to manage branch; old established house; no soliciting; office duties wholly; salary $125 month and extra commissions; yearly engagement; chance rapid advancement for man of ability; experience not necessary; must furnish good references and $800 cash. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Ct. 26-26t

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

FOR

FOR SALE - An upright as new; a bargain. C Hurd St. 2

FOR SALE—Violin, box and music rack; in first-class condition. Call at or address 58 Nelson St. 26-2-9

FOR SALE—160 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Bollend, Rural route No. 6, city. 1-15 2m d w

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Ol National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7t

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, with barn, West Williams street; pavement paid; only $1,450. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will sell the Updike residence, 46 Huestis avenue, for Ohio parties, regardless of value. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE Meat market; in a good location; doing good business; reason for selling, owner leaving city. Address, 50 Walnut street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 28-6t

FOR SALE—Eighty-one acre farm, suitable for dairy, three miles s. w. of city, near McMaken farm; only $55 per acre. W. E. Doud, over old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, fine, new $500 piano of the best make; have to sell; will even take small monthly payments if necessary. Address Box 14, Sentinel. 2-1t

FOR SALE—New 11 room, thoroughly modern residence, on West Main St., first block east of bridge; will go at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Good 7 room house, with lot 36x149 feet; one block west of Calhoun, between Berry and Brackenridge; $2,600. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Lot, 45 feet front, excellent 9-room house, good barn, on street car line and within one block of Electric Light works; price $1,800, worth $2,400. Call or address L. M. A., 40 Wilt street. 26-tf

FOR SALE—Typewriters; fifty brand new Manhattans at less than half manufacturers' prices; one hundred No. 2 Caligraphs, second-hand in first-class condition, $15, $20 and $25 each. F. S. Webster Co., 141 Madison St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Bargains—3½ acres, 9 room house, fine location, near city; will take city property in part payment. Vacant and improved property in all parts of the city; some good bargains. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court 1-11-1

FOR SALE—A first-class brick h on Baker street; must be Also two good seven-room hou on Walton Ave. These houses new. Well sell on part payme down; balance monthly payments. Who wants a fine lot on W. Wayne St? Will build for you on these lots. Come and see me and find out particulars. L. F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. 1-3-tf

FOR SALE—Or trade—Land for good city property. One 500 acre tract, good buildings; one 262 acre tract, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, without buildings; one fine 40 acre tract, prepared for 2,000 chickens, and plenty of good buildings; 280 acre tract, with good buildings on; one 3 acre tract, good buildings; one brick hotel of 24 rooms, at Avilla, Ind. All in Allen county, Ind. For further particulars, call on R. C. Niswonger & Co., 16 Harrison St., Fort Wayne. 6-26-d&w-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT Furnished rooms, with heat, at 56 Douglas Ave. 2-2t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room. 24 W. Berry St. 1-8-1m

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnishe front rooms at 119 Baker street. 2-3t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with bath and gas. Inquire, 2 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—A nice front room, wit bath, for single lady or gentleman Inquire, 143 E. Wayne St. 24tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant front room heated; also side room, at 8 Brackenridge St.; terms reasonabl

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, sin or en suite, with privilege of b and board if desired, 15 Clay near Berry.

CELRO

NATURE'S OWN GREATEST

NERVINE

AND VITALIZER

BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

OT A PATENT MEDICINE BUT AN HONEST ONE

CELRO fills no insane asylums with drug wrecks, it inhabits no dens with morphine fiends, it destroys no brains with cocaine and alcohol. It is perfectly harmless, yet prompt and effective in its action, and stands without a peer, the greatest scientific discovery and successful medicine of the century. Leading physicians use Celro in their practice, and hundreds of tributes to its virtues could be published if necessary.

Price, Fifty Cents

CENTURY PHARMACAL CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FELLENS & POLSTER, EXCLUSIVE AGENTS 94 Calhoun St.

he Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1901.

TONIGHT.

ges—Rathbone Sisters.
rt House Assembly Room—Fort ayne and Butler railroad subsidy ass meeting.
onic Temple—"Quo Vadis."

least the groundhog does not it oftener than the weather reau.

The only way Fort Wayne can get auditorium is to raise the money th which to build it. Two dollars head will do it.

f Mrs. Nation persists in her pur e to inaugurate her anti-saloon sade in Chicago she will die fa us—not for what she did to the nsas "joints," but for what the sa s in wicked Chicago do to her.

is only generous to hope that no ject of the king of Great Britain ever suffer want of any part of millions spent to make the s funeral the most stupendous ary hippodrome of all history been a truly royal display, but useless to make the dead memory better beloved or her ore secure.

less there is much misunder of the charges made in the re of deficiencies in the ac f various state institutions. e has been no accusation of dis sty or misappropriation of state s. The worst that so far seems ated is mismanagement and in instances extravagance at one o institutions, more notably the [illegible] at Jeffersonville. These s ought to be corrected and the nt agitation is likely to result me legislation that will enforce stewardship.

the late discoveries of ian scientists is the fact that ncient Aztecs or Toltecs prac the art of embalming, or "mum the dead. This accords y with their resemblance to yptians in their architecture. mmies found in Arizona are specimens and the Ari do not compare favorably he great structures of Egypt. re is a resemblance highly tive of kinship between the which left them to mark the most ancient civilization.

Hanna-Payne shipping sub a scheme of plunder on ale as to almost make it table. But at the pres its standing is sufficiently to nurture the hope that it defeated. The proposition few big shipping interests inter-related closely with interests in a position to easury of nearly $200, not strike many es having any good side whatever. If it will [illegible] American shipping at all it will foster it as a monopoly which, with its various connections with other monopolistic interests, will place a few enormously rich men in absolute control of the commerce, both railroad and maritime, throughout the United States. The viciousness of the measure may be well understood from the fact that some of its most strenuous opponents are republicans.

The Cubans may not sufficiently recognize it, but it is nevertheless a fact that the old Cuban debt, which is held in Europe, casts a deep shadow over their future. It may be said that in equity they are not bound by financial obligations created in their name by Spain. However this might be decided in the abstract, it is generally believed that the holders of these bonds—amounting to millions—are only awaiting the "psychological moment" to present them, and to present them in such a manner that Cuba will have to do something about them. If this question should be presented in a sufficiently emphatic form, as is by no means impossible, Cuba would be face to face with a problem which would make her value the friendship of the United States more highly than she now seems disposed to do.

No greater humiliation could come to this good city than failure of the auditorium project now so propitiously launched. It would be proof of but coarse respect for ourselves, would lower us in the esteem of all the country round and do injury to the material interests of the city. We have pretty thoroughly advertised to ourselves and all the world beside how badly off we are from want of such a building and along with that have set forth some well said things respecting our eminence among cities, our wealth, our culture, our civic pride, our progressiveness and, finally, our determination to build an auditorium. There is virtue in an honest boast, but the trumpet of self-praise makes not good music unless it sing the truth. Since we have chosen to ornament our fame according to our own devices we must make good all that we have said. This auditorium matter just at present symbolizes the spirit of Fort Wayne. If we build it we shall make truth of the boasting we have done. If we do not build it our conceit will be ridiculed and our self-respect put to shame. So that we must not only have the auditorium because we need it for itself, but also because it has become vital on some sentimental accounts. There is but one way to get the auditorium and at the same time get out of the hole and that is to pay, pay, pay.

STATE CHARITIES REPORT.

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

One of the most meritorious and valuable laws enacted by the legislature of 1889 was that creating the board of state charities. Fortunately those selected for the original board were filled with the spirit of the work, and their successors have sustained the record of its earlier years. By its careful oversight of the wards of the state and the public institutions where they are maintained, great good has been done the unfortunates and there has been a lessening of expense. By its careful study of conditions, and the suggestions made therefrom, have come many notable improvements and a number of the laws that attracted favorable attention to Indiana.

Year after year its reports present valuable studies of the conditions of dependency in this state. An earnest effort is made to get at the facts. Knowing the truth, it is possible to suggest remedies. The eleventh annual report is worth careful reading. The work of the state institutions is noted, and also the progress they have made. The county institutions, poor asylums, jails and orphans' homes have their condition described and their needs given. The official relief of the out-door poor is discussed at length, and carefully prepared figures are given concerning the extent of relief-giving in each township in the state. Work among the dependent children shows how these little ones are supplied with homes and carefully supervised, while at the same time the public is relieved of their support. The work of boards of guardians and of the truant officers are factors in this work for society. All these are part of the social problem we have to solve. It is necessary to study it all that we may be prepared to decide what to do with certain portions of the question. To secure the best results, it is necessary that intelligent supervision be given it. It makes no difference whether it be the criminal, the defective or the unfortunate—we can care for them and we should, in the best and wisest way.

But why do these classes exist? There is some reason. The causes that make them public charges still operate on others. The freedom of feeble-minded women is a guarantee of another generation of mental defectives who will need the state's care. The neglect of dependent children weakens our social fabric and promises a continuing public expense. The unrestricted aid given by the township trustee tends to pauperize our people. While we are caring for the charges we have, we can and should, in some measure, prevent the repetition of this. Prevention should be our aim. By it, there could be a considerable lessening of misery, dependency and expense.

Although we are told that there were 27,104 inmates in our jails last year, the figures given show that there has been a comparatively little increase in the past few years in our state penal institutions, in proportion to our population. Epilepsy, feeble-mindedness and insanity are forms of nervous diseases that require treatment, care and segregation. There is in children of persons affected with such diseases a tendency to some form of nervous disorder. From the figures given, there seems to be no evidence of increase in the proportionate number of insane in Indiana in the past twenty years. More and more of the feeble-minded are cared for and trained and are becoming useful, and their safety is a guarantee against future burdens through their descendants.

For a number of years the board of state charities has studied the problems of official poor relief. The results of its studies have been formulated as laws. The showing concerning township poor relief is remarkable. In six years there has been a reduction from $630,168.79 to $202,956.22, which is $120,212.57 or over 66 percent. There has been an equally striking reduction in the number of persons aided, a general lessening in the tax levy for poor purposes. Notwithstanding all these reductions, there has been a decrease in the poor asylum population and no gain in the number of dependent children. With all this reduction we are assured that no injustice has been done any needy person. There is yet much to be done in the care of the unfortunate and dependent. There is more to be done that is preventive. We would encourage the board of state charities in the great work it has to do.

JOHN KUHNS DEJECTED.

Churubusco, Ind., Feb. 2.—There is no doubt but that John Kuhns, the brother of Marvin, is at his home near here, where he proposes to stay. He attributes the capture of his brother to over-confidence and the fact he is generally a heavy sleeper and not easily aroused when assured of safety. The capture of Marvin has upset the plans of the Kuhns brothers, who were on their way west to remain. John is much discouraged and bears a dejected look. He admits that the authorities want him, but he says he will not be taken and he will remain in hiding. He has shaved off his moustache, and he keeps under cover, save with neighbors and friends whom he knows will protect him.

Architect Riedel is preparing plans for a new residence for Christian Brand, of 132 Wallace street.

TO BE ENLARGED

SCOPE OF PLANS TO IMPROVE WINONA.

MUCH LAND HAS BEEN ADDED

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IS AMONG ADDITIONS.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Warsaw, Feb. 2.—The directors of the Winona Assembly association have added 155 acres to their grounds, 135 acres of which were bought recently of the Beyer Bros. for $10,500, the other twenty acres having been acquired at the close of the season last fall. This land adjoins the assembly grounds on the east and south and gives the association 417 acres.

Ninety of the 135 acres, which includes the tract on which "Chicago Hill" is located, will be used for cottage purposes. The other forty-five will be used for growing fruits and vegetables for the boys' industrial school which the directors plan to establish. As a feature of the school the assembly management hopes to induce Andrew Carnegie to give a library and a fund for its maintenance. A month ago the late Governor Mount, one of the directors, accompanied by General Manager Sol C. Dickey, went to New York to confer with Mr. Carnegie in regard to the library. While he made them no definite promises, both Governor Mount and Manager Dickey felt that if the directors were successful in founding the school Mr. Carnegie would provide the library and building.

Kosciusko county, in which the assembly grounds are located, will be asked to give $50,000 towards the school and the assembly will add $50,000.

The new Moody memorial building the gift of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, is almost completed. It has sixty-five large sleeping rooms and a large dining room and reception parlor. The directors are also considering the project of establishing a manual training school.

BREAKING UP A CLUB.

Kokomo, Ind., Feb. 2.—Russiaville this county, has a saloon war, the result of an inquiry conducted by Prosecutor Willitts. Carey Bishop and Amos Robinson, bartenders at the John R. Mason saloon, are under arrest, and warrants have been issued for twenty-five club men. It is alleged that a retail saloon is being conducted without license, under the guise of a social club. Robinson, one of the men under arrest, is an applicant for a license before the county commissioners, and a remonstrance is being circulated under the provisions of the Nicholson law. The members of the club for whom warrants have been issued belong to prominent families, and the wholesale prosecution is causing an exciting time in the town.

BANKRUPTCY OF SMITH BROS

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 2.—The creditors of Smith Bros., the Wabash contractors, who filed a petition in bankruptcy Wednesday, will hold a meeting here February 13 to select an assignee, and consider the claims submitted. The direct liabilities are nearly $25,000, and the assets are only half of that sum. The only preferred creditor is the Etna Life Insurance company, which holds a blanket mortgage for $5,000 on all the property of the bankrupts. When this is satisfied, and the brothers are allowed $600 each exemption, there will be $6,000 left to pay nearly $20,000 in debts and the court costs. The three Wabash banks hold paper of the firm unsecured aggregating nearly $4,000, and local capitalists are in for several thousand more.

BODY HAS OUTGROWN MIND

Portland, Ind., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Anna Hammell is working to secure the release of her son, Willie Hammell, who is now confined in the Mercer county (O.) jail at Celina, charged with forgery. She has all along maintained that her boy is mentally unbalanced. Young Hammell's body seems to have grown in excess of his mind, he being six feet tall and not yet sixteen years old.

KAHLENBECK'S PAROLE ENDED

Huntington, Ind., Feb. 2.—Carl Lewis, an officer at the penitentiary came here yesterday and took Jacob Kahlenbeck into custody, and he will be returned to Michigan City. Kahlenbeck was given a life sentence some years ago for murdering a Jew peddler named Lorens. One year ago Kahlenbeck was paroled to permit him to come home to die. He regained his health and reports have been current for some time that he has been seen alone in secluded places, with a revolver, and that he has accosted people with threatening remarks, his manner indicating that he was bent on committing crime. People in his neighborhood have been afraid to be out alone at night.

KNOCKED WOMAN DOWN.

Union City, Ind., Feb. 2.—Thursday a man and woman, both well dressed, and each apparently aged 50 years, arrived in this city over the Dayton and Union City railroad. The man roughly pushed the woman off the car steps, struck her several times with his fists, and knocked her down, she falling insensible in the snow. The crowd assaulted the man, knocked him down, and would have given him a severe beating if the woman had not begged that he be spared. She refused to make a charge against him and the couple left for Indianapolis.

HURLED THIRTY FEET.

Elwood, Ind., Feb. 2.—Lake Ross, aged 13, son of Charles Ross, of the Cottage hotel, in letting loose of a rapidly moving street car to which he had been holding and skating, was thrown through the air thirty feet, striking against the curbstone and breaking his hip. The accident will cripple him for life.

SAYS CARRIE IS CRAZY.

Kokomo, Ind., Feb. 2.—"Sister Carrie is sixty-two years old and crazy," was the remark of James R. Nation, of Sycamore, this county, who came to town to learn the latest performance of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nation, the Kansas saloon wrecker. "I visited their home at Medicine Bow recently," continued Captain Nation, "and she was whetting for a fight then. She is a good woman who has started out to reform the world with an ax."

Mrs. Nation is an Indiana woman, having formerly lived in Henry county, where Mr. Nation was for a time connected with the newspaper business in Knightstown and New Castle.

"I came to town to hear the news of her," continued Captain Nation. "No news is bad news. If she has not smashed something or been smashed every day it is a sure thing that she is either sick or in jail."

A CAUSE OF HEADACHE.

One Very Common Cause Generally Overlooked.

Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some organ, and the cause of the headache is difficult to locate because so many diseases have headache as a prominent symptom; derangement of the stomach and liver, heart trouble kidney disease, lung trouble, eye strain or ill fitting glasses all produce headaches and if we could always locate the organ which is at fault the cure of obstinate headaches would be a much simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat; when the headache is located in back of head and neck it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach or liver.

At any rate catarrh is the most common cause of such headaches and the cure of the catarrh causes a prompt disappearance of the headaches.

There is at present no treatment for catarrh so convenient and effective as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new internal remedy in tablet form, composed of antiseptics like Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Blood Root which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the system through the natural channels.

Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent school teacher in one of our normal schools, speaks of her experience with catarrhal headaches and eulogizes Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for them. She says: "I suffered daily from severe frontal headache and pain in the back of the eyes, at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I had suffered from catarrh, more or less for years, but never thought it was the cause of my headaches, but finally became convinced that such was the case because the headaches were always worse whenever I had a cold or fresh attack of catarrh.

"Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure and after using a few fifty cent boxes which I procured from my druggist I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had gone for good."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at fifty cents per package, under the guarantee of the proprietors that they contain absolutely no cocaine (found in so many catarrh cures) no opium (so common in cheap cough cures) nor any harmful drug. They contain simply the wholesome antiseptics necessary to destroy and drive from the system the germs of catarrhal disease.

COOL YOUR BLOOD

In All Cases of Itching Burning and Scaly Humors with

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Of all the remedies for cooling and cleansing the blood and circulating fluids of itching, burning, scaly humors, none approach in specific action, the wonderful properties of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. It neutralizes and resolves away (hence its name, Resolvent) scrofulous, inherited, and other humors, which float in the blood, and which give rise to swellings of the glands, pains in the bones, and torturing, disfiguring eruptions of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT extends its cooling, purifying influence by means of the pores to the surface of the skin, allaying irritation, inflammation, itching, and burning, and soothing external humors, because of its power to neutralize HUMOR-GERMS which float in the blood and circulating fluids. It exerts a purifying influence upon the bowels, liver, and kidneys, thus removing a common cause of yellow, mothy, greasy skin, and more or less of pimples, blotches, and blackheads. Many forms of debility, for which no cause can be discovered, are due to the presence of humors in the blood, bones, and fluids. CUTICURA RESOLVENT possesses, in the highest degree, *humor-expelling properties*, and at the same time acts as a gentle aperient, diuretic, and digestive. It promotes the general health, while insuring the expulsion of humors which manifest themselves in the obscure forms of rheumatism, gout, kidney pains, and liver trouble.

Mothers are assured of the absolute purity of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and its freedom from any ingredient that is in the least objectionable in action, taste or odor. It is therefore readily taken by children of all ages and conditions, and should be freely given on the first appearance of humors, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary. It is also a mother's remedy, regulating and strengthening the maternal functions, while purifying the system of ulcerative weaknesses and humors.

It is economy to take it on every occasion possible, while using warm baths of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal externally, as the readiest means of insuring speedy, permanent, and economical cures, and realizing that greatest of human blessings, "a skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, $1.25,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

AT

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

Our Big Clearance Sale

HAS CLOSED

But Not the Bargain Season.

We have many lines of goods which must be closed out before our inventory is taken the last of this month.

We are Going to Make February an Interesting Month

For purchasers of everything in the Dry Goods line. With low prices prevailing throughout the store and special bargain prices on many lines, we are, in addition, going to include the

Green Trading Stamp

With every cash purchase.

These are inducements which we are sure will make the Wayne a busy place for the next few weeks.

Wayne Dry Goods Company...

MASS MEETING!

—OF—

WAYNE - TOWNSHIP - VOTERS,

AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, NEW COURT HOUSE,

Saturday Evening, Feb. 2, 1901, at 8 o'clock.

This public meeting has been arranged for the purpose of presenting the merits of the coming **FORT WAYNE & BUTLER RAILROAD** election to the voters of Wayne township.

Every citizen, be he laboring man, a business man or a professional man, who is interested in the future welfare of Fort Wayne, is invited to be present.

Bring a friend or neighbor with you.

The result of Tuesday's election means much to you and more to the city of Fort Wayne.

Show your interest by your presence on **SATURDAY EVENING.**

An Excellent Combination.

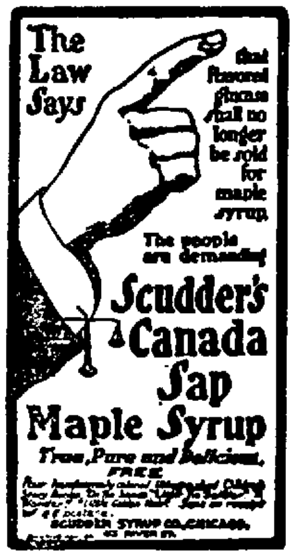
The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL

If I had Grip I would use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nervine.
Sold at all Druggists.


The Law Says that flavored glucose shall no longer be sold for maple syrup.
The people are demanding Scudder's Canada Sap Maple Syrup
True, Pure and Delicious.
FREE
SCUDDER SYRUP CO., CHICAGO.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Street.

INTO AN AMBUSH

FILIPINOS SLAY SEVERAL AMERICANS.

THE REBELS WELL ARMED

FIVE OF THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY KILLED.

REBELS WERE DRIVEN AWAY

IT IS BELIEVED THEY HAD HEAVY LOSSES.

Manila, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Hicken and a detachment of thirty of company M, Forty-fourth regiment, while crossing a river Tuesday night, were surprised by insurgents gathered at Fiesta San Luca, island of Cebu. They were attacked in front and on both flanks by a hundred rifles and more bolomen. Five Americans were killed, four were wounded and two are missing.

The insurgent loss is believed to have been heavy. Captain Malley, with a detachment, reinforced Lieutenant Hicken. They recovered some bodies, which were mutilated.

Additional detachments were sent and are attempting to surround the insurgents.

HAND IS HORRIBLY MANGLED

PHILIP ANSCHUTZ MEETS WITH MISFORTUNE.

Member Was Crushed in a Press at a Columbia Street Establishment—Other Acidents.

Philip Anschutz, a press feeder at the factory of the Archer, Sprague, Vernon company, on East Columbia street, had his left hand badly mangled by an accident at that establishment this morning.

Anschutz was operating a press and reached beneath it to catch a sheet of paper which had fallen through. His left hand was caught by the machinery and the injury is of an extensive character. The flesh fora surface of four square inches was torn from the back of the hand, the bones of the second and third fingers are crushed and the nails torn from them, while upon the inside of the fingers and the palm of the hand are extensive and deep cuts.

Dr. E. A. Crull was at once called and ordered the patient removed to Hope hospital, where he dressed the injury. It was necessary to take a large number of stitches in order to close the wounds, and while the injuries are extensive Dr. Crull believes it will be possible to save the hand.

Anschutz is about 20 years of age and came to the city a short time ago from Van Wert, O. He boards on West Main street.

TWO FALL IN A STREET DUEL.

Madisonville, Ky., Feb. 2.—Deputy City Marshal Cliff Slaton and Otie Ferguson were killed in a street duel here yesterday afternoon. Ferguson was on his mule, intoxicated, and had started home swearing that he could not be arrested. When Slaton called on him to surrender Ferguson opened fire. The fight lasted for several minutes. The officer was the first to fall, but just as he received his death wound he managed to get a bead on Ferguson, who fell a second later than the officer and died later in the evening. The shooting created the wildest excitement, from which the town has not yet recovered.

IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

Four affidavits have been filed in Huser's court, but as the parties have not yet been arrested the names are withheld. One affidavit charges trespass, another hunting without permission from owner of the land hunted upon, another shooting quail out of season, and another obstructing the public highway. Arrests will be made on Monday.

Woodburn will be treated to another social convulsion. Another batch of affidavits is being prepared for the benefit of the festive Woodburnites, and they will have their next inning in Bullerman's court.

Justice Tancey has purchased the old judge's desk and railing formerly in use in the circuit court room. He will place the same in his office and will soon have the swellest justice mill on the pike.

The Walther league of Zion's Lutheran church is preparing to give an entertainment next Friday evening, February 8, at the hall on Creighton avenue. The program, which is not yet fully made up, will include two most interesting comic operas entitled "Der Amerkaner in Der Alten Heimaht" and "Die Beiden Maner." There will also be several musical numbers, overtures by orchestra, picolo solo, vocal solos, duets and quartets, recitations, dialogues, etc. Former entertainments given by the league were very enjoyable affairs and it is the aim of the gentlemen having the coming event in charge to make it more interesting than any yet given.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Coe O. Applegate and Rosa P. Mettert.

LOCAL LINES.

T. N. Roach has returned from a business visit to Chicago.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Eicks will spend Sunday with his parents in Jackson township.

W. A. Hall was called to Columbus today by the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. E. A. Johnson, who is dying of consumption.

A special train on the Wabash tomorrow will take 100 Knights of Columbus from this city to Logansport, where a new lodge of the order will be instituted.

A large number of Fort Wayne attorneys will attend the meeting of the State Bar association at Indianapolis which commences next Monday. Quite a number will leave for the capital city tomorrow evening.

GIVING HIM A RAISE.

1—Erastus—Well, ef it ain' hahd luck to strike a hen house wif a doah so high up.

2—Old Rover—As I live, another chicken thief!

3—Bang! !

4—Erastus—Dars nuffin laik beginnin' de New Yeah wif a raise, no, indeed.

An Episcopal congregation in Philadelphia has decided to hold services which for originality beat all records. The congregation is composed in part of Germans, whose language will be used in a short address to precede the English sermon. The Lord's prayer and the creed will be recited aloud and the psalms read in both languages at the same time.

BURIED IN WEDDING GOWN.

Richmond, Ind., Feb. 2.—The late Mrs. John Rolling was buried Thursday afternoon in the wedding gown which she wore thirty-four years ago. It was a lilac silk with silk shawl to match.

THE BEST TEST

Is the Service and Experience of Years.

The best soldier is not the new recruit of a few months service.

The best mechanic is not the apprentice, and the best man in the line is he who has been tried by years of service and experience.

This is not only true of men, but of nearly everything else, and especially is it true of medicines for disease. New remedies must be thoroughly tested and their merit established beyond question before the intelligent public will put faith in them.

There are not many remedies which have stood the test of ten years and continued to increase in popularity each year, but this is true of the Pyramid Pile Cure, and it is the only pile cure that has stood this test, and among the many popular medicines on the market it is the only one which can be said to have no competitor; its sale has steadily increased from year to year and this result has been not so much because of judicious advertising as because it has been recommended by word of mouth from one cured sufferer to another.

Piles is supposed to be caused in most cases by a sedentary life and lack of exercise, but it generally comes without any apparent excuse and often people who live an active outdoor life are victims of the disease. A case in point is that of James Creeden, a lumberman and teamster in Northern Michigan. He says: "I suffered for eight or nine years from itching and protruding piles, sometimes so severely that I could scarcely walk. Then I would get better for a week or two, but the trouble always returned. I could not afford the expense of an operation and endured the disease until I was advised by my mother, who lived in Manistee, to give the Pyramid Pile Cure a trial.

"I had never heard of it, but when I went to town I asked my druggist about it and he told me he had sold it for years and never had a complaint of its failure to cure piles.

"I bought a package and found not only relief, but a permanent cure, after several weeks' regular use.

"One of the best things about the Pyramid Pile Cure I found to be its convenience, being in suppository form and used at night. It did not interfere with my daily work and is simple and painless."

All druggists in the United States and Canada sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents per package.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

To The Voters

—OF—

Wayne Township:

On next Tuesday you will be asked to exercise your privilege of voting upon a matter which means much to you, to your neighbors, to Fort Wayne. The proposal to vote a subsidy of $100,000 to the Fort Wayne and Butler railway, in consideration of the construction of the line, to form a link which gives the Wabash a new through line, is before you. It has been discussed more or less for some weeks, but we deem it proper that everyone interested in the growth of Fort Wayne should be fully informed upon the matter, and, therefore, respectfully call your attention to a few facts.

The men who are trying to secure the construction of the Butler line and the location of the division point and shops of the Wabash here are not strange adventurers nor wanderers within the city gates. They are all men with large interests in the city, representing all the wholesale houses, so dependent upon good railroad facilities and wider markets for their prosperity, and it must be remembered that their prosperity goes hand in hand with the prosperity of everyone else living here, doing business here, or owning property here. They are not men who are here today and will be gone tomorrow. They are all at such an age that it may be reasonably expected that they will live for twenty, thirty or forty years, and they expect to live those years in Fort Wayne. Their interests are the interests of Fort Wayne, and the people know them too well to think they would sacrifice the city's or their neighbor's wellfare for their' own gain.

The granting of this subsidy implies a contract that binds the Wabash Railroad company to build a line of railroad from here to Butler, to locate a division terminal and main shops here. If evidence were needed to prove that this is neither a wild-cat scheme nor a plan to reap private gain without regard to consequences, it would be furnished in the precautions taken by the committee to safeguard the interests of Fort Wayne. The contract stipulating expressly that the Wabash company **SHALL CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP** not **MAY** construct, but **SHALL CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP**, not in Adams or any other township. And if the contract itself were not specific enough, the statutes of Indiana secure the township against loss, for the law provides that the county auditor and county treasurer **SHALL SUSPEND THE** collection of the tax levied until the railroad **SHALL HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY** located in the township, and until the company has expended an amount of money **IN THE TOWNSHIP** equal to the sum donated. These provisions apply to the first $50,000.

Now, as to the second $50,000, the petition says that $50,000 **SHALL BE EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTING AND ENLARGING SHOPS** for building and repairing locomotives and enlarging yards, and the terms are even so explicit as to define the character of the shop building and how they shall be constructed.

The fair-minded man will see readily that there is no way open for the township to be a loser by the transaction. The petition and the Indiana statutes together ought to be conclusive evidence that the money will be expended in the interests of the city, and that the railroad company must give value received. No one has yet questioned the desirability of the acquisition of this road or the shops that are to come with it, but there has been some evidence of a disposition to question whether the terms will be carried out. This criticism proceeds from lack of acquaintance with the conditions of the proposed grant and ignorance of the laws, for both amply guard the city. As further evidence that there can be no evading the terms of the grant, it may be cited that the construction of the road must be begun within one year; but the Wabash will not wait for the limit, for in order to be of value the line must be built within the next few months and will, in all probability, be in operation even before the limit set by the statutes for the commencement of the work expires.

The Wabash stockholders have been called to meet on March 10, to vote upon several propositions, one of which is the construction of the Fort Wayne and Butler link. If the people vote this subidy there will be no doubt what the stockholders will do. If the subsidy proposition is rejected the stockholders may take it as an expression of ill-will. In such case the most likely thing they would do would be to buy in the Eel River road and make it their main line. That would mean, beyond all doubt, the removal of the shops now located here to Peru, for without the Butler link, Fort Wayne is too far out of the way and the cost of bringing engines and transporting material here too great to make the continuance of the system advisable or wise. If the Butler link is abandoned we shall have to fight to retain our present shops, and with but poor prospects of success. If the link is built Fort Wayne will be the most central point on the system and the location of the shops here will be a matter of economy, and economy is the ruling factor in railroads as in other business.

The Butler line could be of no use to anyone else but the Wabash. About twenty-eight miles in length, it is but a connecting link between the line from Detroit to Butler, and the line that now runs from Toledo to Kansas City. Now all the immense volume of traffic pouring out of Detroit to the west does not come near Fort Wayne. With the Butler link all of this trade would pass through this city. Fort Wayne will then be on the main line of one of the largest trunk lines of the country. Remember, too, the Wabash is a growing road. It has been advancing probably more rapidly than any other during the past two or three years, and its future has still greater things in store. When the dream of one vast trans-continental line is realized it is confidently predicted that the Wabash will form a part of it. If this proves true what a proud position Fort Wayne will occupy, and what a future will be before her.

That Fort Wayne will be a division point is practically certain. It will be the main point between Detroit and Tilton, 153 miles from the one and 155 miles from the other. The long 200 mile divisions have not proven a success, for the reason that such long runs are exhaustive to the trainmen. And the fact that the other great trunk lines have not adopted that system is proof of the fact that the 150-mile division is the thing of the future. Fort Wayne's location, therefore, makes it the logical terminal point. This is an important matter that railroad men must not lose sight of, for the reason that opportunities for trainmen are much more limited now than they were in the past. There was a time when a trainman, a conductor, an engineer or a man in any branch of the service, who lost his position on one road, could go to seven other companies in Fort Wayne and apply for a position. Now there are practically only four. The Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Richmond roads are now controlled by the Pennsylvania, and a railroad man over the age of 28 or 30 years who loses a position cannot get employment on any one of the three, owing to the Pennsylvania age limit. The addition of a new trunk line with division headquarters to Fort Wayne will afford the man who loses his position on the Nickel Plate or Pennsylvania an opportunity to secure other employment in the service without removing from the city. The Wabash has no age restrictions. There are now but two large railway systems in Fort Wayne; with the Butler link there will be three. If a Nickel Plate trainman now loses his position and happens to be past the Pennsylvania age limit there is no alternative for him but to leave the city, sell his little home, if he has one, at a sarrifice, and go elsewhere. You railroad man with a home, if you lose your position next summer, would you care to sacrifice your home, sell it for less than you paid for it, because you could not get work on the Pennsylvania and had to go to Peru, or Detroit, or Chicago? Does it not appeal to your reason that if the Wabash has headquarters here for its main line and no red tape as to age restrictions, that you will stand a better chance?

Let it be remembered that the Wabash has asked for nothing. The members of this committee knew that the Wabash was seeking a new route, and we believed that the Butler-Fort Wayne cut-off offered a good solution of the question. We wanted the Wabash to build it, and we asked the company to accept a subsidy from Wayne township to encourage the plan. We wanted the Wabash to give us its main line, and the published notice of a stockholders' meeting to be held March 10 to consider this project shows that the plan has been proposed by the officers of the company and merely lacks official approval by the stockholders. That approval will not be withheld if this subsidy is voted. If it is not voted it will release the Wabash from any obligations it might feel toward Fort Wayne. The sum asked for is not a great amount, in the eyes of a great corporation like the Wabash, but the carrying of an election by a great majority would be an expression of good will and would impel the company to an acknowledgment that would be tangible and profitable in its results to Fort Wayne. It would mean more to the city than many of our people believe.

This is one of the opportunities that come once in a generation. An opportunity once lost can never be regained, as we know to our sorrow. Some years ago some of our people thought, while the B. & O. railway was building, that it would have to come to Fort Wayne, regardless of our disposition towards it, but the size and location of the city did not actuate the company, and that great trunk line went elsewhere and built up towns that are a standing monument to Fort Wayne's lost opportunities. This is the first opportunity we have had in many years to bring large shops to Fort Wayne and it will not do to neglect it. If we do we will regret it as we now regret the loss of the B. & O. That sad event proved that great trunk lines which handle a large amount of through business are not dependent upon this city or that.

No one questions the benefit this line would be to Fort Wayne. Hence, why should any man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, or any property owner, the value of whose holdings is dependent upon the growth of the city, or the business man whose welfare is dependent upon the same contingency, hesitate to clinch a good thing by voting for the subsidy? In 1888 Wayne township voted a subsidy of $200,000 to the Ohio, Indiana and Missouri railway, which was a project on paper. This before us now is no visionary scheme, but a tangible proposition, the fulfillment of which is absolutely certain, by a company that is willing to carry out its pledges.

Fort Wayne needs railroads. Her future depends upon them. Some years ago we had several large factories, which were forced to leave here to get closer to the timbered country. As years go by more of these industries depending upon timber supply will go from us, and more and more we shall have to depend upon the railroads. Hence it is of the gravest importance that no cold water be thrown on any plan for the building of a railroad, particularly one that opens up such a promising field as this does.

The construction of this line, the creation here of a division point and the establishment of large shops means the addition of at least 500 families to the population of Fort Wayne. They will bring more in their train, naturally, and here we shall find confronting us a demand for five or six hundred new houses. What does that mean to the owner of real estate, to the contractor employing men, to the carpenter, the painter, the paper hanger, the plasterer, the plumber and gas all the men employed in the ing trades? Is there anyone w cannot see the advantage?

It has been urged that the Wabash railroad company has a poor passenger station in Fort Wayne. Why should it erect a palatial building on a branch line, such as the Toledo line is? Make this the main line and the Wabash will be compelled to enlarge its depot facilities, and the result will be a station that will adorn Fort Wayne.

The criticisms levelled at the subsidy project so far have come largely from men who, strange to say, have in the past been on record as in favor of subsidies. No doubt their motives when they worked and voted for subsidies in the past were upright and honorable.

This is a project that appeals with peculiar force to the young men. They must consider not only the present, but the future. Fort Wayne's growth means a good future for them, and growth must come by way of the railroad, the greatest developer of modern progress. The success of this proposition depends entirely upon individual effort. There is no campaign fund, no selfish motive involved. We are business men who are anxious to build up Fort Wayne for our own and our neighbors' interests. We are not to receive this money, but only to act as trustees for the people and for the Wabash railway. If that company fulfills those conditions the money will be turned over to it. We want to see new avenues of employment opened to our working men, for when the working man prospers we all prosper. We want to see **COMPETITION FOR LABOR**, so labor will command a better price. We want to see the jobs hunting the boilermaker, the machinist, the car builder, and every other workman, instead of seeing two men seeking every job. Fo that reason we want the Wabash division point and the Wabash shops in Fort Wayne.

Now, a word as to the cost of this subsidy as it affects other railroads. As explained some weeks ago in the Journal-Gazette, the levy amounts to but 38 cents on the $100 valuation. The total appraised value of railroad property in Wayne township is $1,516,725, divided as follows:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	$831,995
Nickel Plate	273,515
Wabash	263,415
Lake Shore	34,110
Grand Rapids	25,800
Lake Erie	80,380
Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western	5,010

The Pennsylvania's share of the subsidy would be $3,161.58, and the aggregate sum the railroads would be called upon to pay would be $5,763.53, a small portion of the whole amount. This much the Pennsylvania alone would get back in a very short time through the increased transfer business that would come with the building of the Butler link.

It is argued that the Pennsylvania has never been granted a subsidy. Certainly not, in cash, but that company has received the equivalent of a cash subsidy in the valuable real estate it has been given. The ground on which the depot, freight houses and portions of the shops are located was donated to the company, and several other large tracts of valuable property were either donated or sold for merely, nominal sums to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. Besides, by the absorption of the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Richmond roads, the Pennsylvania profited by the $200,000 cash bonuses voted to those roads by Wayne township. So, really, we see no reason why the Pennsylvania company should complain or seek to block the way to Fort Wayne's growth and the opening of new avenues of employement to Fort Wayne labor.

The Wabash shops and division point once located here will not be moved. The Wabash has done with shifting and its policy now and henceforth is, as has been amply demonstrated, stability and fixability.

Respectfully submit these facts to the attention of the voters of Wayne township.

R. H. CARNAHAN, Wholesale Boots and Shoes,
E. H. COOMBS, Wholesale Iron,
CHARLES FALK, Wholesale Notions,
DR. W. O. GROSS, Wholesale Drugs,
F. L. JONES, Troy Laundry,
ERNEST W. COOK, Sec'y Allen Co. Loan & Savings Ass'n,
B. PAUL MOSSMAN, Wholesale Iron,
W. F. MOELLERING, Wholesale Grocer,
H. F. MOELLERING, Wholesale Grocer,
ROBERT MILLARD, Wholesale Grocer,
F. L. SMOCK, Wholesale Grocer,
VAN B. PERRINE, Wholesale Lumber,
M. C. MACDOUGAL, Waist Factory,
R. W. T. DE WALD, Wholesale Dry Goods,
W. H. OLDS, Mgr. Olds Wagon Works,
B. F. HARPER,
L. C. HUNTER,
JOHN W. WHITE,
CHARLES W. ORR.

AL, PARIS, 1900

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

Always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious and nutritious.

The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package.

TRADE-MARK.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
stablished 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headache, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most surest to cure.

PELLENS & POLSTER.

Skates
...AT...
Cost
....AT....
F. M. Smith & Co.,
22 Calhoun Street.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker
and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.
Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...
48 WEST MAIN STREET.

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 W. MAIN.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $230,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
fe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne St. Telephone 756.

SOLEMN POMP MARKS FUNERAL OF QUEEN

(Continued from First Page.)

cortege through the park was rendered more impressive by the minute guns of the near-by battery.

SERVICES AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Feb. 2.—By noon notabilities in full uniform had arrived and the streets were jammed. The scarlet cloaks of the life guards, the bustles of the grenadiers and the helmets of the infantry lined the streets picturesquely. Sand was scattered along the route to prevent the possibility of slipping.

The court yard of the castle was filled with privileged spectators. Exquisite wreaths were placed outside the chapel walls and almost covered the steps, up which the coffin was brought. Inside, people in gorgeous uniforms and in deep black were taking up their places. Pages wearing the dress of the George III. period, with long lace ruffles, bright red coats and white breeches and stockings, flitted here and there, the court attendants in black and gold were moving about.

A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

St. George's chapel was a magnificent sight and divided attention with the officials and a college of heralds, georgeous in quaint mantels, taberds and insignia, and the mediavial looking yeomen of the guard, carrying their halberds at slope.

There was a slight drizzle during the morning, which served to discourage somewhat the waiting crowds who had taken their places in the stands, prepared for a long wait. The troops and the police poured in steadily, lining the route and guarding the station.

Mild excitement was aroused in the crowd when the "beef-eaters" from the tower of London arrived and entered the castle. The officers in gay court uniform and the life guards with their flowing plumes galloped through the streets.

One well dressed woman fell down in the streets and was picked up dead, the excitement having killed her before she had had the opportunity to see the pageant.

INTERIOR OF ROYAL CHAPEL.

The great east window of St. George's chapel, with its quaint stained figures, threw a soft light over this burial and worshipping place of kings. Before each oaken stall glimmered the waxen taper that burn when Knights of the Garter worship there. Above their heads, resting upon the carved sabres of the stalls, were the special insignia of each knight, while banging over this were the motionless banners bearing the strange devices of the members of this most powerful order. On each side of the chancel flamed two rows of candles, causing the gold and red of the knights to glitter. In somber contrast with these rows of light and color sat the long line of princesses and ladies in waiting making a foreground of deepest black. On the altar two tapers burned, and within the rail on each side stood two large candelebra. The profusion of flowers which was displayed outside the chapel ceased within. On the chancel only a very few lilies and the most delicate green ferns were used for the altar decorations. There was no crape anywhere.

EARLY ARRIVALS.

Among the early arrivals were ministers and ex-ministers in full state uniform, their breasts a mass of gold braid. All the members of the cabinet took their seats in a row. Lord Salisbury followed, wearing a velvet skull cap and wrapped in an ordinary black overcoat. When this was taken off it revealed a plain court uniform. The ladies in waiting, veiled as the princesses were yesterday, took their seats on a long bench below the stalls. The first member of the diplomatic corps to arrive was the Turkish ambassador. Long before the stalls were filled the nave was packed.

It was here that the stands had been erected, and the chancel screen on the organ completely prevented several hundred in the nave from seeing what went on in the church.

Now and again one of the gentlemen-at-arms, keeping on his huge plumed helmet and gauntlets, his sword dangling at his heels, walked up to the quiet chancel to make some final arrangement.

EMINENT PERSONAGES.

Lord Rosebery came in about 1:15. The most of the diplomatic corps occupied nearly two entire rows of stalls on the right of the chancell. The most noticeable by reason of his brilliant robes was the Chinese minister.

As the time for the arrival of the funeral train approached the vicinity of the station was occupied by a brilliant gathering of diplomats, privy councillors and military and naval officers in uniforms of endless varieties.

Lord Salisbury was there, with the cabinet ministers, and Mr. Choate was there with ambassadors. Lord Dufferism, Lord Rosebery and other distinguished men by scores, including his highness, the thakore of Morvi, resplendent in silk, with gold and jeweled ornaments.

A gun carriage, similar to the one used in London, was drawn up, and as 2 o'clock struck the tolling bells announced the approach of the funeral train, the engine of which had its front decked with a magnificent white wreath, tied with purple streamers, with the imperial and royal monogram in the center.

Immediately after its arrival Queen Alexandra and the princesses drove to the chapel in closed carriages. As the coffin was lifted by the grenadiers the diplomatists and officers stood at the salute.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Hardly had the coffin reached the gun carriage when a dramatic incident occurred. The order had just been given to start, the muffled drums rolled and, to the strains of Chopin's funeral march, the head of the procession had actually moved off when it was found impossible to induce the artillery horses to move. They had grown cold and long waiting in the biting wind, became restive, and narrowly missed overturning the gun carriage. The king looked terribly distressed and the marshal of the procession was nonplussed, when the naval guard of honor came to the rescue. The order "pile arms" rang out, and the clean-shaven, smart-looking, handy men doubled to the front and evoked the admiration of all by the speed with which they removed the refractiory horses, improvised ropes out of the traces and started the gun carriage with its precious burden towards the chapel.

A HISTORIC SPOT.

The incident occurred at the spot where Roderick McLean shot at the queen in 1882.

The refractory horses only delayed the procession fifteen minutes, as, by then, 130 blue jackets had harnessed themselves to the gun carriage and the procession moved on at a sluggish pace.

The coffin, with the same insignia surmounting it as in London, was followed by an escort of life guards, then came the officials of the heralds' college, Lord Roberts, with the headquarters staff, deputations from the Prussian regiments, etc.

King Edward, Emperor William and the duke of Connaught followed the bier closely.

After them walked the princes, foreign representatives and yeoman of the guard, with the military escort bringing up the rear. The start of the cortege was signalized by minute salutes fired by guns posted on the long walk, which were continued until eighty-one shots had been fired, one for each completed year of the dead queen's age.

Without further incident the procession moved into the long walk, thence up the sovereign's drive to the grand triangle, where it passed beneath the dead queen's favorite rooms and thus on to St. George's chapel.

The chapel choir, the archbishop, the bishops and other clergy met the procession at the west door. From the organ loft, midway of the nave and the chancel, came the strains of Mendelssohn's march from "Songs Without Words," in E minor.

THE FUNERAL MUSIC.

The strains of the organ died away and the choir commenced singing softly "The Sentences of the Dead." The solemn cortege proceeded up the nave, which was thronged with the highest and noblest women of England.

"Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Refuge," to Felton's setting, was next sung by the choir, which had now taken its place in the transept to the right of the altar. The coffin rested upon a catafalque placed at the steps of the altar. The cross over the communion table was covered with white flowers and the reredos behind was almost concealed with sprays of fern dotted with lilies.

The bishop of Winchester read the lesson from the 15th Corinthians.

"Man That is Born of Woman" was chanted by the choir to Wesley's music, followed by "Thou Knowest, Lord, the Secrets of Our Hearts."

The dean of Windsor read, "I Heard a Voice," and the choir sang the Lord's Prayer to the music composed especially for the dead queen by Gounod.

Once more the strains of the choir welled up through the ancient chapel with the singing of "How Blessed Are They That Die," by Tchaikowsky.

The archbishop of Canterbury read the Collect and with quavering voice pronounced the benediction.

SOBS WERE HEARD.

There was a solemn pause while all heads bowed. A few sobs were heard and the choir then broke the oppressive stillness with the sweet harmony of "Dresden Amen."

Then the loud tones of Norroy King of Arms, William Henry Weldon, proclaimed the dead monarch's title. The spohr anthem, "Blessed Are the Departed," followed, and the service was concluded by the playing of Beethoven's march by Sir Walter Parrott, organist of St. George's chapel and private organist to the queen.

LEAVING PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, Feb. 2.—Before 8 o'clock this morning the remains of the queen were taken from the royal yacht Alberta to a special carriage and conveyed to the king's train, which started for London at 8:52 a. m. amidst the boom of the guns from the forts. The scene was pathetic and imposing. The king, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and some princesses, who passed the night on board the royal yachts Victoria and Albert, proceeded to the royal yacht Alberta in a steam launch. King Edward boarded the yacht at 8:45, five minutes after Emperor William had steamed alongside the Alberta from the Hohenzollern.

The guard of honor on the jetty consisted of several hundred marines and blue jackets. The commanders of the warships which took part in yesterday's pageant had already assembled under the covered way leading from the yacht to the railroad station.

There was a short service on the yacht before the body was removed, the duke of Connaught, the crown prince of Germany, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princess Henry of Battenburg being present.

The only mourning visible was in the dresses of the princesses.

The firing of minute guns marked the passage of the coffin to the draped railroad station, to which it was borne shoulder high by petty officers of the royal yachts, preceded by a clergyman.

Immediately behind the coffin were carried the crown, globe, standard and a few choice wreaths.

King Edward, Emperor William, the duke of Connaught and the crown prince followed the remains, and then came the ladies of the royal families and the admirals.

The progress of this mournful procession was marked by the firing of the guns and the strains of the funeral march.

The wind-driven rain was falling in torrents.

The coffin was placed on the dais and Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and the other members of the royal family took their seats and the train moved off.

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

During the last two or three years very great improvement has been made in the treatment of diseases of the heart. Cases formerly considered incurable now readily yield to new remedies. The well known specialist in treating heart diseases, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., of Chicago, will send $2.50 worth of his new Special Treatment free to any of our afflicted readers.

This liberal offer is for the purpose of demonstrating the unusual curative powers of his new Treatment for heart troubles, such as short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles or dropsy.

It is the result of twenty-four years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case.

The Treatment is prepared expressly for each patient, as the result is very much more certain and satisfactory.

Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. And there is no reason why all afflicted persons should not avail themselves of this liberal offer. No death comes more suddenly than that from heart disease.

Mrs. Frank Smith, of 18 Wabash Ave., Chicago, was cured of heart dropsy, after five leading physicians had given her up. Mr. Keester, of Chicago, was cured after failure of ten able physicians.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives will be sent free on request. These include many who have been cured after from five to fifteen physicians and professors had pronounced them "incurable." Among them are M. A. [illegible], 404 Mountain St., Elgin, Ill.; Mrs. Sophie Snowberg, No. 962 31st Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. A. F. Coburn, Blessing, Ia.; Mrs. M. B. Marolan, Rogers, Ohio, and the presidents of two medical colleges, etc.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., 207 State St., Chicago, Ill., for free treatment before it is too late and please mention this paper.

There is a movement for a great national park at the headwaters of the Mississippi river. In extent it is to be 1,297 square miles.

Gaping's Catching.

"You call him a powerful orator? Why, when he spoke of the abyss that confronts our nation the people yawned!"

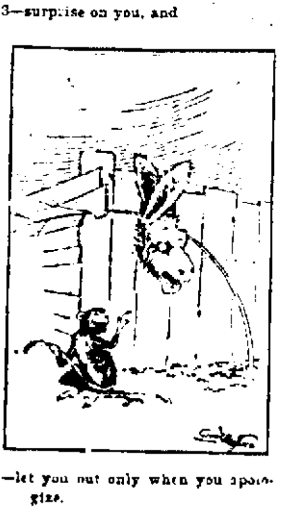
"Certainly. He made the people actually see the abyss yawn, and you know how infectious yawning is."—Detroit Journal.

TRAPPED.

1—Monk—Ouch! you old windmill.

2—Now, while you're laughing I'll just spring a—

3—surprise on you, and



4—let you out only when you apologize.

Though the number of members in the Missouri senate is the same as in 1891, the clerks and employes of that body have been increased from 52 to 184.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

STRONG AS A LION BUT GENTLE AS A LAMB

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator in its medicinal energies is as strong as a lion, but as gentle as a lamb.

It is powerful in removing disease from the body and despair from the brain. It cleanses the blood of every taint of Malaria, Scrofula, Rheumatism, or Catarrh, and cures all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—all ill weariness, weakness, backache, nervousness, etc. Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, instead of permitting disease to prey upon the body, preys upon the disease, and exterminates it. It searches the blood, and purges it of every impurity. It rescues the despairing dyspeptic, assists his stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, etc.—assists them to prepare, digest, and distribute food to the body and to carry off that which is rejected. It pursues disease wherever it may be located, and promptly arrests and destroys it. It takes possession of the blood, and with masterful skill eradicates its every impurity, and surcharges it with buoyancy and rich, vigorous nourishment. It will not permit disease to exist in the same body with itself.

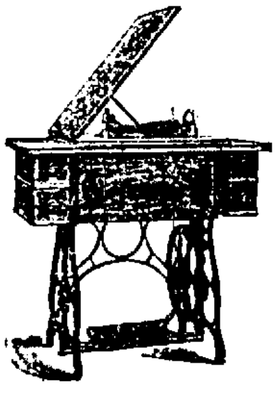
Smith's Green Mountain Renovator gives power to those who use it, muscular power, brain power, nerve power—power to achieve, power to endure, power to be and to do.

All this it accomplishes with the gentleness of a lamb. As the bereaved are comforted by the tender words and gentle touch of a loving friend, so are the sick, the debilitated, and the weary comforted, benefited, strengthened, built up by the gentle, insidious, soothing influence of Smith's Green Mountain Renovator. It is never harsh; it never whips or drives any part of the body or brain into action, but goes with it and kindly smooths its way. The part that is diseased is acting abnormally and under unnatural conditions. Smith's Green Mountain Renovator removes the disease, soothes the part into natural, healthy action, and assists in its duties. Weak and debilitated women and children are especially benefited by its wonderful medicinal properties.

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator makes pale, sickly women look bright and beautiful and strong. It seems to be possessed of the power to renew youth, and many a fagged woman has been made to look ten to twenty years younger by its use. It makes the sallow cheek ruddy with health, the tired eye bright with youthful vivacity, the lagging step elastic, and the shrunken features plump and round and full.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, DRUGGISTS
SOLE AGENTS, 88 CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

No One Questions The Fact



The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine is superior to all others because it sews faster, runs lighter, sews with SINGLE or DOUBLE thread and is the only drop head machine made with a vertical lift. The superiority of the Standard Machine is acknowledged by all.

C. C. Schlatter & Co, Hardware and Cutlery, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.10@6.00; poor to medium, $3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60; cows, $2.65@4.25; heifers, $2.70@4.45; canners, $1.80@2.60; bulls, $2.75@4.25; calves, $4.00@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; Monday, 27,000; left over, 2,000. Market 5@7½c higher; top, $5.42½. Mixed and butchers, $5.20@5.40; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.42½; rough heavy, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.20@5.37½; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.37½.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 2.—Butter—Receipts, 4,130 pkgs; market steady; creamery, 16@22c; June creamery, 15@20c; factory, 11@14¼c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,046 pkgs; market steady; fancy large, fall made, 11¼@11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,702 pkgs; market dull; western, at mark, 19@20c; southern, at mark, 18½@19½c.

There was no change reported in sugar, molasses, rice, leather, hides, naval stores, metals, or in any of the minor markets.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.—Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88 for demand and at $4.84¼@4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84; bar silver, [illegible]; Mexican dollars, 47c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Feb. 2.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows:

Loans $871,838,200; increase, $30,440,900.

Deposits, $969,917,500; increase, $32,494,500.

Circulation, $31,219,100; increase, $65,900.

Legal tenders, $74,493,200; increase, $1,048,200.

Specie, $192,825,000; increase, $1,114,800.

Total reserve, $267,318,200; increase, $2,163,000.

Reserve required, $242,479,375; increase, $8,123,625.

Surplus reserve, $24,838,825; decrease, $5,960,625.

HAD A FINGER BROKEN.

J. W. Lane, tuner for the Packard company, sustained a painful fall at Bluffton yesterday, breaking his little finger and dislocating it at the knuckle joint.

Mrs. Louisa Moore, a domestic employed in the family of Sheriff Stout, this morning received intelligence of the death of her mother, Mrs. Barbara E. Emerick, at Sand Lake, Mich., at the age of 78. The remains will be brought to this county and buried at the cemetery at Antioch, in Marion township.

New England Women

Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we know we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and to realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to any one suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."

MRS. MABEL GOOKIN,
Box 100, Mechanic Falls, Maine.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had leucorrhoea very badly, and at time of menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more pain at monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine. I am very thankful for what it has done for me."—MRS. J. W. J., 76 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PAINFUL PERIODS.

"I cannot help but feel that it is my duty to do something in regard to recommending your wonderful medicine. I must say it is the grandest medicine on earth, and have advised a great many suffering with female troubles to take it. I tell people I wish I could go on the platform and lecture on it.

"My trouble was painful menstruation. The suffering I endured pen cannot describe. I was treated by one of our most prominent physicians here for five months, and found myself getting worse instead of better. At the end of the fifth month he told me he had done all he could for me, and that I had better go to the hospital.

"My sister advised me to try your Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of backache. I did so, and took it faithfully, and am now cured of my trouble, and in perfect health, many thanks to your medicine. I cannot praise it enough, and would recommend it to all who suffer from any female weakness."—MRS. H. S. BALL, 461 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women—why not you—you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.

AN OUTRAGE

It is to sell the choicest lumber and mill work at such prices as we are selling at, but we will not be undersold by any one. Our stock of building lumber and shingles is replete with everything in demand by builders and manufacturers, and is cut from the finest growths of the forest. We make a specialty of stair work and hardwood finish, and we are equal to every demand made upon us.

Deither Lumber Co.,
44 East Superior St. and 100 Pearl.

PLAYERS MEET TODAY.

Base ball eyes are turned on Cleveland today, and there is but little doing around town. No excitement occurred yesterday, excepting a rumor that the National league had decided to do the square thing by conceding half the demands of the players and meeting them half-way on such propositions as the reserve rule. An offer to limit the rule to five years in the case of new players and three in the case of the older members will, it is tipped, be made the ball tossers' association, and this offer, should it be made, will be snapped up with lightning rapidity.

James A. Hart, of the Chicago club, laughed merrily when asked if the National would recognize the players and remarked that a cold winter and a chance to get advance money would change the views of the most aggressive players.

No denial that would hold good has yet been made of the announcement to the effect that A. G. Spalding would be the next leader of the National league. There can be no doubt that Mr. Spalding can have the job if he only raises his hand, and it now looks as if he would do the necessary raising.

Terre Haute has deserted the Inter-State league and united its fortunes with the "Three I'd" league, composed of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa towns.

Dr. J. D. Chambers returned last evening from a visit in Michigan.

Special Bargains!

Can save you
25 Per Cent. on

Suits,
Overcoats
& Trousers.

..Give us a call..

THIEME, The Tailor,
39 E. Columbia St.

OCEAN TO OCEAN

A RAILWAY CONNECTING ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

E. H. HARRIMAN AT THE HEAD

MOST STUPENDOUS DEAL EVER TRANSACTED.

MANY ROADS CONSOLIDATED

UNION PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, BALTIMORE & OHIO.

New York, Feb. 2.—The control of the Southern Pacific company has passed into the hands of a syndicate in which the Union Pacific interests predominate. The transaction completes the last link necessary for the establishment of a trans-continental railroad under a single control. This control is at present vested in E. H. Harriman. The new route includes the following lines, in all of which except the Southern Pacific Mr. Harriman is officially connected: Starting at San Francisco, running over the Central Pacific end of the Southern Pacific direct to Ogden, thence first over the Union Pacific to Kansas City and thence over the Chicago and Alton to Chicago, or, second, over the Union Pacific to Omaha and thence over the Dubuque and Sioux City branch of the Illinois Central direct to Chicago, where the Baltimore and Ohio connects direct to the Atlantic seaboard.

The control of the Southern Pacific just transferred includes the large holdings controlled by Speyer & Co. and also the Huntington holdings. The price secured for these holdings is not known. James Speyer, when questioned, would make only the following concise statement: "We have received a satisfactory offer for our holdings of Southern Pacific stock and have accepted it."

From a reliable source, however, it may be stated that the holdings of the Huntington estate in the Southern Pacific have been acquired by the same interests which purchased the Speye stock, and that the two blocks in connection with recent purchases in the open market, which have been responsible for the sharp advance in Southern Pacific securities, have given the purchasers a working control of the Southern Pacific company.

The statement that Union Pacific Harriman interests predominate in the syndicate may be made on authority. The syndicate is composed, in the first place, of the capitalists who have been behind E. H. Harriman, including Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who, it will be recalled, have very close relations with the Pennsylvania railroad interests, and, second, the Rockefeller interests, represented by the National City bank.

There is good authority for saying that the Huntington stocks were secured some weeks ago. The amount of such holdings is not a matter of public knowledge.

About one year ago, before the death of Mr. Huntington, what was known as the Speyer-Huntington syndicate acquired, according to published reports, the Crocker holdings, par value $29,000,000; the Stanford holdings, $30,000,000, and the Hubbard holdings, $2,000,000. It was also reported at the time that the syndicate had purchased the Searles holdings of $26,000,000, but this was subsequently denied. At the last annual meeting of the Southern Pacific, Mr. Huntington voted nine-tenths of the stock, which included the proxies of Speyer & Co. and their friends.

The total authorized stock of the Southern Pacific is $200,000,000, including $67,274,200 exchanged in 1899 for Central Pacific stocks. The Southern Pacific company owns no stock in fee, but principally through ownership of stock and partly by lease, it operates a great system of roads extending from San Francisco to New Orleans (thence by company steamers to New York, etc.), and to Portland, Ore., to Ogden, Utah, with branches.

The importance of the new deal grows when viewed in connection with the acquisition in November last by the Southern Pacific of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, with its immense distributing power on the Pacific coast.

MORE INTERESTS INVOLVED.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Evening Post says:

"It was announced on high authority today that the Harriman syndicate has not only acquired large holdings of Southern Pacific stock, but is also obtaining control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. Thus it is shown that the motives which led the Harriman syndicate to secure the Speyer and Huntington holdings in the Southern Pacific railroad and thus a dominating interest in that property, involved a vaster scheme of railroad consolidation.

"The close identification of the Gould interest with the members of the Harriman syndicate would facilitate the new relations proposed for the Kansas and Texas property, and the control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, it was asserted today, had been practically already assured to the syndicate.

"The syndicate's control of those properties made more feasible and desirable the control of the Southern Pacific, because it was the only remaining company west of the Mississippi whose lines were in intimate relations with the other properties controlled by the syndicate.

"The Central Pacific connection to San Francisco is essential to the Union Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific's Denver line, lying between that of the United Pacific and the Atchison and reaching the Mississippi river at St. Louis, gives an outlet to the lower Mississippi river essential to the broadest control of the market of the west.

"The Missouri Pacific, the other Gould lines, particularly the Texas and Pacific, are, on the other hand, very closely interwoven with the Texas and lines of the Southern Pacific. Both companies not only have long lines extending across the state of Texas to the Gulf of Mexico to Galveston, but in the eastern portion of the state both the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific lines have an extensive mileage, largely competitive and reaching jointly all the important cities, including Fort Worth, Houston, Austin, etc.

"Practically, therefore, the acquisition of the Southern Pacific may be taken as completing the syndicate's control of the transportation facilities in the southwest, south of the Union Pacific lines, rounding out a system which will include, besides the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas and Texas and the Kansas City Southern, west of the Mississippi river."

MR. HAYS' VIEWS.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—President C. M. Hays, of the Southern Pacific company, when asked if he thought the sale of the controlling stock of the company to the Harriman syndicate would lead to important changes of the management or policy, said.

"I see no prospect of any marked change in Southern Pacific affairs so far as the public interest is concerned, so long as it is managed in accordance with a broad and liberal policy which conserves the best interest of the public. The Southern Pacific will go ahead very much as if no change had taken place. Its interests, in a traffic sense, are pretty well defined and are not to be disturbed by any new or revolutionary policy. I do not think the sale means one set of officers for the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. The two roads are big properties and can best be handled by separate sets of officers, as at present."

Referring to his own position, Mr. Hays said he had no reason to suppose that it would be disturbed. He said he was on terms of friendship with the announced members of the purchasing syndicate and spoke highly of Mr. Harriman's ability as a railroad man.

William H. Crocker, speaking of of the deal, said: "The Vanderbilt railroad and steamship interests will now have a direct line between Hamburg and Hong Kong across the American continent."

Third Vice President Stubbs, a personal friend of Mr. Harriman, says the change of ownship of the road was a big surprise to him, as it was to the other officials of the road. It is said that H. E. Harriman will retire as a director and first vice president of the company at the annual meeting in April next.

According to C. P. Huntington's will his widow was left two-thirds of Southern Pacific stock, and his nephew, H. E. Huntington, the remaining third. In round numbers the late magnate had 600,000 shares of the 2,000,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock. H. E. Huntington's portion was, therefore, 200,000 shares. On the supposed basis of $55 a share, he gets $11,000,000. Mrs. C. P. Huntington, on the same basis, realizes $22,000,000.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S NEW ROAD.

The official announcement is made that the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek district road will be formally opened March 1. Almost all the rolling stock has arrived. The line will be forty-two miles long, against 120 miles by the Midland route via Divide, or 135 by the Denver and Rio Grande via Florence. The new line will make Colorado springs the natural capital of Cripple Creek district, as well as the center for ore treatment plants, several of which are erecting in the suburbs at the mouth of Bear Creek canyon.

WILL CONCENTRATE SHOPS.

News from Indianapolis is to the effect that the Lake Erie and Western will follow the shop centralizing plans of the Lake Shore to a certain extent. With that end in view the company yesterday purchased forty-eight acres of land near the state fair grounds upon which it will establish yards and shops next summer. When the improvements are completed, it is understood that the main portion of the shops at Lima, Ohio, the most important of the system, will be moved to Indianapolis. This change is not likely to affect Fort Wayne.

TWO BRAKEMEN FALL.

Edward Gemmer, a freight brakeman on the Wabash railway, attempted to talk with another brakeman on a train going the opposite way. The better to understand, he jumped to the roof of the car opposite. Both trains were moving and Gemmer landed on the edge of the car at the end. The other brakeman caught him, but both men toppled over the edge. In falling between the cars Gemmer caught one of the rungs of the iron ladder and kept himself and companion from falling on the rails until the other man could grasp the ladder. They were within two feet of the rails when Gemmer caught the ladder. Several of his ribs were broken.

THE ENGINE OUTPUT.

The output of engines from the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today was as follows: Nos. 74, 113, 127, 157, 175, 189, 236, 286 and 345—nine in all. Taken in for repairs during the week were engines 121, 134, 242, 350, 910, 283, 14 and 44—eight in number. There is a shortage in power, owing to the heavy traffic now in progress, and work upon the crippled engines will be crowded along with all possible speed.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

E. Els, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is sick and unable to work.

Ben Bright, of the Bass foundry, is still confined to his bed by sickness.

George H. Seibold, a Nickel Plate car repairer, is visiting friends in Chicago.

Councilman J. J. Barr, who has been sick, was able to appear at the electric works this morning.

Boilermaker John Wallace resumed work in the Pittsburg shops this morning. He was sick a few days.

C. R. Lyons, Nickel Plate brakeman, reported for work yesterday, after an absence on account of sickness.

Oliver Reese, of the motive power department of the Pittsburg, went to Pittsburg last night to visit over Sunday.

William Weber has taken a position in the Wabash machine shop. He was formerly employed at the electric works.

Engineers George W. Kensill and J. B. Ryan and Firemen G. S. Bates and G. O. Wagner, of the Pittsburg, are sick and off duty.

An inventory of the tools, machinery and stock of the entire mechanical department of the Wabash system is in progress.

Machinist Sweeney resigned his position in the Wabash shops last night and left the city today. He came here a few weeks ago.

Frank Sarver has returned from Pittsburg, where he attended the funeral of his grandmother, who was over eighty-four years old.

William Smart and Walter Stanley, Nickel Plate callers, have exchanged "tricks," the former working day time and the latter at night.

Charles Brenner has returned from South Whitley, where he was engaged a couple of days in doing some work in the electric plant.

Engineers Al Baer, S. T. Hooper, William Haenel and B. W. Crosby and Firemen J. T. Fox and John Hood are taking a few days' rest.

Nickel Plate engine 8 has gone to the Stony Island shops for general repairs. In the meantime Engineer M. T. Ocker will take a vacation.

George W. Seay, who, for twenty-seven years was secretary of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad company, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

Tonight the semi-annual inventory at the electric works will be completed and business will be resumed with a full complement of workmen next Monday.

Julius Stier and Lee Wolford are sick and off duty and George Hoffman, who had been sick, reported for work this morning. They are Anthony Wayne employes.

Nickel Plate engine 153 is again in service, after receiving light repairs at the Stony Island shops. Engineer F. L. Davis and Fireman F. R. Noble officiate in the cab.

R. J. Fisher, salesman for the Bass foundry, has returned from a tour of the prominent railway towns in the central states. He reports business good and a very flattering outlook for the summer. Mr. Fisher went to Huntington this morning.

George, the nine-year-old son of Jacob Waldschmidt, of the Pittsburg planing mills, is quite sick. Yesterday the lad was struck on the head while at play in the school yard and his sickness is believed to have arisen from the injury thus sustained.

M. J. Roth, J. O. Langston, J. L. Stewart, E. B. Moore, Thomas Williams, J. B. Schmidt, O. W. Trarbach, H. W. G. Heine, F. H. Lagemann, A. J. Fans, W. Sams, H. G. Hemmeldorn, A. Hablg, C. Doehrmann, K. Krantz and George E. Underhill, all Pittsburg shopmen, are sick and off duty.

James Burns has taken a position in the Wabash blacksmith shop and this morning he assumed his place at the throttle of the big steam hammer. He was formerly employed in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop.

The wreck at Wallace Junction, Pa., mentioned in yesterday's Sentinel, caused delay to traffic at that point. Nickel Plate train 3 was behind the wreck and was held about three hours.

Oliver W. Lehman, whose resignation from the Pittsburg planing mills was noted yesterday, has taken the state agency for the National Masonic Provident Insurance company.

A son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blankenbaker yesterday, bringing a full measure of happiness to that worthy couple. Mr. Blankenbaker is a Nickel Plate brakeman.

Peter Donohue, the Nickel Plate conductor who was killed in the wreck east of Conneaut, Ohio, yesterday morning, resided in Bellevue and was well known to all trainmen running into that city.

Boilermaker J. J. Sullivan and wife, of Hale avenue, gave a pedro party last evening, which proved to be a very pleasant affair. First prizes were won by Miss Mary Dalman and Mr. Cunnison and consolation prizes by Mrs. Reutchman and M. Smith.

Nickel Plate engine 170, which was pulling train No. 3 last night, broke a side rod at Barr street and stuck. The engine will have to go to the shops for repairs. Had the break occurred out on the road, when the train was running forty or fifty miles an hour, the results would have been serious.

Boilermaker J. J. Murphy, of the Wabash, had an experience last night that he does not care to repeat. When the family was about to retire the gas was shut off from the main heating stove. During the night Mr. Murphy arose to re-light the gas. He threw a lighted paper in the stove and instantly there was an explosion, which sent the top of the heater to the ceiling, upset Mr. Murphy and filled the room with soot and gas fumes. Luckily nobody was injured. Mr. Murphy laid off today to buy a new stove. He resides on South Wayne avenue.

van Houten's Cocoa

Nutritive, Refreshing, Economical in use. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

Clearing Sale Prices

ON SILVERWARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.

$2.00

Buys this elegant $4.50 Silver Pickle Dish, enamel finish and will not tarnish.

Elegant Silver Butter Dish, only $1.25.

We also have many other bargains in tea sets, cake baskets, bake dishes, celery stands, etc. Bread trays.. $1.00 up Fine $5.00 silver crumb set now $2.25. Elegant $5.00 cracker jar, in silver, only $2.25.

J. L. Sievert, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 79 Calhoun Street.

OUR BUYERS RETURN

FROM THE SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALES OF NEW . . . . FURNITURE. . . . .

From twenty acres of floor surface in the Exposition buildings, covered only with samples of the spring lines of Furniture, the value just of these samples aggregating two and a half millions of dollars, we have selected for the citizens of Fort Wayne all of the choicest, tastiest and most desirable novelties for the coming year.

As heretofore, we shall have the sole agency for this city of the leading manufacturers of Fine Furniture, enabling us to give you a more desirable selection from which to choose your purchases than can be found elsewhere.

Our Spring Lines of Carpets

Are now also ready for your inspection. The new patterns and new colorings for the coming season are particularly attractive. As usual we shall be the only house in Fort Wayne showing the full line of the celebrated

Park Mills Extra
Super Ingrain. . .

The best Ingrain Carpet known to the trade.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

PENSIONERS, ATTENTION!

I will be in my office, room No. 26, Bank Block, from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., Feb. 4, to execute vouchers. Bring your certificates.

JAMES E. GRAHAM.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

RURODE'S....

Buy Blankets ...Now.

We have too many blankets. That is the after inventory condition that confronts us. We are going to apply the remedy of profit sacrificing. IT WILL PAY YOU to buy blankets now for next winter's use.

We Offer You Our Entire Stock

of blankets, ranging in price from 50c to $15 a pair

...AT ACTUAL COST...

You ought to be interested.

THE......
RurodeDry Goods Co.

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27tf

We, the undersigned Retail Shoe dealers hereby pledge ourselves and announce to the public that, commencing with February 1st, 1901, until further notice, our respective stores will be closed EVERY EVENING at 6:30 o'clock with the exception of Saturdays and the evenings preceding legal holidays. The public is kindly requested to take notice of this.

"JACOBS SHOE STORE,"
C. SCHIEFER & SON,
O. B. FITCH,
S. B. THING & CO.,
MATHIAS APP,
LOUIS G. HENRY,
L. FOELLINGER & CO.,
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.,
JOSEPH MOMMER, JR. 1-2t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET

A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

U. S. Stamps at Boston Store Bargain Sale all this week. 30-3t

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. W. S. Cutchall, of 34 East Williams street, left for Elwood City, Pa., today to visit Mr. and Mrs. George H. Judy.

The quarantine has been raised from the residence of Ray Woodhull on Fox street, where scarlet fever has existed.

M. W. Kemp, one of the leading workers of the Pathfinders order, was presented with a magnificent chair last evening, the donors being some of the members of the local lodge, who wished to express appreciation of Mr. Kemp's devotion and work in the interest of the order.

The congregations at the Berry street church have been greatly edified by the excellent sermons by their pastor, Rev. H. J. Norris, and some time ago when he preached on "The Home" they showed their appreciation in a substantial manner. Tomorrow morning by special request the pastor will take for his subject "Our Indebtedness to the Future Generation."

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. A. P. McGaw were pleasantly surprised at their home on Thursday evening. They had been invited out to dinner and at 8 o'clock were summoned home by telephone. Returning, they found their parlor filled with members of their congregation and other friends and upon the floor was an elegant Axminster rug presented by their guests. A very delightful evening followed.

IT'S ABOUT THE FIGURE

That suits, and the suits about right for the figure.

$23.00

Pretty low, and they've moved right lively, too. Mautner will continue this offer for a time. Suits worth from $25 to $30 now going for $23.
Trouserings at $6.00 that are worth up to $8.00.
See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.
·52 CALHOUN ST·

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms	650
Business Office	173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Forecast for Indiana—Snow or rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer in north portion tonight; easterly winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Pfeiffer, of Ross street—a daughter.

A. P. Moste, J. B. Milliken and J. N. Freese, of Garrett, are in the city.

Attorney N. D. Doughman went to Hammond today on a professional trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Triplett leave this evening for a brief visit at Rome City.

Dr. Maurice Rosenthal was called to Chicago on professional business last evening.

The social democracy will hold a meeting in the Elektron building tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Carrie Cragg and Miss Bessie Eckert have gone to Lima, Ohio, for a visit of a few weeks.

Miss Helen M. Irwin, who has been seriously ill from pneumonia for the past three weeks, is improving.

The "Quo Vadis" company arrived in the city this morning in a special train on the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railroad.

Miss Marguerite Ruedy, who has been the guest of Miss Lillian Ehle for the past two weeks, has returned to her home at Bluffton.

Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. H. D. Townsend will occupy the pulpit at Westminster church tomorrow, both morning and evening.

Manager Trier, of the National Telephone company, is at Kendallville superintending the placing of a new switchboard in the exchange there.

A. S. Bond, of the Packard company, leaves tomorrow for a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast in the interest of the Packard pianos and organs.

"Shall the Boy Be Preacher or Carpenter?" is the interesting subject announced by Rev. L. J. Motschman for Sunday night at Christ's Lutheran church.

Wednesday evening Miss Irma Hutzell delightfully entertained the Wednesday Pedro club. First prizes were won by Miss Edyth Fox and Argus Kemp.

The Elks' new hall at Lafayette will be dedicated on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 11 and 12. District Deputy W. F. Urbahns, of this city, will conduct the ceremonies.

Lafayette Courier: "C. M. Rekers, uncle of Mrs. N. S. Reifers, died at 10 o'clock last night in Fort Wayne, death being quite sudden. Mr. Rekers has made a number of visits to this city."

The regular meeting of the Relief Union will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject for discussion, "The Sewing School." The Home for Emergencies meeting will be held at 2:30.

The ladies of Westminster church will take charge of the "Rummage Sale" next week, and all contributions from friends will be thankfully received. If donors are unable to deliver goods, notify Mrs. Tennant, president of the Ladies' society.

CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUM AND OIL CLOTH—LACE AND TAPESTRY CURTAINS.

Our recent purchases of the above lines are arriving. Prices in some patterns are higher, but our prices will be lower than elsewhere.

Smith's best Ex. Axminster Carpets, choice selections, $1.25 per yd.

Smith's best Saxony Axminster [illegible] selected patterns, $1.00 and $1.10 per yard.

Smith's, Stinson's and Higgins' Velvets, $1.10 per yard.

Higgins' best 8 and 10 weave Tapestry Carpets, 75c and 85c yd.

Smith's and Stinson's Mottled Mouquette and Velvets, 75c per yard.

Belmont's best All-Wool Carpets, large assortment, 60c per yd.

Ingrain Carpets, 25c, 30c and 45c per yard.

Smith's best Axminster and Mouquette Rugs, 90c, $2.25, $2.40 and $3.25. Large size Rugs, $14.00 to $35.00 each.

Mattings, an endless variety of selected patterns, 15c to 30c.

Wild's Celebrated Linoleums, 55c per square yard.

Our regular guaranteed quality Oil Cloths, 27c to 35c per square yd.

Lace Curtains, all the latest spring patterns, 50c up to $4.50 per pair.

Tapestry Curtains, a large and selected stock; some ornamental patterns, $1.75 to $1.75. Suction and Bissell's Carpet Sweepers, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.65.

Carpet Beaters, 10c, 18c and 25c.

Carpet Lining, 1½c and 3c per yd.

Remember, our Carpets are made, laid and lined for 8c per yd.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD TODAY

FORT WAYNE MERCANTILE ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Gratifying Showing for the Past Year Former Officers Are All Re-elected.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association was held this afternoon at the offices in the Arcade building, and the members were highly gratified at the showing made for the past year. Officers were elected as follows:

R. D. HUDGEL.

President Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident Association.

President—R. D. Hudgel.
Vice President—G. W. [illegible]
Secretary and [illegible] Ransom.
Directors [illegible] George B. Saylor.

The association is now in a splendid condition, with a larger membership than a year ago, and with not a dollar of indebtedness, all claims having been promptly met.

Some changes were made in the by-laws this afternoon, none, however, effecting policy holders as regards payments. The new provisions were designed solely for the better protection of the association.

FOR JOHN MARSHALL DAY.

A large number of Fort Wayne attorneys will go to Indianapolis tomorrow to be present at the meeting of the State Bar association on Monday in honor of John Marshall day Among those who will go are John Morris, jr., S. L. Morris, O. N. Heaton, N. D. Doughman, Judge Zollars, Judge Vesey and W. P. Breen. Judge Zollars is chairman of the association's membership committee and Mr. Breen is a member of the executive committee. The principal address Monday will be delivered by Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago.

MAIL WAGONS MIXED.

The horses attached to two of the rural mail wagons standing at the postoffice became frightened yesterday afternoon at some flying paper and indulged in a lively runaway. After circling about for some time they dashed away, colliding with a number of other vehicles and doing considerable damage. One of the horses was subsequently caught on Broadway.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

The county auditor is today busily engaged in preparing and distributing election supplies for the voting precincts for next Tuesday's railroad election.

The teachers of Adams and St. Joe townships are holding a joint institute at the Elektron building today.

E. M. Chaplin, chairman of the executive committee of the State Trustees' association, is in the city in attendance on the meeting of the Allen County Trustees' association, which is being held at the court house today.

George Knoder was taken to the Richmond asylum today. He was escorted by Deputy Sheriff Young and William Hatch.

County Chairman Berghoff today submitted his list of election deputies for Tuesday's election to Sheriff Stout.

The gross receipts of the sale of the old court house furniture at Saengerbund and county buildings on Wednesday amounted to $237.90.

The county commissioners were today transacting miscellaneous business and checking up the annual report of County Treasurer Rohan.

Superintendent Felts, of the county farm, will on Monday commence harvesting his ice crop. The ice on St. Mary's river is about six inches thick and is of very good quality.

The February term of the circuit court will commence on Monday.

In the case of Wilbur vs. The Fort Wayne Water company, William H. Simons has filed an intervening petition.

In the case of McCoy Lumber company vs. Osborne & Crummond supplemental proceedings have been filed.

In the case of the Citizens' Trust company vs. D. B. Walters et al. William E. Paul, trustee, has filed a cross complaint.

In the case of Gant vs. Osborne & Grummond on supplemental proceedings the court found for the plaintiff in the sum of $496.

The will of the late Lucas Moore has been probated and John H. Cook has qualified as executor.

Overworked Backs

Being Relieved in Fort Wayne.

You say it's from overwork, when you're all tired out from sitting at your desk all day long, from sticking right to it no matter what your daily task may be. You go home with a torturous ache in the small of back, with sharp pains in the loins. The Kidneys rebel at overwork and the many aches and pains tell you they are sick.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Set the Kidneys right again; remove the ache by curing the cause; cure every Kidney Ill from common backaches to Diabetes. Read this Fort Wayne proof—

Mr. C. J. Noll, of 115 [illegible] street, butcher, employed at H. Stredel's meat market, says: "When I was working in Frenchtown an attack of kidney disorder got hold of me and though I tried every known remedy I was unable to get rid of it. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Meyer & Co.'s drug store. Before I took these pills I was greatly troubled with backache. I could not rest at night in only one position and when I was up it was almost impossible to stoop. The kidney secretions were discolored, had a bad odor and at times I grew very dizzy. I commenced feeling better as soon as I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills and by the time I had finished the first box I was entirely cured."

All Druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TRUSTEES IN SESSION.

The township trustees of this county are holding their first monthly session of the year today in Trustee Schirmeyer's office. The attendance is large and the meeting is presided over by Superintendent of Schools Young. A number of questions are before the society for discussion and the road question is receiving a large share of attention. Among other things a resolution in the shape of a memorial to the legislature urging the passage of the school transfer bill, will in all probability be adopted.

HE SAW HIS SHADOW.

The groundhog saw his shadow in all kinds of styles today and now if he is on to his job he will furnish six weeks more winter weather. There is always a rivalry between the ice man and the gas man for the good favor of the groundhog and this time the gas man has evidently got the call.

BUYS A MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Frank Alderman today purchased the millinery business of Mrs. Fahnestock at 128 Calhoun street and took immediate possession. Mrs. Alderman will continue the business and Mrs. Fahnestock will remain in her employ during the coming season.

W. M. WELLS.

Miss Carrie Kimmel is visiting her brother in Danville, Ill.

Do you know him?

Miss Hanker will give a german Tuesday evening.

He sells Wood and Coal

Mrs. Ida Ulery is entertaining Miss Lottie Ulery and Miss Alice McGuire, of Goshen.

At lowest prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Baals and son, of Chicago, are in the city, the guests of friends and relatives.

Give him an order

The Edelweise club was pleasantly entertained Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carpenter at their home, 135 East Lewis street.

And be convinced.

Mrs. C. A. Burchard, of 61 Madison street, is recovering from a seven weeks' illness from la grippe.

Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort.
Home Phones: Office, 1504; Residence, 1291.

Miss Lyda E. Kryder, of 77 Lafayette street, is able to walk about the house after an illness of ten weeks.

W. M. Wells' "ad" appears in this paper every other day.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

NOTICE.

J. S. Elser, representing "The L. A. Kinsey Co.," of Indianapolis, Ind., dealers in stocks, bonds and grain, has opened an office in the rooms formerly occupied by Mason Long & Co., in the Pixley-Long block. Direct New York wires. Commission charged, ⅛c on both stocks and grain. Money on deposit to pay all claims. He solicits your account. 1-2t

SOME MAY CRY.

But the 369 people who got a free box of Rhoads' Corn Salve are all laughing, for in most every case the salve got the corn. No pain, no trouble. It works while you play. Now on sale, 10c a box, at Rhoads' drug store, 97 Broadway.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on all Winter Underwear at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

And coats are our specialty. Get our prices and examine our goods. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27tf

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The First Spiritual society of this city will hold memorial services this Sunday morning at 10:30 in memory of Miss Myrtle Haines, who passed to higher life a year ago. Mrs. Clemen, who has been engaged as lecturer and test medium for the balance of this season, will conduct the services. The regular services of this society are held every Sunday in the Elektron building at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Admission 10c. Everybody invited. Take elevator.

Lodge No. 12, Universal Brotherhood Organization and Theosophical society (non-political and non-sectarian), will hold its monthly meeting Sunday evening at Vordermark hall, 32 Calhoun street. There will be addresses on living questions from the Theosophical standpoint, as well as a number of musical selections.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

FOR RENT Large furnished front room at 117 East Main street. 2-2t

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington St. 6-1mo

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits ....
| One Dollar |
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

Dr. Bulson,
Office and Residence, 55 Wayne Street.
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates, is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

A WARM STOVE.....

Isn't a bad thing to think of this weather. For good, solid satisfaction in every way there is nothing to equal the Magic Oak. We carry them in five sizes and the price is an object. They sell as low as $6.50 and that price should please you; we know the stove will. You won't know what stove satisfaction is until you have tried one of these heaters. And just a word or two more. Have you seen our Florence Hot Blast Heater?

Drop in and look at it. It burns anything under the sun.

ALL HEATING STOVES AT COST.

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19-21 E. MAIN ST.

PROMPT AND SATISFAC-
TORY RESULTS....
To All Want Advertisements
Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
AND
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRAINING A JESUIT

THE DISCIPLINE THE SEVEREST KNOWN TO ANY CALLING — ROUTINE OF THE NOVITIATE.

[Frederick (Md.) Letter in New York Sun.]

Under construction at St. Andrew's-on-the-Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, is the future home of a novel addition to the educational institutions of New York state. To the building, when it is completed, will be transferred to the Jesuit Novitiate now situated at Frederick. There will be carried on the system of training which the Society of Jesuits considers necessary to qualiy men for fellowship with the followers of St. Agnatius of Loyola.

Of all the schools and colleges in the state the military academy at West Point not excepted, the discipline at this school will be the most severe. The life of the Jesuit novice is a hard one. From the morning oblation to God at 5:30 o'clock till "lights out" at 10 at night, the routine of the novitiate covers a multitude of requirements ranging from washing the breakfast dishes in the kitchen to conversing in Latin after supper and maps out a day that is full of duties and activities, and governs all with a discipline that is unexampled in rigidity.

To become a full-fledged Jesuit is infinitely more difficult than to become a minister in any Protestant denomination, nor is the course of training for a secular Catholic priest to be compared with that through which a novice must pass before being admitted into the membership of the Society of Jesuits. The applicant for admission to the novitiate must first of all pass successfully an examination of an unusually difficult and searching nature, designed to determine the likelihood of his becoming a useful member of the society. Upon arriving at the novitiate, after passing this preliminary examination, he is kept for a week or ten days separate from the other novices. The rules of the society are put into his hands and he has an opportunity to acquaint himself fully with the nature of the life upon which he proposes to enter. For a short time he is put in retreat and kept in perfect silence, in order that he may meditate upon what he has learned.

THE DAILY ROUTINE.

Sometimes an applicant discovers during this probation that he has not the courage to enter upon the life of the Jesuit, but all who are still of a mind to do so at the end of the trial are received as novices, clad in the Jesuit habit of black, and enter upon the routine of the novitiate. They rise at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, make a short visit to the chapel at 6 in order to make their morning oblation to God, and from 6 to 7 make their meditation, which is a consideration of a brief lecture delivered by the master of novices, and is supposed to end with some good resolution and a prayer by the novice that he may be able to keep it during the ensuing day. At 6:55 the bell rings for mass, which occupies half an hour. The next quarter of an hour is devoted to a reconsideration of the mediation, and then comes breakfast, which lasts until 8:30, when the novices must settle to their desks for a half hour's reading of "Rodriguez on Christian Perfection."

At 9 an instruction in the rules is given by the master of novices, after which they have to make their beds and arrange their cells, and when this is done to perform a certain amount of manual labor—dusting, sweeping, washing dishes, sometimes cleaning and scrubbing and other menial offices. At 10:15 they have to learn by heart for a quarter of an hour some portion of the rules of the society or prayers, psalms or hymns. After this they have some free time, during which they may walk in the grounds, pray in the chapel or read some life of the saints or other spiritual work. At 11:30 they assemble for outdoor manual work, which consists of chopping and sawing wood for fuel, sweeping up leaves, weeding the flower beds or some similar labor. At 12:30 they return to the house, and at 12:40 the bell summons them to chapel, where they spend fifteen minutes in prayer and in examining their consciences as to how they have done the various duties of the morning, all of which they are required to perform in silence.

The dinner bell rings at 1 o'clock, and all repair to the refectory. After dinner a short visit is made to the chapel and an hour of recreation follows. The occupations of the afternoon are a repetition of those of the earlier part of the day, save that on three days of the week a walk of about two hours has to be taken in companies of two and three. No one is allowed to choose his companions, but the master of novices arranges the various companies. At 6 a second meditation of half an hour has to be made in the chapel, after which the recital of some prayers and some free time bring them on to supper at 7:30 o'clock. After this they have an hour's recreation, during the first half of which Latin has to be spoken. At 9 o'clock come night prayers in the chapel; then fifteen minutes spent in the preparation of their meditation for the following morning, and, after a final examination of conscience on their performance of the duties of the day, all lights are put out at 10 o'clock.

FORMS OF DISCIPLINE.

In Catholic countries the Jesuit novice is sent out for about thirty days to beg alms in the streets, and where possible he must spend about the same length of time in a hospital, nursing the sick, dressing their wounds, making their beds, etc. A month is spent in the kitchen, during which the novice has to pare potatoes, wash dishes, grind coffee and perform any other menial duties assigned by the cook, whom the novice has to obey implicitly as for the time being his superior. He has also to take recreation during this month with the lay brothers and to conduct himself as one of them.

During one month in his first year every novice has to make what is called the long retreat. It consists of thirty days occupied exclusively in prayer, meditation and similar employments. Three recreation days are allowed during the retreat, which are spent in long walks. Except during these three days there is no time of recreation and silence has to be kept strictly throughout.

Such is the life of the Jesuit novice for the first two years of his training. The balance of his preparation is perhaps equally hard, but in a different way and not so interesting. The three years following these two of preliminary training he spends in study. Then he goes to one of the colleges of the society and for five or six years he is employed in teaching. Following this he goes to the theological college of his province for three or four years of theology. Then comes a final year of probation, when he returns to the novitiate and for twelve months repeats the experimental tests and trials of the first two years of his noviceship. He has to sweep and dust the rooms and corridors, chop wood, wash dishes and do other menial work, besides going over again the spiritual work of the novice, the long retreat of thirty days included. If he comes through this successfully he is admitted to full membership in the Society of Jesus. He is generally well on in the thirties and has spent about seventeen years in training for his work.

Every detail of the routine of the Jesuit novitiate takes into account the object of the society to train its members in a spirit of obedience, which is more perfect than is required of men in any other calling. Jesuit obedience is blind, unquestioning obedience; it is obedience not only of the will, but of the judgment, so that a Jesuit not only must do what he is commanded to do, but also is required to regard what is commanded as the best thing possible for him. Abstention from any mental criticism of a superior's order is required. Some men cannot attain to this perfection of obedience and withdraw from the society on that account. An army officer who had been for some time in the noviceship and had withdrawn from it because he could not comply with these requirements, explained the difference between military and Jesuit obedience. "In the army," he said, "you must do what you are told, but you can relieve your feelings by swearing mentally at your colonel, but you cannot do that in the Society of Jesus."

Although Jesuits are permitted to have no personal adornment, they are usually lovers of art and delight in the ornamentation of their churches and chapels. In the novitiate at Frederick are many valuable works of art, which will be removed to St. Andrew's when the migration of the community takes place. Paintings by Italian masters, beautiful marble statuary, statues carved from wood by celebrated Spanish carvers, and many exquisite specimens of the jeweler's and goldsmith's art make up the collection. A beautiful article in the collection is a chalice which has an unusual history. Young men entering the novitiate are required to abandon whatever they may have in the way of jewelry. For many years gold and silver watches, jewelry, rings and pins, etc., were donated to a collection, which, when of sufficient size, was turned over to a jeweler, who converted the metals and jewels into this chalice, a triumph of his art.

The number of Jesuits in America is increasing. The principal reason for the removal of the novitiate from Frederick to St. Andrew's is that the old building in the historic Maryland town is no longer large enough to accommodate all the young men seeking admission. The transfer to the new site on the Hudson will probably therefore be followed by an increase in the number of novices and in course of time by a corresponding enlargement of the corps of Jesuit missionaries and educators in America.

The lawn at Buckingham palace is large enough to allow ample room for over 2,000 men to manoeuvre.

IMMUNITY TO COLDS.

A woman who for years suffered from violent colds which several times threatened to end fatally, claims to have obtained immunity by the use of pure cold water as a medicine, and an ordinary horse brush for currying as a morning and evening exercise. Owing to a severe nervous breakdown she was obliged to consult a New York physician famous for his original and simple methods of treatment. After laying down the law on the subject of diet and fresh air, he said: "You will also go to some big department store and purchase for thirty-five cents a horse brush, with which you will give your whole body a thorough rubbing each morning before you bathe. As soon as you rise you will fill a quart pitcher with drinking water and sip at it slowly while dressing. At night do the same thing over again, omitting, of course, the bath."

The cold water was easily managed and soon became indispensable, but at first the horse brush seemed to tear the sensitive skin. Having absolute confidence in her physician, however, the patient persisted, at first barely touching the bristles to her body. Within a few weeks she was not only able to do the currying most vigorously, but really anticipated it with pleasure. The signs of the first winter cold drove her in haste to the doctor. The great man of medicine refused to supply her with drugs. He questioned her as one would a child as to leaving her windows open at night, as to drinking water regularly and taking her exercises, upon all of which she passed a fair examination. He said. "Then you have been indulging in holiday over-eating. Whenever you eat a rich dinner, and let it be as seldom as possible, omit the next meal and substitute a quart of water. You can't take cold unless you get into condition for it."

This she did and the cold failed to mature and, although she has frequently left undone those things which she ought to have done, and vice versa, and paid a penalty proportionate to her carelessness, she has never since suffered from a really violent cold.

Of course, any system of living which builds up a wel nourished body is inimical to colds as well as other forms of disease. Cold water taken in this manner simply washes the stomach, carrying off the injurious acids, which generate there and which, allowed to circulate through the blood, impoverish it, thereby weakening the vitality of the person. After washing the blood clean as it were, the next thing is to induce circulation. This is done by means of the vigorous currying, which, beside bringing the blood to the surface to resist external chill, also opens the pores, allowing impurities to escape. Then the daily bath finishes the work.

Those who intend to put this simple cold cure in practice, and it is a remedy for many another evil, should remember that water taken with meals does not count at all, or if it does, it is rather to be added to the side of the enemy. It must be taken before breakfast and again just before retiring, and a whole quart must be supped within say three-quarters of an hour. If cold water chills one, the temperature may be raised a little until this difficulty is overcome. Some good, cheap, distilled water is best where there is any question of the purity of the water supply.

The Clyde shipyards turned out last year 318 vessels, against 284 in 1899. All the British yards (including colonial) turned out 1,925 vessels, with an aggregate of 2, 369,561 tons, in 1900, against 1,860 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,445,232 in 1899. The tendency is toward smaller vessels.

Glasgow has five public baths, the cost of which varied from $82,000 to $163,000.

THE DEPRAVED ANT.

Science Has Proved That This Much-Praised Insect Has Many of the Vices of Man.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Science is, after all, your real iconoclast. Not content with toppling the little busy bee off her pinnacle of virtues, it goes on to attack the ant, for so long held a pattern and moral of thrift. Ants, say the wise men, have pretty well every bad trait of humanity—they are lazy, greedy, tyrannous, given to conquests, and rank expansionists, in that they are never done coveting the territory of their neighbors. Along with the territory they oftener than not take the neighbors themselves, holding them ever after in slavery.

Just how this comes to pass is something of a puzzle. There are 700 odd species of ants duly classified. Several of these species, say the observers, must possess hypnotic power, since they attack, subjugate and reduce to slavery other species which are much bigger, stronger and more populous in the nests. After they have got their slaves, many other queer things happen. The slaves in some nests are classified, so many told off as soldiers, to defend the gates, so many for domestic duties, foraging, the care of eggs, and so on. The soldier ants are further sub-divided. The larger moiety, by constant exercise, develop fierce nipping jaws and poison stings. The others, in some curious fashion, increase the size of their heads, especially if they happen to be considerably bigger than their masters. Thus the big heads enable them to block a passageway solidly against an invading foe.

Exceptionally elastic slaves are transformed into living honey bottles. They are found with abdomens enormously distended, and full of the honey dew the working slaves bring in. Honey dew, be it said, is a secretion of the aphides, or plant lice, which the ant swarms domesticate and keep in herds within the nest. But many more remain outside. Ants are passionately fond of honey, indeed of all sweet juices. They are further great mushroom eaters, and grow them within their nests. They also cultivate certain species of orchids, and bring about distinct modifications of the plant form, stinging the young, tender stems so fiercely they swell, become almost globular, and distill a thin semi-saccharine juice, which the ants no doubt regard as rare wine. One particular species of orchid, indeed, is so infested with a virulently stinging ant, the collection of it is very dangerous. The minute the plant is touched all the ants swarming over it rush to the point of attack. This is, however, less curious than the fact that the orchid will not flourish without the ants, but withers away after a feeble straggling year's growth.

Some few among slave-holding ants remain capable. The most part become utterly demoralized. They can not build nests, care for their young, or even feed themselves. Not a few, when the slaves have chosen and built a new nest, ride to it upon a slave's back. One species is noteworthy for having only slaves for workers, yet never containing within the nest any slave eggs or young. As with bees, the queen ant is the mother of the swarm. Unlike bees, however, there are often several queens in the same swarm. The workers are rudimentary females. In slave-making the victors kill all the perfect ants and take home the others.

Perfect males and females have wings, which they drop as soon as the marriage flight is over. Worker ants have no wings. Worker ants, or rather slaves, and the aphis-cows, by no means exhaust the list of ant dependents. They keep various smaller insects as men keep domestic animals. Just why is not yet clear. The fact remains, though, that in the crannies of some nests, herds of a thousand almost invisible small creatures have been found. A year is the average span of ant life, but some species live five years, and exceptional individuals as much as seven. All species show the liveliest concern for their eggs, lugging them up into sunshine upon fair days and scuttling back with them the minute the sky is overcast. Upon a fickle April day the eggs may be moved half a dozen times. They are nearly as regardful of the aphis eggs. Indeed throughout they protect their milchkine, shelter them well, and take pains in rearing their young.

Hospitality is not unknown among ants. A stranger guest is shown distinguished consideration. But woe to the stranger ant who comes uninvited to the shelter of an unwelcoming nest. He is hustled and pummeled, and finally maimed fatally unless he saves himself by showing superior fighting power, or possessing a clean pair of heels. After he is down a mere squirming trunk, bereft of legs, unable to bite, the slaves lay hold on him and drag him outside the nest to die. Possibly it is an ant superstition that bad luck follows a stranger death in the house.

Ants are entitled to plume themselves as the very discoverers of the X-ray and its mysterious powers. Sir John Lubbock experimented exhaustively as to the effect of colored light upon ants in captivity. He laid strips of colored glass over the nests, first putting the ant eggs all under one special color. In the end he determined that the ants did not much mind red light, that green light was also, in a measure, innocuous, but that invariably the eggs were hustled from underneath the violet rays. In no case was more than a single egg left there at the end of two hours, and oftener than not the removal was accomplished within less than an hour.

THE NICKNAME OF OHIO

In 1840, when General William Henry Harrison, the first citizen of the new state to be nominated for the presidency, was put up as the candidate of the whig party, the buckeye became familiar in song and speech all over the country. That was known as the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign, from the fact that the whigs took up as their battle cry the slurring remark of one of their opponents, who said that Harrison lived in a log cabin and that hard cider was his favorite beverage. Instantly log cabins sprang up in almost every township as the center of political rallies and hard cider flowed in abundance at every whig gathering. In the parades the Ohioans mounted cabins made of buckeye logs on their ox wagons and marched behind them, singing a campaign song which ran:

Oh, where, tell me where,
Was your buckeye cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys
Who wield the plow and spade,
Where the log cabins stand,
In the bonnie buckeye shade.

Thus the word buckeye became synonymous with Ohio, and the two probably will be linked together until the last Ohio buckeye shall have disappeared from its native heath.

It was during the earlier half of the century that the nickname "the Buckeye state" came gradually to be applied to Ohio. The word Ohio is itself translated from the Indian as "the beautiful river." On the early French maps the stream is designated simply as "La Belle Riviere." The more practical and commonplace English settlers adopted the Indian name, first for the river and then for the state, as a matter of convenience. With a Yankee propensity for nicknames, however, they seized upon the prevalence of the buckeye tree to designate their state and took pride in calling themselves "buckeye boys."

This was a highly appropriate selection, for the genuine Ohio buckeye tree, a variety of the horse chestnut, is found only in the state and the district immediately surrounding it. The wood is of soft fiber, but it is difficult to burn, and it is said in Ohio that five sticks of any other kind of timber are required to consume one of buckeye. The early settlers found it extremely useful, however, in building their log houses and barns and fences, and through their utilization of it for these purposes they came to regard it with pride as the emblem of the state.

"MAD AS A HATTER."

Probably very few persons who frequently use the expression "As mad as a hatter" have any idea as to what it means, or why a hatter is necessarily any more subject to fits of anger than a plumber a blacksmith or a carpenter. The expression is said to have come into use half a century ago when the manufacture of hats was done wholly by hand. The most striking thing about the process was that of the beating up of the felt. The hatter first dipped the mass of wool and hair frequently into hot water. Then seizing a stick in each hand he belabored the mass most vigorously, stopping now and then to get his breath, until the material was matted together in a rough sort of felt. The lively beating administered to the felt, as if the workman were actually incensed, gave rise to the familiar simile.

The galleries of congress now begin to resemble the orchestra chairs of a theater in the evening. This is not so much due to the bright and pretty costumes of numerous brides, but to the fact that nearly all the ladies remove their hats. It is a new custom in the galleries, but it is one that gives to the sessions of the senate the character of an afternoon tea.

WRITTEN 4,000 YEARS AGO

LETTERS FOUND THAT WERE INDITED AND POSTED IN BABYLON 2,200 B. C.

A wider circle of readers than the regular students of oriental archaeology will find interesting matter in "The Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi, king of Babylon, about B. C. 2200." These documents, of which we give some account below, have been edited by Leonard King, chief assistant in the Assyrian department of the British museum, and just published by Messrs. Luzac & Co. as part of the Semitic text and translation series.

The famous iconoclastic school of criticism, of which Niebuhr was the head and Sir George Cornewall Lewis the chief representative in this country, has received many a crushing defeat at the hands of the explorer and decipherer. It is doubtful, however, if any has been more astonishing and unexpected than that given by the small clay tablets now exhibited in the new Babylonian room of the British museum. With a steady persistency the skeptics denied the early knowledge of writing, and even when invented they declared it to have been the sole property of an initiated hierarchy. To speak of a credible oriental literature of any antiquity was but to cause a smile of contempt.

ON CLAY TABLETS.

The mention of letters passing between Solomon and Hiram regarding the erection of the temple was a manifest proof of the late origin of the Book of Chronicles, and even the existence of a royal mail service in the time of Hezekiah (Second Chronicles, xxx, 6) was considered very doubtful. The whole of this theory has, however, been demolished by these small fragments of inscribed clay which, 4,000 years ago, each in a carefully addressed envelope, were dispatched from the city of Babylon by the hand of a royal postman. The tablets are a series of letters from the kings of the first, or Arabian, dynasty of Babylon, about B. C. 2200, which dealt with public affairs and were addressed to officials in the cities of Larsa and Sippara. The tablets are about three inches square, and rather thick, and are inscribed on both sides. After being written the tablet was inclosed in a clay envelope (some of these are exhibited), on which the name of the addresse was inscribed. There are about eighty of these precious documents. The epoch of the first dynasty of Babylon was one of the most important in the history of that country, for it was at this time that the small city kingdoms were abolished, end rule centralized in Babylon—a state of affairs which continued until the Greek conquest.

PERIOD OF VAST ACTIVITY.

It was a period of vast activity, both in the state and among the people themselves, as is shown by the thousands of letters, legal deeds and memoranda that have come down to us, and was unsurpassed by any subsequent age, except, perhaps, the reign of Nebuchadnezzar the Great. The new rulers centralized all government in the capital and in the person of the king; hence we find him writing in regard to the most trivial matters, such as the dispatch of a baker to Babylon. This was the period when most of the great public works of Babylon were undertaken, and the country was covered with a network of the navigable trunk canals and smaller irrigation works. Hammurabi, who may be the Amrapel of the Bible (Genesis, xiv.), was most active in constructing these works, and built a great canal called "The River of Hammurabi, the Giver of Abundance to Men," probably the Shat-el-Nil. The letters show that the system of public works differed little from that of Egypt or India of today. The operation of the corvee is illustrated by the following passages: "Thus saith Hammurabi (king): Behold, I am dispatching unto thee three hundred and sixty laborers (carriers). See that one hundred and eighty of these laborers serve with the men of the city of Larsa and one hundred and eighty with the men of Rahabu." Each district had to send its men to work on the public works of the vicinity. Thus we read: "Thou shalt call out the men who hold land on the banks of the Damanum canal that they may clear it out." There is also a curious parallel to the corvee as it might have been seen in Egypt not many years ago. "On seeing this letter the basket men, who are under you, who are at work, take them and yoke them together and send them in ship" to a new task. This public labor under the yoke was the Babylonian hard labor and the king in one letter orders it as punishment for a fraudulent money lender.

Another series of letters of especial value are those relating to the collection of revenue. The Semitic kings of this dynasty had found a fully developed financial system at hand, the invention of their Sumerian predecessors, and the museum possesses many fine specimens of their account books and revenue returns. But, with the new policy of centralized rule, the taxes, when collected, had to be sent to Babylon. In regard to them we have many letters. The tax collector, had a hard task, and, moreover, was not more honest to his master than toward the taxpayer. Thus we read.

"Enubi Marduk has laid hands on the money for the temple of the God of justice from the city of the workmen and has not paid the full sum." But the writer says: "The palace has exacted the full amount from me." In another case two officials who fear to present their accounts at the capital say: "Since now it is seed time, shall we come to Babylon during seed time?" Defaulting officials had short shrift, for the king says, regarding two inspectors: "Thou shalt send them unto Babylon that they may render their accounts. See that they travel night and day and reach Babylon in two days."

LIGHT ON THE REVENUE.

In most cases the taxes on corn, wool, dates, etc., were paid in kind, but in some cases they were commuted. The large trading guilds, such as merchants, boatmen, etc., paid in money through an agent. Thus we have "the merchants who are in the district see to it that they pack the silver which is due as revenue from those merchants, and let them take it to you. But if those merchants bring not the money which is due from them as revenue to my presence send them." A system of taxation such as is here shown, resembling that of all eastern lands, naturally implies the existence of the money lender, and a large proportion relate to those cases where the clients have appealed to those cases where the clients have appealed to the king for protection. From the examples here it would seem the king acted justly in most cases, taking all evidence and examining the deeds. One example only can be quoted. The plaintiff says to the king: "I lent thirty measures of corn to Sin-Magir, the governor, and I hold his receipt for the same; for three years I have besought him and he will not repay me the corn." In regard to this the king says in his letter: "I have seen his tablet (receipt) and Sin-Magir shall repay the corn, with interest thereon." A judgment of a just judge. The letters which deal with the king's relations with the local law courts point to a perfectly organized judicial system, manifestly of great antiquity. The great cities all had courts, with a bench of judges, presided over by a president, or rabbian. Very curious is this letter: "Concerning X., who has brought an action in the matter of certain land, I have already written to thee. Behold, I have appointed him as scribe of the temple bakers, to prepare the offerings in Ur. When the offerings in Ur shall be completed send him unto Babylon (with) the parties to the suit, that the case may be concluded." Great care was taken to prevent collusion among the witnesses and an official is ordered to send certain men as witnesses thus: "When thou shalt send them thou shalt not send them together, but each man shalt thou send by himself." Space will not permit us to deal with more of this interesting correspondence, but it must be born in mind that these few letters represent hundreds and thousands more that remain hidden in the record chambers of the buried temples and palaces of Chaldea.

QUITE FIT.

"Mr. Upner," said the prosecuting attorney, "this is an action in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for alleged injuries received at the hands of white caps. Have you heard anything about the case?"

"No, sir," replied the talesman.

"We'll take him, your Honor."

"Mr. Upner," said the attorney for the defense, "do you know what a 'white cap' is?"

"Yes, sir. It's a wave that's got foam on top of it."

"We'll take him, your Honor."—Chicago Tribune.

In the English army a soldier is drummed to church just as he is to drill or dress parade.

THE BOY ON THE FARM

[illegible] Farm Without the Country Boy Is Prosperous or at All Worth Considering.

[Frank H. Sweet, in Christian Advocate.]

Did anyone ever know of a prosperous farm that was not supplied with a boy? I mean a farm that has horses and cows and poultry and [illegible], and swallows' nests under the eaves of the great, rambling barn; and an apple orchard and huckleberry patches, and a brook where speckled trout darted from bank to bank; and woodchuck holes and yellow-jackets' nests off in the corners of the pastures; and wild strawberries, and plenty of woods that afforded excellent opportunities for traps and snares. If there ever was such a combination—such a paradox of a farm and no boy—I hope it may be kept in the background. I never want to hear of it. I never want to go there. What a dreary, melancholy sort of a place it must be! Even the birds whose eggs he sometimes steals, and the woodchucks and [illegible] against whom he wages [illegible] war, must miss the cheerful whistle and warm, ready laugh.

If I were going to stock a farm, I [illegible] must be aesthetic and supply it with a boy and a strawberry patch; [illegible] would be time enough for the [illegible] afterward. Perhaps they would [illegible]; but so would the wind[illegible], and the birds, and the butterflies, and the laughter of the water [illegible] tantalized the haughty [illegible], and the trout under the [illegible] banks, and half a thousand [illegible] sweet and beautiful things [illegible] to make up country life, and [illegible] which the farm would be a [illegible] body and soul.

[illegible] farm boy is not an incumbrance, but a factor. If he is in the way occasionally, and is sometimes [illegible] and unmanageable, he [illegible] a necessity and the source of [illegible] pleasure and satisfaction. [illegible] the farm dog and the [illegible] and the toothsome apple [illegible] without him? And would [illegible] pigeons and the brook and the [illegible] squirrels be content if he were [illegible] I trow not.

[illegible] he who picks up stones in the [illegible] and potatoes and apples in [illegible]; who rides horses for the [illegible] does barn chores, cuts wood, [illegible] school, runs endless errands, [illegible] finds time for his own private world of birds and animals and [illegible] and snares. He keeps down the woodchucks and other mischievous prowlers that menace the farmer's prosperity. He manufactures successful scarecrows to ward off robins from the strawberry bed and crows from the cornfield. And it is upon him that the household depends in the spring for cowslips, and in the summer for huckleberries and blackberries, and in the fall for a rich store of nuts, and perhaps an occasional feast of partridge or quail. He keeps the house clear of rats, and the flower garden clear of weeds, and the brook clear of trout; and he follows every trespassing boy who has [illegible] the favor of his countenance with [illegible] severity.

[illegible] it is in the fall, when the bulk [illegible] work is over, that the [illegible] in all his glory. He has [illegible] of his own, his every [illegible] is occupied. His few chores [illegible] accomplished with a rapidity [illegible] away one's breath, and [illegible] keep the bent of [illegible] time. His shrill whistle [illegible] from the barn and from [illegible] and from the garret and [illegible] of an apple tree, when [illegible] a promising nest [illegible]. His winter [illegible] are devoted [illegible] [illegible] through the ice [illegible] money [illegible] [illegible] To the boy [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] off. After that [illegible] [illegible] heavy boots are heard [illegible] of [illegible] his hired men, and [illegible] for his breakfast, [illegible] sometimes for his [illegible] generally [illegible] and of [illegible] late and [illegible] noncommittal face [illegible] betrays the fact at home. Again, there is the usual round of chores and a supper after dark. Then [illegible] spends a short time with his books and a long time making snares to repair damages in his hedges. After that comes the nightly feast of nuts and apples, sometimes shared in by a hilarious party of friends, and usually cut short by the farmer's peremptory order to "go to bed!"

The farm boy, as I have found him, is good-natured and cheerful, and ready to oblige. He is always the first to greet one's arrival, and the last to yell good-by, generally from a fence-post or the creaking top of a tall tree. Is it any wonder that I place him first in my list of farm attractions, or that I would hesitate to go pleasuring in the country if I were not sure of finding him?

THE FAR-SEEING CAMERA.

"The greatest astronomical discoveries of the future," said one of the Tulane faculty to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter, "will undoubtedly be made by an artificial eye infinitely more sensitive and powerful than human vision. I refer, of course, to the camera. The natural eye has its distance limitations and has gone about as far as it can, and now the photographic plate is taking up the work at the point where nature leaves off. It requires a certain definite amount of light, you know, to affect the optic nerve so as to produce vision, and many of the stars are so far away that less than that required quantity reaches the earth. The consequence is that an astronomer might look for a year in the right direction without seeing anything at all, and no telescope, however powerful, would be of the slightest assistance.

"But with the camera the conditions are exactly reversed. The longer a camera looks at anything the clearer the object becomes. A faint ray of light from an invisible star falls for hour after hour on the sensitive plate, and each moment increases the clearness of the picture just like dropping water wears a hole in a stone. I have star photographs the making of which occupied four whole nights, and the planets which they depict have never been and never will be seen by man.

"Within the last few years hundreds of invisible stars have been definitely located and catalogued. We can't see them but we know they are there, because whenever the camera is directed to that part of the heavens their hidden image appears on the plate. During the eclipse I secured a fairly good photograph of the phase of totality, and the picture shows all the surrounding sky dotted with little points of white. They are stars which did not give out enough light to excite the nerves of vision, but which were seen plainly enough by the faithful artificial eye in the box of my camera.

"Another great advantage of the photograph in astronomy is that it constitutes a definite record and does away with disputes. It is a rare thing for two astronomers to agree as to what they saw when taking a simultaneous observation, and the chances are that both are honest, but received different impressions owing to their different physical organization. All the old observers vary in their descriptions of the so-called 'canals' on Mars. The photograph does away at once with any chance of error, fraud or illusion.

"So I repeat that the natural eye will play only a secondary part in the great discoveries of the future. It is the artificial eye which will penetrate space yet unfathomed."

WARNING NOTE.

There is not an actor, an actress, a vocalist, or other public performer, including the politician, but must be interested in the hiss and its origin.

Referring to the awesome word, a close observer writes: "Perhaps the sibilant ss (st, ts, sh) is one of the oldest sounds in animated nature, as it undoubtedly is one of the simplest to produce.

"Vocalized in the English [illegible] chief, but we find the pure sibilant adopted by masses, birds and reptiles [illegible] as a note of warning in times of stress.

"Even the crustacean chilipeda can produce this sound when there is an adjacent source of danger, although they are not supplied with a proper vocal apparatus.

"Besides acting as a warning note to its own kith, some predatory animals, as, for instance, some of the smaller carnivores and certain snakes, utter the sound in a minatory manner to ward off objectionable intruders from their lair.

"Equivalent in the former case to the expressions 'Keep quiet,' 'Stand still,' a hiss is construed in its more widely known sense among animals of different species as 'Come forward at your peril,' impressing a visitor in search of hospitality much in the same way as did the legend 'Cave canem,' on the threshold of a Roman mansion." The paragraph concludes sagely, "Our English hiss is mainly restricted to the use of dissatisfied playgoers. The sound here retains its primitive meaning—a warning note."

FOR SHATTERED NERVES.

A remedy that will soothe, build up the wasted tissues and enrich the blood is indispensable. Lienty's Celery Nerve Compound has been wonderfully successful in cases of nervousness, as thousands of grateful people will testify. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THREE POPULAR THEORIES REGARDING THE SECOND APPEARANCE OF CHRIST ON EARTH.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 3, 1901.

Topic—"Parable of the Ten Virgins."

Text—Matthew xxv., 1-13.

WORK OF REDEEMING WORLD.

This is God's world. Every inch and ounce, product and possibility of it is God's by right of creation. For "in (Genesis i, 1) the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." It was He who "made Heaven and earth, the sea (Psalms cxlvi., 6) and all that is therein." He also (Genesis i., 27) "created man in his own image, in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them." He crowned man with glory and honor, and (Psalms viii., 5-6) made him to have dominion over all things under his feet, "all sheep and oxen, yea and the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea." But man, thus exalted, abused the freedom of will with which he had been endowed as his crown in nature and (Genesis iii, 1-16) by disobedience he incurred the consequences, which is "death and all our woe in the world." The creator had to choose between creating man a free agent, capable of choosing between right and wrong; or else, creating him as are the creatures which have no moral sense and never are able to rise in the scale of being. He adopted the first; when the free being disobeyed and brought on himself the result as a wrong-doing, Love Divine undertook to rescue self-ruined humanity, and began the work of the world. "The Word (John i, 7, also 14) was God." "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." And when John Baptist, down on the banks of Jordan, saw Jesus coming toward him, he recognized the incarnate Word in him, and said: "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." In a marvelous and matchless ministry of love and labor, Jesus gave Himself to the world; and on the cross He gave up His life for the world, that "whosoever would believe on Him might not perish but have everlasting life."

The conditions of society where Christian civilization is in control are far above conditions where His name is unknown. Nevertheless, the work of recovering the world has proceeded slowly, and "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." Many hundred million persons have no more knowledge of Christ than we have of the inhabitants of the nearest fixed star, if there are any. But still this is God's world. What then lies before us? How are the redeeming designs of divine love to be executed? This leads us to remark that Bible believers expect Christ to return to this world again and complete the work which He began as a babe, a boy and the world's burden bearer.

THE MANNER OF HIS COMING.

There are three theories as to this anticipated return of Jesus, which we should contemplate for a little while just now. One theory is that He comes in the Holy Spirit, and will come to each individual at the hour of death. As where He (John xiv., 3) promised, "I will come again and receive you unto myself." According to the second theory of the second coming of Christ, he is since his spirit was outpoured at Pentecost and filled the apostles with resistless eloquence and power. And [illegible] advocates of this second theory anticipate nothing more than greater zeal [illegible] consecration in the Christian church. They anticipate an immense increase of missionary enterprise. They believe there will be great revivals in which hosts will give their hearts to Christ. It is to be gradual reclamation of mankind from the disobedience and disastrous disloyalty which began in Paradise to such righteousness everywhere that the world will be called Immanuel's land.

The third theory promises very different manifestations when the world will witness the coming of Christ to complete conquest. It is described as the premillennarian advent of Christ. According to its advocates, the Lord's coming cannot be foreknown to a day. But it is all the time an impending event. If you meet them with the scripture assertion that the "gospel must be first preached in all the world and then cometh the end," they will reply that when God wills He can "make a short work" of giving the gospel, at least representatively to all the world. Then, when the hour shall have struck these say, we shall see the Lord "coming in the clouds of heaven" attended by angelic hosts. Then the judgment of fire shall sweep the earth and devour everything that opposes the coronation of Christ. He will reign upon an earthly throne, and for a millennium the righteous will dwell in bliss upon the earth. This thousand years of felicity having been spent, there will be a winding up of this world; all the wicked shall be swept away and the true children of God gathered into the blissful home called heaven.

Concerning these theories there are several things to say. They have been advocated very ardently, but the last much more fervently than the other two. Also, it is observable that Christians who have been deeply interested in the question of Christ's coming thus have usually been among the very pious. Also, we should remark that while there is no probability that supporters of these widely different theories will fully agree, they do agree upon some points. Most important of all, they agree that Christ is certain to come. Whether it be the premillenarian or the postmillenarian, neither doubts for an instant that sooner or later He who was crucified and rose and ascended from Bethany is to return in such form that "every eye shall see him."

AN ORIENTAL CUSTOM.

How, then, does the parable of the ten virgins apply to the promised return of Christ—the bridegroom? The parable pictures the church as but partly prepared for His appearing. The illustration of the virgins is taken from a familiar social custom among orientals.

When a marriage was to be celebrated the groom-to-be went out accompanied by his friends to the residence of the bride-elect. Then they all went forth, he leading her to the altar and the rest following to his residence. As night was a favorite time for the marriage ceremony, the friends provided themselves with lamps. But if it happened that matters were delayed, unless there was enough oil to last until after midnight, maybe, they were liable to (lesson verse 8) find their lamps "going out." They had provided only for an early coming and were caught wanting because the bridegroom delayed his coming. Possibly this may point to such as have at various periods in the past got ready for Christ's second coming and He did not come. The very day and hour have been calculated again and again and the watchers have become discouraged and fallen into spiritual sleep, saying: "Where is the promise of His coming, for since the fathers fell asleep all things continue as they were from the beginning." So, not a few who once had faith in our Lord's return have lost heart and given up hope and are making no preparations to receive Him. As (verse 5) the parable goes: "While the bridegroom tarried they all [wise and unwise alike] slumbered." Possibly (verse 6) "midnight" was chosen in the parable to show there was a severe test of their expectant faith in the bridegroom.

Paul wrote two epistles to the infant Christian church in Thessalonica. In the first he wrote in lively expectation of Christ's return to earth, but so highly did it excite the hopes of those Christians that (II. Thess. ii., 1-3) he wrote another letter to fortify them for waiting. How to keep ready, "lamps trimmed and burning," for that coming which we are admonished may not occur soon is no easy task. Procrastination is not only a thief of time, as the proverb goes, it is an inborn disposition of mankind. Not in all to an equal degree, but in every one, more or less. So, when Jesus does come, most likely there will be five unprepared where there are five fully prepared. Here the whole ten had partial preparation. They had the lamps and had been provided with some oil. Only they had not enough. Does this teach that people may have a formal religion without a deep spirituality, that the external appearance cannot be depended upon to indicate who is really ready for a sudden call to stand before Christ?

COMING TO BE A SURPRISE.

The second point of the teaching that we would emphasize is the suddenness of the bridegroom's appearance.

The expression (verse 6) "Behold, the bridegroom cometh," unmistakably points to a surprise. As we have observed, no one dies at the very hour that watchers expect. In my many years of pastoral experience in which I have witnessed many depart this life, there has not been an instance when the dying did not expire either a little sooner or a little later than we expected. Hence, our Lord spoke a wide-reaching truth when He said: "In such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Therefore, if the coming of Christ according to your idea, dear reader, is to be nothing other than the "evening bell, and one clear call for me," yet will that certainly be sooner or later than any one can foresee and foretell?

If we be of those who hold that Christ's second coming will not occur until a very long time hence, after the whole world has received His law and love; not until all who ever will be converts have become such; then more certainly than in the case of those believing in the personal coming, this class are likely to be taken unawares. For the greater the delay, the less expectant will be they who have waited so long. Therefore, it seems to me probable that those who now cherish vehement faith in the early coming will be the least surprised and the best prepared.

NOT CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

Frankly, I may say, the signs of His coming which these good people point to are not, in my view, convincing evidences. They refer us to rampant and ravaging forces of evil abroad. But any one a little versed in history can cite period after period when the powers of darkness were more destroying in their ravages than they are now. Think of the condition of the world when the Roman empire went to pieces. Recall conditions succeeding the dark ages, as well as those ages, in their dreary and dismal roll. Wickedness there is, and the energy of the evil spirit is frightful, but, as a matter of solid fact, this whole world never was as much God's world in good works and ways as it is just now speedy. So when it is the signs of His coming that we are referred to they are not convincing. Meanwhile, who knows? And, as Jesus explicitly declared, "the day or the hour knoweth no man," but added that the coming will be "as a thief in the night," we are never wise in indulging indifference; and we are wise while we act upon His admonition, "Watch, therefore." And, with many other motives, we may well urge men to remember the word in (verse 10) the parable: "The door was shut." Whoever else in our easy-going days dismisses thought of any one ever falling to reach the home on high, let us keep to the Bible. If it is not a book of misleading doctrines, it does teach that the time of dividing the sheep from the goats is coming. The day of "come ye" and "depart ye" will certainly be ushered in sooner or later. Man's theories cannot change the purposes of God. If ever there was a safe way and a dangerous way they are just the same still. Nothing suits the purposes of satan so well as to have preachers and teachers make light of the danger of the door of heaven ever being shut. Our blessed Lord was no more alarmist, and unless you charge Him with speaking a misleading word, these words are of weighty warning: "The door was shut."

HOW HE GOT WEIGHT.

The physicians of Trenton, N. J., are puzzling their heads over the remarkable case of Joseph Geskie, who increased his weight twenty-four pounds in two days by lying in bed and eating cinnamon buns. Geskie appeared at a recruiting station on Broad street a few days ago. He was the picture of distress. His clothes were in tatters and he had a lean and hungry look.

"I want to jine the army," he said to the recruiting officer. "I've hoofed it all the way from Connecticut, en' reckon I don't look as cute as I might, but I kin fight, an' I'll show up all right, I guess, in a uniform."

When Geskie got on the scales he tipped the beam at 128 pounds. "Too light for our use, young man," said the officer; you ought to weigh up in the forties somewhere."

Two days later Geskie reappeared at the recruiting station, looking the picture of health. His face was full and his stomach well rounded.

"I reckon I kin hit the mark now," he said, as he walked across the room and stepped onto the scales. The officer weighed him and he struck the 152-pound notch.

The officer was astonished and searched Geskie's clothes for hidden weights, but could not find any. "How did you manage it?" he asked.

"It's easy enough," Geskie answered. "I've been able to change my weight ever since I was a boy. I went to a hotel an' went to bed. I bought three dozen cinnamon buns an' eat 'em as fast as I could."

The name of Joseph Geskie was added to the list of volunteers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HEADACHE CAUSES.

Headache is usually caused by living in poorly ventilated rooms, over-indulgence in food or drink, insufficient exercise, mental strain, excitement or malaria. Krause's Headache Capsules quickly cure the most severe cases and leaves the head clear and cool. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

SLEEP THEIR LIVES AWAY.

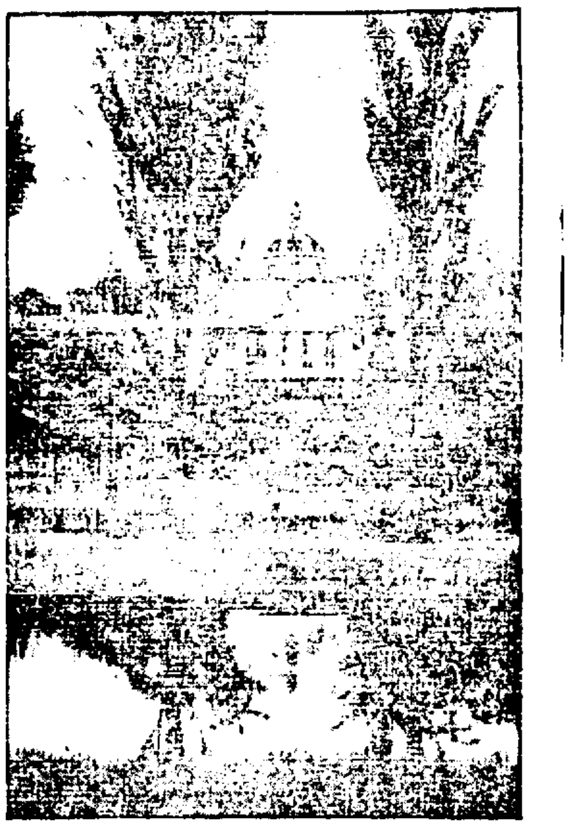
Explorer Jacques Daben, lecturing before the French Geographical society in Paris, described a strange city in the French Senegal colony, once busily prosperous, but now almost abandoned. Some gradual change in the climate or soil has caused increasing drowsiness. Most of the inhabitants sleep twenty hours daily. Some even fall asleep while walking, and many have slept to death, their friends finding it impossible to arouse them even after several days of uninterrupted lethargy. The explorer says that neither himself nor any of the colonial doctors was able to discover the real cause of this strange condition.

Three hundred persons in London earn a living—and several of them are growing rich — by providing meals for the cats of the metropolis, which they deliver regularly once, twice and thrice a day, as may suit the owners of feline pets.

[illegible]

LADY BEATRICE BUTLER.

She is soon to marry General Pole-Carew, who recently returned to England from South Africa. Lady Beatrice is the daughter of the millionaire Marquis of Ormonde and is one of the most beautiful young women in Great Britain.



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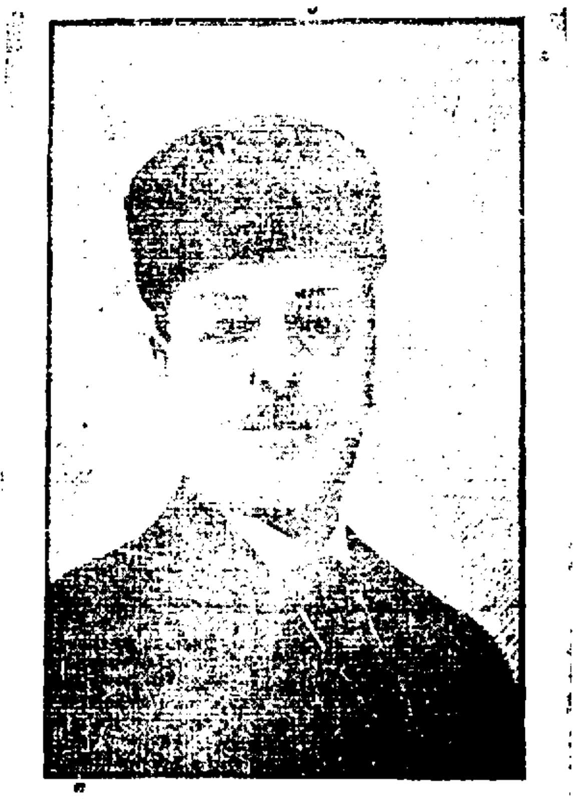
THE PALACE IN THE WOOD WHERE QUEEN WILHELMINA AND HER SPOUSE WILL SPEND THEIR HONEYMOON



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COUNT LAMSDORFF, RUSSIA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

E. H. SOTHERN.

Most play-goers are familiar with E. H. Sothern as the good natured and reckless Lord Chumley. They remember him with distinct pleasure as the gawky and provincial Maister of Woodbarrow in Jerome K. Jerome's delightful comedy and the hasty and impetuous Captain Lettarblair. These characters seemed to have a direct affinity to each other and mark the progress of Mr. Sothern in his art. Then followed the Duke of Guisebury, in H. A. Jones' play, "The Dancing Girl," showing still further advance. The gallant and witty Sheridan came after, leading the way to the swashbuckler character of Rupert Rassendyl in "The Prisoner of Zenda" and the picturesque Hugenot in "An Enemy to the King." The climax of these romantic roles was reached in his new rendering of D'Artagnan, the hero of Dumas' "Musketeers." After that came Heinrich in "The Sunken Bell," which paved the way to the finest achievement of his career, "Hamlet." From Chumley to Hamlet is a remarkable stride, and when it is understood thoroughly the magnificent success Mr. Sothern has made in the part, surprise is all the more. No one for a moment realized the seriousness of the undertaking. It was at first thought to be merely the usual actor's vanity to attempt such geniuses as Betterton, Garrick, Kean, Macready and Booth had essayed with fear and trembling as the result. A young and dashing light comedian whose popularity had been won in lighter roles to depart from all precendent to risk the fame he had made by dint of arduous effort and determined study, to leap as is were upon the highest pedestal of the actors' are and invite the criticism of comparison with the world's greatest tragic artists deserves more than the praise of daring. There are few incidents recorded in the entire history of histrionics that give such an example. If the wonderful success Mr. Sothern made on his memorable opening at the Garden theater, New York, is repeated on Monday evening, for one night only, at the Masonic Temple theater then the event will surpass anything the present generation of play-goers has ever experienced. It is said that Mr. Sothern has conceived a Hamlet who is a human being and not a psychological abstraction, a Hamlet whose tragic experiences are individual, and who lives through them, meeting and treating them in his own way. If this is so, Sothern is wise in his generation. He knows that his audiences are made up of people to whom life is a mad race, not a pleasant saunter, who have neither the time, the disposition nor the capacity to delve into language for the sake of discovering meanings other than the literal ones. By this treatment he is certainly bringing the play nearer to the many, teaching them to understand and appreciate its wealth of wisdom, its extraordinary study of human nature, its dissections of the mind, its lofty beauties. A simpler conception cannot be imagined nor one more interesting.

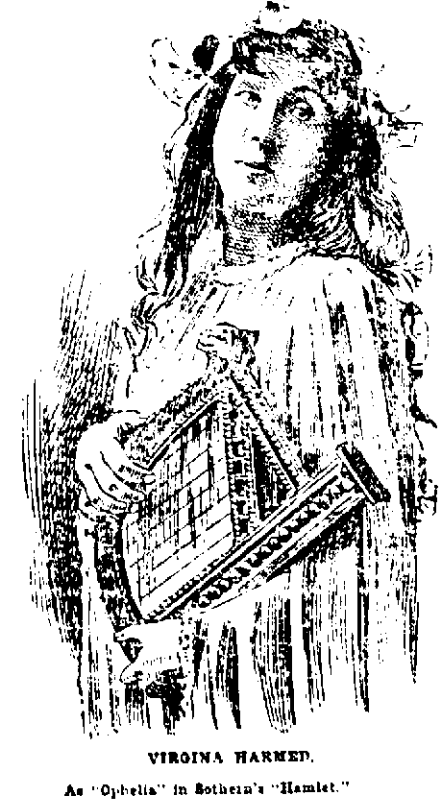
SOTHERN AS "HAMLET,"

New York Says His Performance is an Epoch in Dramatic Annals.

If the transition from comedy to tragedy by Mr. Sothern is a surprise the same may be said of Virginia Harned, who is the Ophelia of this great Shakespearian revival.

Her delightful performances of the wayward though winsome "Dancing Girl," the delightful "Trilby," the charming "Lady Ursula," the fascinating "Milady" and the elf-like "Rautendelein," were all efforts leading in the right direction to the very highest art. Ophelia is the most difficult of Shakespeare's heroines to interpret; is is the sweetest character he ever conceived. The love and sympathy that give Hamlet its popularity are all held by this frail creature; she has drawn more tears than all the rest of Shakespeare's women combined; her purity and suffering touch the heart string with never one false note.

As for the production itself, pictorially, it is said to be the equal of the finest Irving has ever given us. The costuming and the stage groupings are magnificent. The music used is that which Adolf Mohr specially wrote for the Barnay production in Berlin, that won for the composer decoration by the German emperor.



VIRGINA HARNED,

As "Ophelia" in Sothern's "Hamlet."

The exclusive rights of the score for this country were secured by Mr. Sothern from the composer. A list of the casts and the synopsis of the scenes should be specially interesting. These are given below. The entire production at the Masonic Temple theater on Monday evening, for one night only, will be identical with that of the Garden theater, New York:

Claudius, King of Denmark..... ....Arthur R. Lawrence
Hamlet, son of the late and nephew of the present king..E. H. Sothern
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain...... .... Edwin Varrey
Laertes, son of Polonus.......... ....Vincent Sternroyd
Horatio, friend of Hamlet........ .... Henry Carvill
Osric ....Richard Lambert
Rosencrantz .... Taylor Holmes
Guildenstern ....E. P. Bostwick
A Priest ....Basil West
Marcellus ....George R Bryant
Bernardo.........Sydney C. Mather
Francisco, a soldier...Daniel Jarrett
Reynaldo, a servant of Polonius.. .... E. Raymond
First Player ....Leonard Outram
Second Player.........Arthur Scott
First Gravedigger.............. ....Rowland Buckstone
Second Gravedigger..John J. Collins
Ghost of Hamlet's Father........ .... William Harris
Fortinbras, Prince of Norway..... ....George E. Bryant
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark and mother of Hamlet..Charlotte Dean
Ophelia, daughter of Polonius.... .... Virginia Harned
Player Queen ....Adelaide Keim
Lords, Ladies, Officers, Soldiers, Mesengers, followers of Fortinbras and other attendants.

—Act I.—

Scene 1—Elsinore, a platform before the castle.

Scene 2—A room of state in the castle.

Scene 3—A room in Polonius' house.

Scene 4—The platform.

Scene 5—A more remote part.

—Act II.—

Scene 1—A room in Polonius' house.

Scene 2—A room of state in the castle.

—Act III.—

Scene 1—A room of state in the castle.

Scene 2—The queen's closet.

—Act IV.—

Scene 1—A room of state in the castle.

—Act V.—

Scene 1—A churchyard.

Scene 2—Outside the castle.

Scene 3—A hall in the castle.

It is specially noted that owing to the elaborate nature of the performance the curtain will rise at 7:45. This will enable the management to get through the performance by the usual hour.

"THE PRINCESS CHIC."

It has been the complaint of lovers of genuine opera comique that the delightful form of musical entertainment has degenerated into the burlesque and trivialties that are given us in the form of comic opera. "Robin Hood" and "The Highwayman" were the last legitimate comic operas that were presented until Kirke LaShelle's "The Princess Chic" appeared for the first time in the latter part of last season. He had tried to find a libretto that would satisfy the demand for pure sentiment and clean comedy, but being unsuccessful, wrote for himself what he wanted. Mr. LaShelle is highly qualified for the work he so successfully undertook, having been a writer on newspapers and magazines for a number of years, from which he graduated to the management of The Bostonians, which he left to create a star of Frank Daniels. Mr. LaShelle is not only proprietor of "The Princess Chic" company, but of the Frank Daniels Opera company, August Thomas' "Arizona," and "The Bonnie Brier Bush." How well he has caught the atmosphere of love and adventure in the days of Charles the Bold and Burgandy may be judged from the titles of the lyrics which he has written for "Princess Chic."

Those of a warlike flavor are, "A Charger Good and a Lance Give Me" and "War is a Bountiful Jade." In a light comedy vein are the following: "A Lover True," "A Gallant Goes a Courting," "The Story Book," and "A Fighting Man." Here are the titles of some of the sentimental lyrics: "The Love Light in Your Eyes," "The Wood Nymph and the Water God," and "Love is a Butterfly."

REILLY & WOODS' BIG SHOW.

In glancing over the bill which Reilly & Woods' big show will present at the Temple next Wednesday, one does not wonder whether or not the performance is worth the price of admission, but rather how so much can be given for the one price of admission. While it is a fact that the shows hitherto presented by the Reilly & Woods organization have been such as to cause the public to when its coming is announced, the expect something out of the ordinary bill that has been presented for the present season's production will exceed the expectations of the most critical theater goers. Of the twenty-eight people who compose the company each is a thorough artist in his or her particular style of entertainment and every number is calculated to please alike the classes and the masses.

Of course, Pat Reilly is with the show. Reilly & Woods' big show would be incomplete without him, and he is as funny as ever. His stage Irishman is a character study which few can fail to appreciate, while his lightning crayon sketches are alive with humor and interest. Another established favorite is Frank D. Bryan, "the man who writes the songs he sings," and they can always be depended on to be up to date. Now for the newcomers. Junie McCree, the celebrated character portrayor, will present his newest effort, "The Dope Fiend," in which he is assisted by Randolph Murray, Lulu Hahn and Iza Miller. This sketch is new to the stage and is destined to become famous in the annals of high-class vaudeville. Laura Bennett and Sallie Stembler, the latest additions to vaudeville, will introduce a clever playlet by George M. Cohan, entitled "Sapho and Lulu," written especially for theese artists and presented by them with great success. Ollie Young and brother the former of whom for several years has been the star feature of Al. G Field's minstrels, will appear in their marvelous hoop rolling novelty, in which they seem to defy all laws of gravitation. The three sisters Paris American girls, notwithstanding their names, and the four danseuses l'Afrique, will contribute the terpsichorean portion of the program amid a whirl of flashing drapery and the sound of delightful song. M'lle Valmoretta, one of these dancers, is quite a marvel, performing the unheard of feat of walking down a picket fence on her toes. "Happy" Fanny Fields, the talented little German soubrette, in her artistic specialty; the four emperors of music in a pleasing combination of music and mirth; Keno, Welch and Melrose, the whirlwind acrobats, comprise the vaudeville list.

To conclude the entertainment there will be an original creation of scenes, engaging the services of the entire company, called "The Dance of All Nations." This is a bit of real life, embellished with all the environments of a complete production.

THE WASTE OF INVENTION.

It seems almost as though it were yesterday that the scientific journals and the professional engineers were speaking with enthusiasm of the wonderful forge hammer set up at a vast expense by the Bethlehem Steel corporation. It could strike with a force of 100 titans, or with the softness of velvet. Yet within a year or two after this superb machine was set up it was cheerfully thrown to the scrap heap because it had been discovered that the new hydraulic process would do the same work cheaper and in every respect better.

So, too, Mr. Carnegie, after expending hundreds of thousands of dollars in establishing vast furnace plants in the course of a year or two pitched the entire machinery to the scrap heap because there were better processes newly discovered furnishing a greater product at a less cost.

It is undoubtedly the general knowledge, some of it detailed and some of it intuitive, that every one of our greater industrial corporations that are well managed are leaning trustfully upon invention and science and have the courage to accept the latest contributions these agencies can furnish, even though that involves the sending to the scrap heap of many thousand dollars' worth of property—It is this knowledge that in a great measure explains the faith that we are to maintain and increase our industrial and commercial supremacy and that unquestionably accounts for that mysterious hopefulness which is reflected in the persistence with which prices for securities of all kinds continue to advance.—Holland, in Philadelphia Press.

CENTURY FOR WOMEN.

Literature is not the only gate that the nineteenth century threw open to women. Science, law, medicine, philanthropy and social reform of every kind have welcomed her with more or less heartiness. She has been admitted to many forms of business activity, which have been created by our new conditions, or were closed to her and monopolized by men before. In a word, woman is allowed to make what she will of her own life, and to work out any kind of power that is in her, as she never was before; and she has laid us all under obligations by the splendid use she has made of her new opportunities.—Saturday Evening Post.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MARSHALL.

Writing in Success of Chief Justice John Marshall, Attorney General John W. Griggs says: "Nothing more can be said in praise of Marshall than he has himself said in his judicial capacity. There, the crystalline clearness of his intellect, the high standard of integrity and steadfastness of purpose are written in letters of gold. Let the young and ambitious read his life and profit by the lessons written therein. If the centenary of Marshall's appointment to the supreme bench inspires our youth to imitate his great virtues, it will, indeed, be a worthy tribute to one of the noblest as well as one of the most learned men in our history."

TESLA'S PREDICTIONS.

In the current number of Success Nikola Tesla dips into the future as to what science has in store for mankind. Some of his predictions are as follows:

A system of wireless telegraphy by which a message can be sent clear around the world.

Electrical production of ozone for sterilizing water, to rid it of its many impurities.

The manufacture of artificial food by oxidized hydrogen.

The flying machine will be a fact. It will not bring universal peace, as some suppose. Some nation will rule the air as well as the sea.

Future developments will tend to diminish the number of individuals engaged in battle. This will bring into use a machine which can be operated by the fewest possible individuals.

Perfection of the telautomaton, a machine having all its bodily movements controlled from a distance without wires. Telautomatics are applicable to any machine that moves on the land, in water, or in the air.

The transmission of electrical energy through the earth without a wire.

A system to draw energy from the sun.

The electrolytic process of extracting iron from ore, and molding it into required forms without fuel consumption.

The electrolyic manufacture of aluminum and its gradual extermination of copper and, possibly, iron.

A self-acting engine capable of deriving energy from its own motion.

THE COST OF SALMON SPORT.

Unhappily but few can afford to enjoy spring salmon fishing. It demands leisure and money. Rivers are high-rented, and the area of water is limited. It costs £60 a month to have a boat on the Tweed, and on other rivers the cost is rather more than less, traveling and other incidental expenses not being reckoned. On Loch Tay, apart from hotel expenses, boatmen's fees, etc., the cost is £5 a week, or £1 a day, so that the sport is distinctly exclusive. In a few districts, however, very fair fishing can be obtained at comparatively cheap rates. For example, one can board in many of the very comfortable hotels in Callander for £2 a week and fish the romantic Lochs Lubnaig or Vennachar at a total cost of 7s 6d a day, or £2 5s a week. Six days' angling from London in these waters would cost a minimum of £8—but it could be done and done well, on £10, a sum which therefore represents the minimum of cost with comfort. The sport is often excellent.—London Express.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"
ABBEY'S Effervescent SALT
The Salt Extracted from the Juices of Fresh Fruits.
KIDNEY DISEASES—A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water night and morning until a free watery action of the bowels is produced.
James A Campbell, M.D., N. Y. City, says: "Regarding the diuretic action of the Salt I am able, so far as my observations go, to endorse the report of the International Journal of Surgery. I have found the Salt to act as a purge to the Kidneys as well as the alimentary tract. I have recommended the Salt to a few of my patients as a preventative of Seasickness."
Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail, 25c., 60c., $1.00 per bottle.
THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
11 Murray Street, New York.
Booklet free on request.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nibells, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip at her home in Day City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the three-score mile stone, had a time with the grip, but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked he, but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

of my sleep and I
th neuralgia
For Grip Pain Pills
Dr. Miles' Pain
Sold by all Druggists.

MASONIC TEMPLE........
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4
The Dramatic Event of the Season.
"Mr. Sothern's Hamlet the most notable since Booth."—Chicago Record.
E. H.
SOTHERN
"The success of Mr. Sothern as 'Hamlet' is an epoch in dramatic annals."—New York Herald.
and VIRGINIA
HARNED,
"The best Ophelia I have had opportunity to commend for a long time."—Chicago Times-Herald.
In an elaborate presentation of
HAMLET
"A fine and reverential presentation of 'Hamlet.'"—Chicago Tribune.
Prices: Lower floor, $2.00 and $1.50; balcony, $1.00; admission, 75 cents and $1.00.
Seat sale Friday morning at 9 o'clock.
In consequence of the massive character of the production, the curtain will rise at 7:45 p. m., sharp.

Club League Entertainment.
MASONIC TEMPLE........
TUESDAY - FEB. 5 - TUESDAY
Jacob A. Riss---Jacob A. Riss
In His Famous Lecture,
"THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUM"
Stereopticon illustrations.
General admission, 25 cents.

MASONIC TEMPLE....
Saturday, Mat. Night, Feb. 2
FIRST AND ONLY TIME, THE WHITNEY AND KNOWLES STUPENDOUS, ORIGINAL, NEW YORK AND LONDON PRODUCTION. THE GREAT RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL DRAMA.
Quo Vadis--32 Speaking Parts Reverently Acted Historically Costumed. 32
Dramatized by Stanislaus Stange. More Music Than an Opera by Julian Edwards. Great Choir of Trained Voices. Army of Supernumeraries.
CARLOADS OF RICH AND COSTLY SCENERY.
Bargain Mat. Best Seats 25 and 50. NO HIGHER.
Night Prices, 25, 35, 50, 75 & $1.00
Sale of seats Thursday morning.
WARNING—Do not confound Whitney and Knowles' great religious and historical spectacle, with its tons of massive scenery and guaranteed excellent cast, the sensation of London, New York, Boston and Chicago, with any other attraction of the same title.

...Masonic Temple Theatre...
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6th.
The Show that "Never Broke a Promise."
THE LARGEST TRAVELING VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN THE WORLD.
REILLY & WOODS BIG SHOW
THIS IS "IT"
YOU'LL DREAM OF—4 DANSEUSES LaAFRICA "Never even saw Johannesburg, but they can dance some, you bet, on the toes too. It's something new."
YOU WILL SCREAM AT—3 KENO, WELCH & MELROSE The greatest of all Comic Trios. An Acrobatic Knockabout Absurdity.
YOU WILL LISTEN TO—4 EMPERORS OF MUSIC "Oh! listen to the band" and then come and hear the best musical act on earth and the funniest.
YOU WILL LAUGH AT—2 THE MISSES BENNETT AND STEMBLER In "Sapho & Lulu" a playlet by Geo. M. Cohan, of the Four Cohans. A scream every minute.
YOU WILL APPLAUD—4 JUNIE McCREE & COMPANY In the "Dope Fiend," an original conception of a Unique Western Character. (Copyrighted.)
YOU WILL RELISH 1 HAPPY FANNY FIELDS The jolliest of Jolly Comediennes and this is no jolly, "it is to laugh" when you see her with the big show.
YOU'LL MARVEL AT 2 OLLIE YOUNG AND BROTHER Wizards of Motion, they defy gravity. Marvelous Hoop Rollers and Jugglers. Something new.
YOU'LL WONDER AT—1 MLLE. VALMORETTA Walkes down a picket fence on her toes. If you must have sensation, here it is. First appearance in America.
YOU'LL ENJOY 3 SISTERS PARIS Three American girls, and in the words of Billy Baxter, they have got the Parisian belles "whipped to a cream."
YOU'LL SEE 1 PAT REILLY "Yes! of course he's still with the show. If he wasn't you'd kick and he's funnier than ever, and that's talking.
YOU'LL HEAR—1 FRANK D. BRYAN "Seems to me he used to write songs, and good ones, too; used to belong to the National Trio. Yes, that's the same fellow."
YOU'LL FIGURE—26 TOTAL "A GREAT SHOW" In fact the largest traveling Vaudeville Show in the world.
YOU'LL ROAR AT—The Dance of all Nations---and go home satisfied.
REMEMBER THE DATE. Seat Sale Monday. Prices--25, 50, 75c &

SIVES

Whica There is a ot of Misinformation What Dynamite Is.

[New York Times.]

"Speaking of dynamite and other explosives," said an expert blaster, "it is doubtful if there is another subject on which the average lay mind is more misinformed. Taking the Tarrant explosion, for example, ridiculous theories have been y citizens in letters to newsa giving the possible causes of osion than would fill a good e book. And, as if to make at the opinions expressed ceive the proper attention, f the writers felt so cock-sure correctness of their own cons that they have not hesitated ntion in their communications hey were experts on the sub-

will be remembered, four so suspicious iron drums were ered in the ruins shortly after e. The drums were of quar sheet iron, were two feet in r. were four and one-half er, were provided with stout les, upon which they were o be rolled, and were of about one undred gallons capacity. When ound two of the drums showed that heir heads had been blown out, leaving a ged hole about a foot in diameter.

"Now, there is probably not an expert in existence who would be willing to testify as to what those drums contained unless he made a thorough examination. Yet the ridiculous statement has been made that the drums contained nitro-glycerin—in other words, liquid dynamite. I am no more prepared than any other man who handles explosives to say what really was in the drums. But for several good reasons I am willing to swear that nitro-glycerin was not the contents.

"To begin with, nitro-glycerin is never packed in drums—the manufacturers have too much respect for the compound. Five gallon cans is about the extreme quantity in which this explosive is shipped, and then there are no chines or other rolling arrangements about the cans. There is not a place in this land where nitro-glycerin is drawn off from tanks through a spigot and sold like beer. Moreover, in the heart of New York there is no more sale for nitro-glycerin than there is for life rafts on Broadway. Again, no matter how used a man has become to handling explosives, he retains his esteem for nitro-glycerin. Finally, had nitro-glycerin been in those drums and had that quantity of that explosive gone off, not a skyscraper within four blocks of the scene would have remained standing. The island would have rocked. Not a house in the lower part of the city would have escaped undamaged. The shock would have been felt down on fire island, and instead of a heap of wreckage where the building collapsed, there would a hole, blown from twenty to ty feet to rock, and the rock ld be burned and crumbled so it could be scratched away in ks by one's finger nails.

y seem to a layman that the handling high explosives in and at mines become careless. They may seem careless to one learned to look at the without expecting to soar for his audacity, but the which these men have to exercise have become second nature to them they are no longer conscious of them. If by any chance es not show in a factory that he is properly care- s a powder man is

WHAT DYNAMITE IS.

"S said, 'Dynamite is —you never know what do next.' Without the woman part of dynamite, or nitro-gly one of the most reliable the strongest friend man you must know, is nitro-glycerin soaked up Indian meal. This liquid explosive a solid n be handled to better which can be strength e of percentage, to con less of the explosive oil the quantity of nitro a given quantity of l which is more easily th as to safety and as a ing the stuff in fissures ledges, where a fluid out and away when used. ite is cast into sticks as cartridges. These are l in shape and measure inch to an inch and a half by about six inches in In color they resemble the of linseed oil and they are the touch.

have seen some remarkable s in the line of tricks of dynamite. Explosive as the stuff is, I een a case of 400 cartridges 200 feet into a shaft, and the s simply smashed and the ite landed in a heap like so much harmless mush. On the other hand, I saw a man drop a cartridge from his hand to the ground, and there was not enough left of him for a grease spot. This peculiarity of dynamite, its tendency to explode under certain conditions and its non-explosive trait under more aggravating circumstances, is something that is not explainable. But the fact remains that, when properly handled, dynamite is not dangerous. Here and there we read of a blaster who blows himself up, and in nine cases out of ten it is simply that the man began drilling in an old hole, not knowing that it was partly loaded with an old charge of dynamite.

"Unless confined, dynamite will burn like so much grease. I have seen a whole cartridge of dynamite thrown into the firebox of a boiler and the stuff burned, roaring like a tugboat blowing off steam. On another occasion I saw a man who had become excited at a burning cartridge throw it to the ground and trample on it trying to stamp out the flames, and the man lived to tell the tale. It is of frequent occurrence that dynamite is accidentally set afire. This happens mostly in winter. The cartridges then freeze. In that condition they are useless as far as blasting is concerned, for, whether confined or not, they simply burn. To thaw them it is necessary either to immerse them in hot water or to place them near a fire. The hot water, however, draws the strength out of the cartridges. Therefore the bonfire method is more often used. Hence the fires.

"To set off dynamite an explosion is necessary. For this reason a fulminating cap is affixed to the end of the fuse so that when the spark has eaten through the fuse the cap is set off and at the same instant the whole charge of dynamite goes off, sometimes half a ton at a time, and a slice of mountain is blown down to be crushed into stone for our roads and driveways.

ITS ACTION DOWNWARD.

"One of the peculiar actions of dynamite as compared to other explosives is that its action is downward. Often when in a quarry it is desired to break a huge rock quickly a cartridge of dynamite is simply placed on top of the rock, and after being covered with a little heap of earth is set off. The rock is split into a number of pieces. Were black powder heaped on a rock in the same way the heap of dirt on top would simply be blown away, leaving the rock unharmed. This downward action of dynamite makes it at once the most useful and the most powerful of explosives known. I once assisted at a number of experiments at the Stevens institute, it being desired to prove the downward action of dynamite and its incredible force. A number of blocks of iron, six inches in diameter and three inches thick, were practiced upon. An ordinary newspaper was spread over one of the blocks. A cartridge of dynamite was placed on top of the paper, and after being connected with a fuse and covered with a heap of dirt the charge was set off. When the block was examined after the explosion the print of the paper was distinctly impressed into the surface of the iron. The reason was that the paper where the printer's ink had touched it was harder than the rest of the paper, and by the incredibly hard and sudden blow struck by the dynamite the imprint of the shape of the letters was made as plainly on the iron as if it had been cheese. A similar experiment was then made with an ordinary oak leaf and the outlines of the leaf, ribs and all, was gouged into the iron. Both of these blocks of iron are in the museum attached to the Institute.

"With a few outlines of dynamite or nitroglycerin, as it really is, made public perhaps it will quiet an uneasy army of experts who fear that dynamite and similar explosives are stored under their dining rooms. There are hundreds of explosives besides these best known and most dreaded agents that might have caused the Tarrant explosion. Fierce as that explosion may seem to citizens who saw it and careful as the explosive chemicals should be excluded from the midst of a community, if that particular expression had been caused by an agent intended for that purpose New Yorkers would have a little spot in their midst which it would be worth traveling miles to see."

SANITARY CLEANLINESS.

Even in the ordinary well-managed household, according to a physician, there is little idea of the perfect cleanliness that is required in the sick room. Old furniture, old paper on the walls, old carpets are sources of impurity and consequently dangerous to a marked degree. Sometimes the wall paper, while fresh and new in itself, has been put on over an old layer, thus providing an economical resort for germs. Old carpets are cleaned superficially with a broom, which at the same time scatters the dust through the air to settle on the furniture and pictures and to be wafted off into the air again by means of the feather duster. Old upholstered easy chairs or couches are bound to encourage disease, as is anything which provides a lurking place for dust. Descending to the kitchen, look well to the state of your dish rags. These should be washed and dried in the open air as religiously as if they were napkins or tablecloths. A dish rag or cloth that does service day after day and is simply rinsed out after dish-washing and hung up in the house till after the next meal is not safe. The good housekeeper rotates the dish cloths as well as the drying towels.

To disinfect a room with sulphur, after washing all the surfaces in the room, the floors, walls and ceiling bring in a wash tub containing a few inches of water and several bricks. Put the sulphur in an iron kettle and place it on the bricks. Pour one pint of alcohol over the sulphur and set it on fire. Every crevice about the windows and doors should be stuffed with rags, the room tightly closed and left for a day and night. About five ounces of sulphur should be used for ever 100 cubic feet. After the twenty-four hours have elapsed the floors and woodwork should be washed with a solution of carbolic acid and then with soap and water.—New York Evening Sun.

NAPOLEON'S HUMAN CHECKERS.

Lord Rosebery's fascinating "Napoleon; The Last Phase," furnishes the text for an editorial in the February Century. A part of Napoleon's misunderstanding of human nature was his misunderstandings of the national spirit—as Professor Sloane expresses it, "his contempt for nationality." On this subject there is an interesting passage in Lord Rosebery's book:

"Whom God wishes to destroy, says the adage, He first deprives of sanity. And so we see Napoleon, with incredible self-delusion, want of insight, or both, preparing his own destruction by dealing with men as if they were checkers and moving them about the board according to his own momentary whim, without a thought of their passions or character or traditions; in a word, by ignoring human nature."

All this "cutting and carving" Napoleon did without the slightest regard for "the exasperation of the transferred souls." Moreover, by his mania for moving boundaries and shifting realms, he created a feeling of impermanence and insecurity. "He never seems to have given a thought to the storm of undying hatred, rancor and revenge that was chafing and raging below."

Lord Rosebery thinks it is "only fair to add" that the congress of his enemies at Vienna proceeded, with flattering imitation, on the same principles as to "cutting and chafing."

Looking out upon the world as it now is one cannot help asking, with a shudder, whether, aside from all questions of original right and wrong, the mistake of Napoleon, repeated in some measure by the allies, is one altogether avoided in our time by the very nations that believe themselves the most civilized, the most enlightened, the most free. Answer, China, the Philippines and South Africa!

A GIANT INDUSTRY.

According to Prof. R. H. Thurston, who writes of "The Steel Industry of America" in the February Century, Sir Henry Bessemer's invention has added more to the world's wealth than any other save the steam engine. The following figures give an idea of the extent of the production of steel throughout the world:

The world's product of Bessemer steel in 1892 would have made a colonnade of pillars 20 feet in diameter and 100 high, 1,672 in number, extending over three miles, 836 on each hand, or a single row over six miles long. Every working day in that year there was produced the equivalent of between five and six such columns, and a day's work resulted in the output of nearly as much as was the total annual product of the great city of Sheffield at the time of Bessemer's invention.

The annual production of Bessemer steel was, in another comparison, shown to be the equivalent of a column 100 feet in diameter, the size of a moderately large gas holder, and 6,684 feet 6 inches high—a mile and a third. This would be 16½ times as high as the cross in the dome of St. Paul's in London. One-twelfth of its altitude would measure the production of a single month and would rise to above the height of the Washington monument. A single hour would yield a pillar of steel 9 feet in diameter and about 140 feet high, the altitude of a high church steeple. The work of a year would construct a steel wall 5 feet in thickness, 20 feet high and 100 miles long, which would be enough to inclose an area of about 800 square miles, 31¼ miles in diameter, sufficient to inclose London and its suburbs in a circle radiating over 30 miles from St. Paul's or the bank. The foundation of the wall itself would occupy 60 acres.

The United States enters the new century with just about this total production of steel.

In Kansas there is a bill before the legislautre to take a census of the prairie dogs of the state, with a view of exterminating them.

MARRIED A CUBAN.

The marriage of Mr. Frye, superintendent of the public schools of Cuba, to Senorita Teresa Arruebarena, was a very interesting and romantic international episode. It took place at Havana on January 2 at the palace at Mariano, where General Lee used to live, in the presence of a company of about 1,500 persons. The lady, who is the daughter of one of the great sugar-planters of Cuba who was ruined financially by the war, was one of the Cuban teachers who came to Cambridge last summer. Mr. Frye seems thoroughly to have cast in his lot with the Cubans. He has been with them body and mind for two years, but now one can say he is with them heart and soul, too. A recent address that he issued to the Cuban people, and which is said to have been somewhat seriously misquoted in the American newspapers, shows the sincerity and conclusiveness of his convictions. He takes with absolute seriousness the assurances of congress that Cuba is to be free and independent, and addresses himself to the work of preparing her people for that condition. In the address mentioned, he talked to the Cubans about their national hymn, the Hymn of Bayamo, and advised weeding out of it certain allusion to the Spaniards as tyrants and cowards. Cubans, he said, could not afford to embody in their national hymn reflections of that nature on the race from which they are sprung. "Cuba," he said, "no longer is, nor ever again will be, a colony." He would have her attune herself to sentiments proper to a free nation.

There is no paltering or facing both ways about this. Mr. Frye shows the feeling and the dispositions of a man whose enthusiasm, already high, has been newly quickened by a profound personal sentiment. He has fallen in love, not only with a Cuban lady, but with Cuba.—Harper's Weekly.

FORMALDEHYDE IN SAUSAGE.

Do the sausage makers of this city embalm the meat before it is encased in the sausage skin?

Thus burning question is being discussed by a class in chemistry in the Detroit College of Medicines. Dr. J. E. Clark, county chemist and instructor of the class, has decided it in the affirmative.

The other day, as he wished to give the class a lesson in the methods of testing meat for strychnine and morphine, a student was sent to a near by meat market for a supply of sausage. The sausage was brought into the laboratory and divided into small portions. Each student received one with instructions for making a distillate. This is practically an elaborate method of cooking it. Soon the savory odors of the stewing sausage filled the room. A professor from a neighboring classroom coming in, paused upon the threshold and sniffed the air.

He tapped his forehead in a puzzled manner, and Dr. Clark hastened to his side.

"What's the matter? Don't you like the stew?" he said.

"Its odor is strangely familiar," returned the professor. He thought hard and soon his face brightened.

"What are you using formaldehyde for?" he asked of Dr. Clark. Dr. Clark was astonished.

"We're just cooking sausage," he returned, but his fellow-man of science was positive, and soon the sausage was being tested for formaldehyde, and Dr. Clark was soon in possession of evidence of another use of this insidious chemical.

Dr. Clark says he has found formaldehyde in butter, cheese and meat.—Detroit Journal.

"GO AND LEARN A TRADE."

When Naaman the leper was told by Elisha to go and wash in the Jordan seven times, he thought the prophet had given him a ridiculous task, but it was easy and reasonable compared with the advice of Judge Baker to a prisoner that he "go and learn a trade." Learning of a trade in the United States is about the most difficult thing the American youth can set out to do. He may become a lawyer, doctor, preacher, merchant, politician or teacher; he may become president, senator or congressman, but if he wishes to learn a trade he faces a problem not easily solved.

Judge Baker had before him a culprit who admitted he was forced to steal to make his salary of $9 a week as dry goods clerk meet his household expenses. On learning that the prisoner was an American, the court pointed out that foreign boys learn trades and that their examples should be followed by the boys of this land if they wish to earn a competence and get along. The American boys, said the judge, take to clerking for small pay instead of learning a trade.

All that Judge Baker said is perfectly true. American boys—every boy—should learn some trade. It is the surest road to independence and competency. Unfortunately some trades unions have made apprenticeship a rare privilege, and even the more liberal ones have adopted far too many restrictions. Besides, in these days of machinery and minute subdivision of labor, a learning a trade has become almost a meaningless phrase. A man learns a fiftieth part of what was once a trade.—Chicago Post.

BANNOCKBURN RELICS.

Samuel McMichan, plowman of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, has just brought to light a potful of silver pennies that were buried probably 587 years ago, or thereabouts. Samuel McMichan, being a plowman who takes a pride in his furrow, rested his horses at the end of the field he was working a few days ago and cast his eyes back along the line he had followed to see that it was straight.

It was not. His critical eye noticed an unevenness in the ground, and Samuel McMichan stepped back over the clods of that high-lying field to ascertain the cause. He found that his plow had broken open an earthenware pot and before him lay scattered hundreds of pieces of what, in his homely, lowland way, he called "tin."

With a capful of "tin," McMichan went off and consulted the farmer, and most of the "tin" turned out to be silver pennies of the reign of Edward I., who annexed Scotland, and Edward II., who lost it. There were over 2,000 of them, all in good preservation, each measuring three-quarters of an inch across. They weighed five pounds in bulk.

The oldest of the coins are those of King Alexander of Scotland, who ruled from 1249 to 1285. There are also a few bearing the mint mark of Waterford, in Ireland. The latest are those of Edward II., whom the Scots cheerfully thrashed at Bannockburn in 1314. In 1313 Edward Bruce drove the English oppressor out of Nithsdale, and it is suggested that some Englishman, being in a hurry to reach the border, put his 2,000 silver pennies in a potsherd and hid it in the ground.

It would be interesting to know the name of the man who thus lost what Samuel McMichan, 500 years later, found. Perhaps an antiquary will tell us. But, at any rate, the crown is claiming the pennies as treasure-trove, so they will probably find their way into a Scottish museum for English visitors to look at.—London Mail.

INCOMES OF SCIENTISTS.

When it as reported almost authoritatively that William M. Evarts had often been in receipt of a professional yearly income of $100,000 this income was spoken of here as probably the high-water mark for professional services. It may have been surpassed recently through the association of professional and commercial opportunities in a way that would make it difficult for a lawyer to say how much of his income was due to strictly legal service and how much to incidental commercial opportunities which followed the giving of that service.

But it is not the lawyers who are now receiving the largest professional incomes. Some of the scientists, the mechanical and electrical engineers, are having experiences of that kind, and it is no wonder that it is true, as one of the newspapers here this morning asserts, that almost all of the great men of the United States are now in business. Politics, literature or the arts do not tempt real ability as they formerly did. There has just come from Europe a comparatively young man who probably is earning the largest professional income now received by any citizen of the United States. He is H. F. Parshall, and not many years ago was a country lad in northern New York, whose childhood ambition was to become a lawyer, but good sense, or, perhaps, happy chance turned him to technical and scientific training, and he became some years ago one of the great authorities in electrical engineering. Mr Parshall has been in London as the consulting engineer for some of the great electrical undertakings there, and it is the common report—no gossip, but based upon what seems to be good authority—that he has been receiving for some years annual professional fees amounting to $150,000.—New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

"So you think she will make a good actress?" suggested the critic.

"Actress!" cried the manager. "Who said anything about an actress? I didn't. She wouldn't make a decent actress if she tried a thousand years."

"But you certainly said—"

"I said she'd make a splendid star in a society drama, that's what I said, and that's a mighty different thing. She is pretty, has a fine wardrobe and the necessary scandals can be easily arranged. Oh, she'll be a money-maker as a star, but she's no actress."—Chicago Post.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

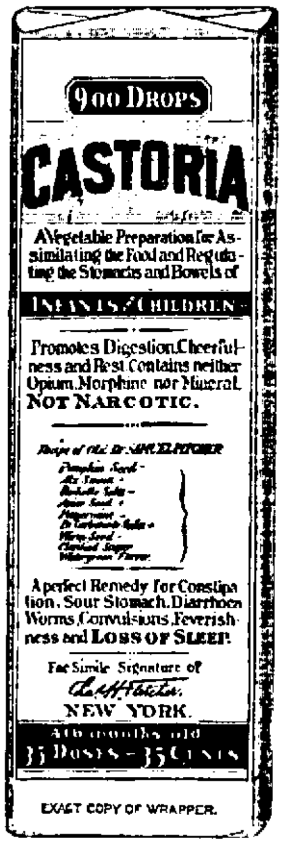
KAISER RESCUES AN INDUSTRY.

The Tolkemit clay, which is exceptionally well fitted for pottery purposes, is being exhausted, says a Berlin correspondent, and for some time past the potters of the Tolkemit district have been faced with the probable cessation of their industry. The kaiser, however, has come to the rescue. On his newly-acquired property at Cadinen there is a clay which resembles Tolkemit, and in response to a petition from the potters his majesty presented them with over 150 acres of the land. The potters are delighted and have resolved to present his majesty with the first vessels made of the clay in question.

NEVER HAD A COLD

Since I began carrying a package of Krause's Cold Cure Capsules in my vest pocket. I take one whenever I feel a cold coming on. It's easy. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.



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Wise Words to Sufferers
From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana
MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

WORKS LIKE MAGIC FOR GIRLS

Bristow, Ky., Feb. 19, 1900.

My daughter is much better. She is now starting on her third bottle. Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught have worked like magic with her. I have told some of my acquaintances of your medicines and can heartily recommend them to others. My daughter had both uterine and ovarian symptoms, side ache, backache, and a headache now and then, especially in the top of the head. But the most stubborn pain was in the left side at the lower edge of the ribs or three or four inches above the upper part of the groin, with soreness of the whole abdomen during the period.

Mrs. B. T. MILLIKEN.

Mothers whose daughters are nearing the age of womanhood should give a care to their condition, before they reach the stage of suffering Mrs. Milliken describes. Too often beautiful and promising girls become permanent invalids because of a lack of proper caution at this critical period of their lives. The important thing for a girl just entering womanhood is to be started right. Then a healthy and happy life will follow.

WINE OF CARDUI

is the great emmenagogue. It will regulate the menstrual flow. It will start the girl right. Every mother should present her daughter with a bottle of Wine of Cardui and teach her to rely on it as a friend. Girls who take an occasional dose of this pure Wine are strong and healthy. They avoid much agony and torture. Mrs. Milliken's daughter was cured of all her suffering and now she is a strong woman. Your daughter may be strong. There is no danger to fear at the coming of the menstrual habit where Wine of Cardui is allowed to start healthy periods. Thousands of mothers endorse Wine of Cardui. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

MANY WAYS OF MEASURING CHRISTIAN CHARACTER OUTSIDE OF TAKING COMMUNION.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage describes the gospel net, and how it is to be repaired after being damaged. Text, Matthew iv., 21: "James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, in a ship with Zebedee their father, mending their nets."

"I go a-fishing," cried Simon Peter to his comrades, and the most of the Apostles had hands hard from fishing tackle. The fisheries of the world have always attracted attention. In the third century the queen of Egypt had for pin money $470,000 received from the fisheries of Lake Moeris. And if the time should ever come when the immensity of the world's population could not be fed by the vegetables and meats of the land, the sea has an amount of animal life that would feed all the populations of the earth, and fatten them with a food that by its phosphorus would make a generation brainy and intellectual beyond anything that the world has ever imagined. My text takes us among the Galilean fishermen. One day Walter Scott, while hunting in an old drawer, found among among some old fishing tackle the manuscript of his immortal books, "Waverley," which he had put away there as of no worth, and who knows but that today we may find some unknown wealth of thought while looking at the fishing tackle in the text.

BROKEN NETS.

It is not a good day for fishing, and three men are in the boat repairing the broken fishing nets. If you are fishing with a hook and line, and the fish will not bite, it is a good time to put the angler's apparatus into better condition. Perhaps the last fish you hauled in was so large that something snapped. Or, if you were fishing with a net, there was a mighty floundering of the scales or an exposed nail on the side of the boat which broke some of the threads, and let part or all of the captives of the deep escape into their natural element. And hardly anything is more provoking than to nearly land a score or a hundred of trophies from the deep, and when you are in the full glee of hauling in the spotted treasures, through some imperfection of the net they splash back into the wave. That is too much of a trial of patience for most fishermen to endure, and many a man ordinarily correct of speech, in such circumstances comes to an intensity of utterance unjustifiable. Therefore, no good fisherman considers the time wasted that is spent in mending his net. Now, the Bible again and again represents Christian workers as fishers of men, and we are all sweeping through the sea of humanity some kind of a net. Indeed, there have been enough nets out and enough fishermen busy to have landed the whole human race in the kingdom of God long before this. What is the matter? The Gospel is all right, and it has been a good time for catching souls for thousands of years. Why, then, the failure? The trouble is with the nets, and most of them need to be mended. I propose to show you what is the matter with most of the nets, and how to mend them. In the text, old Zebedee and his two boys, James and John, were doing a good thing when they sat in the boat mending their nets.

CONVERTS ESCAPE.

The trouble with many of our nets is that the meshes are too large. If a fish can get his gills and half his body through the network, he tears and rends and works his way out, and leaves the place through which he squirmed a tangle of broken threads. In our desire to make everything so easy we relax, we loosen, we widen. We let men after they are once in the Gospel net escape into the world, and go into indulgences and swim all around Galilee, from north side to south side, from east side to west side, expecting that they will come back again. We ought to make it easy for them to get into the kingdom of God, and, as far as we can, make it impossible for them to get out. The poor advice nowadays to many is: "Go and do just as you did before you were captured for God and heaven. The net was not intended to be any restraint or any hindrance. What you did before you were a Christian do now. Go to all styles of amusement, read all the styles of books, engage in all the styles of behavior as before you were converted." And so, through these meshes of permission and laxity they wriggle out, through this opening and that opening, tearing the net as they go, and soon all the souls that we expected to land in heaven, before we know it are back in the deep sea of the world. Oh, when we go a-Gospel fishing, let us make it as easy as possible for souls to get in, and as hard as possible to get out.

Is the Bible language an unmeaning verbiage when it talks about self-denial, and keeping the body under, and about walking the narrow way, and entering the strait gate, and about carrying the cross? Is there to be no way of telling whether a man is a Christian except by his taking the communion chalice on sacramental day?

CHRISTS' WORDS.

May a man be as reckless about his thoughts, about his words, about his temper, about his amusements, after conversion as before? Alas, the words of Christ are so little heeded when He said: "Whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after me cannot be my disciple." The church is fast becoming as bad as the world, and when it gets as bad as the world it will be worse than the world by so much, as it will add hypocrisy of a most appalling kind to its other defects.

Furthermore, many of our nets are torn to pieces by being entangled with other nets. It is a sad sight to see fishermen fighting about sea room and pulling in opposite directions each to get his net, both nets damaged by the struggle and losing all the fish. In this land, where there are more than 70,000,000 people, there are at least 30,000,000 not in the Sunday schools and churches. In such an Atlantic ocean of opportunity there is room for all the nets and all the oats and all the fishermen and for millions more. There should be no rivalry between churches. Each one does a work peculiar to itself. But there are cities in this country where there is now going on an awful ripping and rending and tearing of fishing nets. Indeed, all over Christendom at this time there is a great war going on between fishermen, ministers against ministers.

Now I have noticed a man cannot fish and fight at the same time. He either neglects his nets or his musket. It is amazing how much time some of the fishermen have to look after other fishermen. It is more than I can do to look after my own net. You see the wind is just right, and it is such a good time for fishing and the fish are coming in so rapidly that I have to keep my eye and hand busy. There are about 200,000,000 souls wanting to get into the kingdom of God, and it will require all the nets and all the fishermen of Christendom to safely land them. Oh, brethren of the ministry! Let us spend our time in fishing instead of fighting. But if I angrily jerk my nets across your net, and you jerk your net angrily across mine, we will soon have two broken nets and no fish.

ECCLESIASTICAL WARS.

The French Revolution nearly destroyed the French fisheries, and ecclesiastical war is the worst thing possible while hauling souls into the kingdom. My friends, I notice in the text that James, the son of Zebedee, and John his brother were busy not mending somebody else's nets, but mending their own nets, and I rather think that we who are engaged in Christian work in this opening century will require all our spare time to mend our own nets. God help us in the important duty.

In this work of repair we need to put into the nets more threads of common sense. When we can present religion as a great practicality we will catch a hundred souls where now we catch one. Present religion as an intellectuality and we fail. Out in the fisheries there are set across the waters what are called gill nets, and the fish put their heads through the meshes and then cannot withdraw them, because they are caught by the gills. But gill nets cannot be of service in religious work. Men are never caught for the truth by their heads; it is by the heart or not at all. No argument ever saved a man and no keen analysis ever brought a man into the kingdom of God. Heart work, not head work. Away with your gill nets! Sympathy, helpfulness, consolation, love are the names of some of the threads that we need to weave in our gospel nets when we are mending them.

Do you know that the world's heart is bursting with trouble, and if you could make that world believe that the religion of Jesus Christ is a soothing omnipotence the whole world would surrender tomorrow, yea, would surrender this hour. The day before James A. Garfield was inaugurated as President I was in the cars going from Richmond to Washington. A gentleman seated near to me in the car knew me, and we were soon in familiar conversation.

WIFE WAS INSANE.

It was just after a bereavement and I was speaking to him from an overburdened heart about the sorrow I was suffering. Looking at his cheerful face, I said: "I guess you have escaped all trouble. I should judge from your countenance that you have come through free from all misfortune." Then he looked at me with a look I shall never forget, and whispered in my ears: "Sir, you know nothing about my trouble. My wife has been in an insane asylum for fifteen years!" And then he turned and looked out of the window and into the night with a silence I was too overpowered to break. That was another illustration of the fact that no one escapes trouble. Why, that man seated next to you in church has on his soul a weight compared with which a mountain is a feather. That woman seated next to you in church has a grief the recital of which would make your body, mind and soul shudder.

When you are mending your net for this wide, deep sea of humanity take out the wire thread of criticism and that horse hair thread of harshness and put in a soft silken thread of Christian sympathy. Yes, when you are mending your nets tear out those old threads of gruffness and weave in a few threads of politeness and geniality. In the house of God let all Christian faces beam with a look that means welcome. Say "good morning" to the stranger as he enters your pew and at the close shake hands with him and say, "How did you like the music?" Why, you would be to that man a panel of the door of heaven; you would be to him a note of the doxology that seraphs sing when a new soul enters heaven. I have in other days entered a pew in church and the woman at the other end of the pew looked at me as much as to say: "How dare you? Ths is my pew and I pay the rent for it!" Well, I crouched in the other corner and made myself as small as possible and felt as though I had been stealing something. So there are people who have a sharp edge to their religion, and they act as though they thought most people had been elected to be damned and they were glad of it. Oh, let us brighten up our manner and appear in gentlemanliness or ladyhood.

HARSHNESS OF MANNER.

The object in fly fishing is to throw the fly far out, and then let it drop gently down and keep it gently rising and falling with the waters, and not plunge it like a man-of-war's anchor, and abruptness and harshness of manner must be avoided in our attempt at usefulness. I know a man in New York who is more sunshiny and genial when he has dyspepsia than when he is not suffering from that depressing trouble. I have found out his secret. When he starts out in the morning with such depression he asks for special grace to keep from snapping up anybody that day, and puts forth additional determination to be kindly and genial, and by the help of God he accomplishes it. Many of our nets need to be mended in these respects, the black threads and the rough threads taken out and the bright threads and the golden threads of Christian geniality woven in.

In addtion to this we need to mend our nets with more threads of patience. It is no rare thing for a fisherman to spend one whole day before he can take a St. Lawrence pike, or an Ohio salmon, or a Long Island pickerel, or a Cayuga black bass, or a Delaware catfish, and he does that day after day without particular discouragement. But what lack of patience if we do not immediately succeed in soul catching. We are apt to give it up and say, "I will never try again." Into all our nets we need to weave all along the edge and all through the center great, long, stout threads of Christian patience. How patient God has been with us! Can we not be patient with our fellows?

Again, in mending our nets we need also to put in the threads of faith and tear out all the meshes of unbelief. Our work is successful according to our faith. The man who believes in only half a Bible, or the Bible in spots; the man who thinks he cannot persuade others; the man who halts, doubting about this and doubting about that, will be a failure in Christian work.

FAITH IN GOD.

Show me the man who rather thinks that the Garden of Eden may have been an allegory, and is not quite certain but that there may be another chance after death, and does not know whether or not the Bible is inspired, and I tell you that man for soul saving is a poor stick. Faith in God, and in Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost, and the absolute necessity of a regenerated heart in order to see God in peace, is one thread you must have in your mended net, or you will never be a successful fisher for men. Why, how can you doubt? The rottenest thread to tear out of your net is unbelief, and the most important thread that you are to put in is faith. Faith in God, triumphant faith, everlasting faith.

Oh, this important work of mending our nets! If we could get our nets right we would accomplish more in soul saving in the next year than we have in the last twenty years. But where shall we get them mended? Just where old Zebedee and his two boys mended their nets—where you are. James and John had no time to go ashore. They were not fishing for fun, as you and I do in summer time. It was their livelihood and that of their families. They mended their nets where they were—in the ship. "Oh," says some one, "I mean to get my net mended, and I will go down to the public library, and I will see what the scientists say about evolution and about the 'survival of the fittest,' and I will read up what the theologians say about 'advanced thought.' I will leave the ship awhile, and I will go ashore and stay there until my net is mended." Do that, brother, and you will have no net left. Instead of their helping you mend your net, they will steal the pieces that remain. Better stay in the Gospel boat, where you have all the means for mending your net. What are they, you ask? I answer all you need you have where you are; namely, a Bible and a place to pray. The more you study evolution and adopt what is called advanced thought, the more useless you will be. Stay in the ship and mend your net. That is where James, the son of Zebedee, and John, his brother, stayed. That is where all who get their nets mended stay.

THEY STAY ASHORE.

I notice that all who leave the Gospel boat and go ashore to mend their nets stay there. Or if try again to fish they do not catch anything. Get out of the Gospel boat and go up into the world to get your net mended, and you will live to see the day when you will feel like the man who, having forsaken Christianity, sighed, "I would give a thousand pounds to feel as I did in 1820." The time will come when you would be willing to give a thousand pounds to feel as you did in 1901. These men who have given up their religion cannot help you a bit.

These dear brethren of all denominations, afflicted with theological fidgets, had better go to mending nets instead of breaking them. Before they break up the old religion and try to foist on us a new religion, let them go through some great sacrifice for God that will prove them worthy for such a work, taking the advice of Tallyrand to a man who wanted to upset the religion of Jesus Christ and start a new one, when he said: "Go and be crucified and then raise yourself from the grave the third day!" Those who propose to mend their nets nets by secular and skeptical books are like a man who has just one week for fishing, and six of the days he spends in reading Isaak Walton's "Complest Angler," and Whestley's "Rod and Line," and Scott's "Fishing in Northern Waters," and Pullman's "Vade Mecum for Fly-Fishing for Trout," and then on Saturday morning, his last day out, goes to the river to ply his art; but that day the fish will not bite, and late on Saturday night he goes to his home with empty basket. Alas, alas! If when the Saturday night of our life drops on us, it shall be found that we have spent our time in the libraries of worldly philosophy, trying to mend our nets, and we have only a few souls to report as brought to God through our instrumentality, while some humble Gospel fisherman, his library made up of a Bible and an almanac, shall come home laden with the results, his trophies all the souls within fifteen miles of his log cabin meeting house.

STRANGE MAGNETISM.

In the time of great disturbance in Naples in 1649 Massaniello, a barefooted fishing boy, dropped the fishing rod, and by strange magnetism took command of that city of 600,000 souls. He took off his fishing jacket and put on a robe of gold in the presence of howling mobs. He put his hand on his lip as a signal and they were silent. He waved his hand away from him and they retired to their homes. Armies passed in review before him. He became the nation's idol. The rapid rise and complete supremacy of that young fisherman, Massaniello, has no parallel in all history. But something equal to that and better than that is an every-day occurrence in heaven. God takes some of those, who in this world were fishers of men, and who toiled very humbly, but because of the way they mended their nets and employed their nets after they were mended He suddenly hoists them and robe them, and scepters them and crowns them, and makes them rulers over many cities, and He marches armies of saved ones before them in review. Massaniello unhonored on earth but radiated in heaven. The fisher boy of Naples soon lost his power, but those people of God who have kept their nets mended and rightly swung them shall never lose their exalted place, but shall reign forever and ever and ever. Keep that reward in sight.

But do not spend your time fishing with hook and line. Why did not James, the son of Zebedee, sit on the wharf at Cana, his feet hanging over the lake, and with a long pole and a worm on the hook dipped into the wave, wait for some mullet to swim up and be caught. Why did not Zebedee spend his afternoon trying to catch one eel? No, that work was too slow. These men were not mending a hook and line; they were mending their nets.

SWEEP THE SEAS.

So let the church of God not be content with having here one soul and next month another soul brought into the kingdom. Sweep all the seas with nets, scoop nets, seine nets, drag nets, all-encompassing nets, and take the treasures in by hundreds and thousands and millions, and nations will be born in a day, and the hemispheres quake with the tread of a ransoming God. Do you know what will be the two most tremendous hours in our heavenly existence? Among the quadrillions of ages which shall roll on, what two occasions will be to us the greatest? The day of our arrival there will be to us one of the two greatest.' The second greatest, I think, will be the day when we shall have put in parallel lines before us what Christ did for us, and what we did for Christ, the one so great, the other so little. That will be the only embarrassment in heaven. My Lord and my God! What will we do and what will we say when, on one side are placed the Savior's great sacrifices for us, and our small sacrifices for Him: His exile, His humiliation, His agonies on one hand, and our poor, weak, insufficient sacrifices on the other. To make the contrast less overwhelming let us quickly mend our nets, and, like the Galilean fishermen, may we be divinely helped to cast them on the right side of the ship.

INGLORIOUS BEER.

Our national beverage, famed in song and story since the yeoman of the middle ages quaffed his horn of nut-brown ale, growing strong and lusty in the process, has fallen upon evil days. Temperance reformers would have it give place to aerated waters and cold tea; doctors forbid it to their patients; prudent people recommend that it should be discarded in favor of the thin beers that distend the form of the thirsty German without warming his heart. It has many consumers, but few friends, and it might possibly be driven out of the field of beverages if it were not such a good friend to the chancellor of the exchequer. That fact, of course, counts for nothing in the estimation of the government when compared with such a weighty matter as the health of the people, but it may have had its little effect in stimulating ministerial action.

For we are to have a royal commission on beer—considered as a medium of arsenical poisoning. It will be a good and competent commission, consisting of such men as Lord Kelvin, Sir W. S. Church, president of the Royal college of physicians; Professor Thorpe, government analyst; H. Cosmo Bonsor and Dr. B. A. Whitelegge chief inspector of factories. The appointment of a commission was, of course, inevitable, in view of the widespread damage that has resulted from the sale of impure beer in Lancashire towns, and the general uncertainty as to how arsenic was introduced to the beverage. But it is good to have such a worthy commission, and to have it appointed so soon.

At an inquest in Manchester on two supposed victims of arsenical beer evidence of a startling kind was given. The representative of a Leeds firm of chemical manufacturers deposed that they were in the habit of selling two sorts of sulphuric acid, one containing arsenic, while the other was de-arsenicated by a simple process. Some of the first sort had been supplied to sugar refiners of Liverpool. Evidence given previously in the case had shown that sugar supplied by these firms had been used in brewing beer sent to Salford, the sugar having been produced in the ordinary way by the use of sulphuric acid. It remains to be seen, of course, whether the offending sulphuric acid was that supplied by the Leeds chemical manufacturers, but one answer to the question how arsenic makes its way into beer has evidently been supplied.—London Express.

GLASGOW OFFICIALS THRIFTY.

Electric motor dustcarts are projected by the Glasgow municipal authorities, and until they are ready oil motors will be used. Economy is the object in view. Indeed, nothing is too small for the fathers of the city to take in hand. For the collection of waste paper they organized a uniformed boys' brigade, which collects eighteen tons per week, and reports a profit of £200 per annum. The thriftfulness of the housewife and the economy of the corporation are well illustrated by the fact that the boilers at the three largest stations of the cleansing department are fired, and the machinery driven, solely by the use of cinders, which are thrown out from dwelling houses and saved from the accumulated waste by the scavengers.—London Express.

At present there are 110,000 Sunday schools in the United States, with 2,500,000 teachers and 9,000,000 scholars.

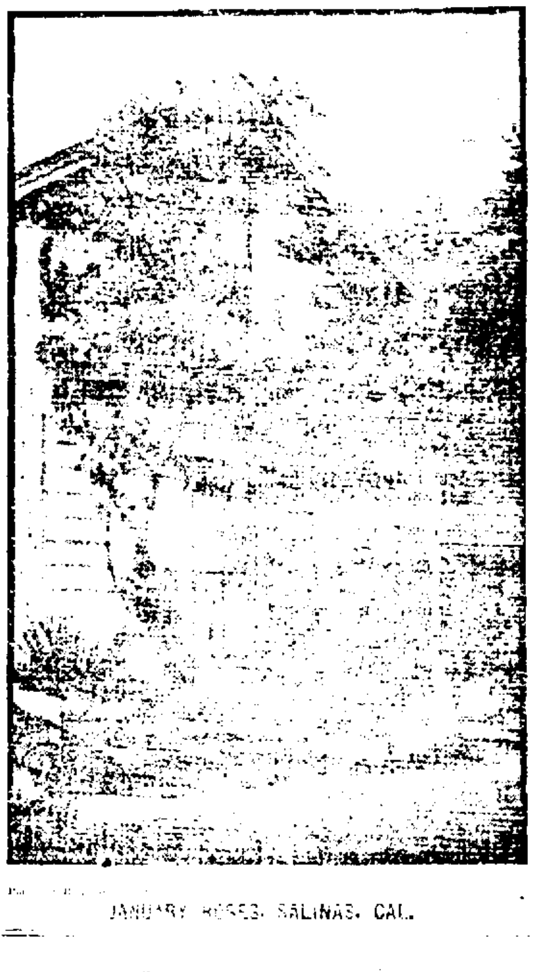
"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected, but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Roericht, Eau Claire, Wis.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

"I was in bed five week with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

IRA D. SANKEY, THE SINGING EVANGELIST.



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SPECIALIST,

Kidney and Urinary [illegible]

Private [illegible] Gonorrhoea, [illegible] Discharges, Stricture, [illegible]

Lost Manhood [illegible] The awful effects of early indiscretions, [illegible] nervous debility, [illegible] drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

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O CURE GOUT.

e Old Time Remedies For the Tricky and Troublesome Disease.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Gout is the bane of existence, a very tricky Ariel among diseases," the old doctor said in his slurring southern voice. "You never know just where it will take you—it has as many ways of showing itself as you have fingers and toes—yes, and legs, arms and muscles generally. I honestly believe it can set up a separate and individual ache in every fibre of the human frame. But even that is not the worst of it. It is so undependable. Pathological idiosyncrasy counts for so much in it, the cure for one man's gout is the poison of another's.

"So of late I am returning to first principles, and treat many of my gouty patients with household remedies. Down south, where I grew up, people swear by the buttermilk cure. With good reason, too—lactic acid, the sour of buttermilk, attacks and dissolves every sort of earthly deposit in the blood vessels. Thus it keeps the veins and arteries so supple and free-running, there can be no clogging up, hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter around the joints, nor of poisonous waste in the muscles. It is the stiffening and narrowing of the blood vessels which bring on senile decay. Buttermilk, I firmly believe, postpones the period of it ten to twenty years.

"The gouty diathesis is unquestionably hereditary, but the exciting cause of actual gout is sluggish excretion. Buttermilk greatly stimulates all the excretories—liver, skin and kidneys. It does even more in toning the stomach and furnishing it the material from which to make rich, red, healthy blood. As a nutriment, buttermilk is wholly unlike sweet milk. Its food value may be less, by chemical test, but in every other way it is very much more. If you have gout, or a gouty tendency, drink a quart of buttermilk every twenty-four hours, eat no meat, no sweets, let alone pastries, spiced things and wine, but allow yourself all the eggs, game, fresh fruit and vegetables, especially salads, you can consume, and unless you are a very ill-conditioned person you will shortly be amazed at your own improvement. I have seen almost helpless cripples cured by six months of ash cake and buttermilk three times a day, the ash cake saturated with good grass butter and supplemented with roasted eggs, potatoes and nuts.

"Since ash cake is beyond the reach of city people they must make out as best they may with graham crackers, shredded wheat and so on. Hot soda biscuit occasionally do not hurt provided they are light and well-baked, but rolls, flour muffins, bread of any sort, indeed, anything belonging to the tribe of ferments, is best let alone. As to buttermilk, the quart is the minimum—if you have appetite and capacity for three quarts so much the better. In fact, my advice to anybody who has a creaky joint, or a swelled and aching one, is drink all the buttermilk you can relish, whenever and wherever you can. It must be good buttermilk—fresh-churned and wholesome, from a dependable dairy. Milk that has been kept too long before churning, or afterward, will certainly not do good, and may do harm.

"Buttermilk was not by any means the only remedy my home people used. In fact, they had gout cures nearly as various as the manifestations of gout itself. Some few of them were heroic—the turpentine bandages for example. Soft old flannel wet with spirits of turpentine was bound on the affected part and ironed with a hot flatiron as long as the patient could stand it. It took grit to stand it many minutes—the turpentine vaporized, and went in, making a deep painful burn, which generally drove away the gout. The older rosin plaster was much affected by the black people. Rosin, either home made or commercial, was melted, mixed with grease and spread upon thin soft leather, often the red morocco top of an old boot leg, then clapped in place sizzling hot and left to wear off. Since it stuck worse than a porous plaster the wearing off was tedious. Rosin plasters were commonly sacred to lame backs and shoulders. A big one was a treasure often kept as a sort of heirloom—it could always be renewed by spreading on fresh rosin.

"Clay poultices ran them hard in popular favor. Ocherous red clay, or dirt burned in the chimney back, was mixed to be very soft mud with apple vinegar, spread an inch thick all around the gouty spot, and left there twenty-four hours. Gouty feet were incased in it until they looked like the hands of a giant prizefighter ready for the ring. For gouty ankles the mud was put into a sock which was then drawn on, and worn sometimes a week. Gouty finger joints had the lead bandage, made by hammering a bullet thin and flat, then bending it in place with the ends lapping. As the swelling went down the ends were lapped further, thus keeping up the pressure, which was held to cure.

"May apple ointment was sovereign for lame backs, sore shoulders and stiff necks. The fleshy roots were stewed soft, then mashed up in lard, and stewed half a day longer. It was a powerful remedy, and needed to be used with discretion or it would take off the skin, and make an ugly sore. Where there was racking or shooting pain, hop poultices and hop foot baths came into play, and certainly did good. The hop poultice was a thing bag half filled with dry hops wrung out of boiling water and laid very hot upon the gouty spot. For the foot bath a bigger bag of hops went into the tub, boiling water was poured in and the feet steamed until the water was cool enough for bathing. Grape sap was the cure of cures for spring gout. A vigorous wild grape was cut off any time in March or April and the flowing sap caught in a wooden vessel. It was an article of faith not to let it touch glass or metal. It was drunk from a gourd, or else from the rim of the piggin. A healthy vine would drip enough sap in a night to drink all next day, as well as to wet bandages for the sore spots.

"There were bitters innumerable. The best of them was made of wild cherry bark, poplar bark, dogwood bark, dandelion root and hops, each infused separately, the strained liquor mixed, and added to its own bulk of honest whisky. In many cases pokeberries and whisky beat the bitters out of sight. Dry pokeberries were better than fresh ones, and you had to drink three fillings up from the same bottle of berries. It was odd—but the pokeberry whisky made no drunkards. Instead it seemed to destroy a taste for whisky where it already existed."

QUEER WEDDING CUSTOMS.

Girls who send out wedding invitations to five hundred friends, and who have a small fortune expended on the florist, the engraver, the caterer, the bridesmaids and the ushers, to say nothing of the payment to the fashionable officiating clergyman, these girls have one kind of wedding.

The girl who slips off after the day has done, meets her intended and rides on a street car as near to the Little Church Around the Corner as the car will take her, joins hands with her partner in the study of the assistant rector, with the house servants as witnesses, and with never a present or a congratulation, this girl has another kind of a wedding.

But the girl who lives in Trivandrum, under the dictatorship of the maharajah of Travancore, has yet a different and distinct experience. Sir Rama Varma was a notability. Not only was he entitled to the suffix of the letters "G. C. S. I.," but he was also known far and wide as the maharajah. He has passed on to the Nirvana of all good Brahmins, but his tribe increases. The four granddaughters of Sir Rama have been envied of the rest of Travancore. Before they were married the services of the most expert astrologers in the land were called in to forecast the day most auspicious for the ceremonies. The date being agreed upon, the grandmother of the girls set about the selection of four eligibles. When such a quartet had been picked from the local swells, the astrologers were again called upon, this time to approve or disapprove the choice. There was a great consulting of horoscopes—and the wise men gave their consent.

Finally, the state erected a gorgeous pavilion and in this the four couples were married, the actual ceremony consisting in the tying of a necklace around the neck of the bride by the groom in the presence of the Brahmin priest and relatives, after which there was a four days' celebration and procession of the newly mated—a procession aided as to spectacular effect by the presence of an elephant guard and white clad Nair girls. The ages of the brides of this occasion ranged from six to ten years.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Kidney Cure is a specific for nearly every form of Kidney Disease he does not overstate the case in the least. It has won for itself a place among the almost infallible remedies. It will not cure Bright's Disease in the advanced stages. It will not do the impossible, but it will cure every phase of Kidney complaint, even the incipient stages of Bright's Disease.

Fifty-six other cures. All druggists, 25c vial. Guide to Health is free. Medical advice free—write to Broadway and 26th St., New York.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND PEER PUMP WORK.

No. 1 W. Columbia St.

LOST CITY OF MEXICO

Vast Treasure Concealed From the Spaniards—Efforts to Find Place Have Failed.

(New York Press.)

Mexican tradition says that somewhere in the central west are the ruins of a populous Aztec city, in which Guate Motzin stored the vast treasure which Cortez tried to find after the conquest of Mexico. Expeditions under Mexican and under foreign directions have tried in vain to find this city. The story of one attempt to locate the wonderful city made by Colonel H. C. Baddington, a civil engineer in the employ of the Mexican government, certainly is curious. He says:

"The story of a lost city is familiar to all Mexicans and believed in by most of them. When I visited Mexico for the first time in 1872 I became interested in the subject from associating with Mr. Early, an English engineer, who assured me of his belief in its existence. Before leaving the City of Mexico I inquired in government circles for information to substantiate the story told by Early. I found the officials in the different departments ready to credit the reports, which they believed plausible, as at that time no complete survey had been made by the government of that district.

"For nearly twenty years I was unable to carry out the project I formed of investigating the matter, although during the period I gathered all the information I could bearing upon La Ciudad de Perdido. It was not until last October that I could command the time necessary to search for the lost city. I was acquainted with Conrad Quimby, a Colorado miner, and with an attache of the French legation. I showed to them the information I had already acquired and upon my invitation they consented to accompany us.

OVER THE BLANCA MOUNTAINS

"We left San Luis Potosi early in October and went south 150 miles, striking the Blanca range of mountains. The country through which we passed was extremely rugged, absolutely devoid of wagon roads or trails. It was a case of travel by compass, sometimes assisted by a guide, who would spend a few days tramping with us, but most of the time we went by ourselves. About Nov. 1 we had traversed the Blanca mountains and were ready to descend their southern side. We had been on the road for nearly a month and my companions were beginning to urge the uselessness of going further and the advisability of getting back as soon as possible. You see, there is some kind of an understanding between foreign countries and Mexico which limits in some respects the actions of legation representatives, and the French attache was in doubt about the propriety of going any further in the matter. I urged them to keep on for a week longer, for I thought I began to recognize indications that we were approaching the site of the city.

"I was determined to make a thorough investigation and if I failed in finding the 'lost city' I wanted to satisfy myself that it did not exist. After we had descended the Blanca range we found ourselves on the banks of a river, locally known as the River of the White Hog and there we camped, intending to spend a few days hunting and fishing. I think we had been on the river about a week, when one morning we were aroused by the intrusion of a dozen of the dirtiest peons I ever saw. I soon discovered they spoke an Indian dialect, although they understood a little of the Mexican lingo.

GUIDED BY A DIRTY PEON.

"I explained what we were after, and was much delighted when one of them volunteered to guide us to the lost city. No inducement would elicit a promise to see us into the city, however, as he professed that it would be impossible for him to do more than take us to a point from which it could be seen. Of course that was all we wanted. We set off the next day, accompanied by a whole crew, and traveled south until sundown. When we camped we had reached a point in the mountains where a valley, apparently twenty miles long and seven or eight wide, spread out. It was a beautiful sight.

"After finishing our night repast and smoking an evening 'puro' cigar we got into our hammocks and prepared for the last night's rest before sleeping in La Ciudad de Perdido, as our guide had promised on the morrow to show us the city and then leave us to negotiate for admittance as best we could.

"Perhaps it was the novelty of the situation, possibly I was a little nervous at the prospect of being the first white man to tread the streets of the 'lost city of Mexico'—whatever the reason, sleep did not come easily, and it was well on towards daybreak before I lost consciousness and slipped off into a troubled dream. I dreamed I was about to make a grand entry into a wonderful city, more fantastic than anything I have ever seen or read of, crowded with a strange people, distinct in type and manners from those with which I was familiar. In an instant the city had vanished and as I opened my eyes I beheld the face of our guide peering down into my own.

A BEAUTIFUL MIRAGE.

"Indicating that I should keep silent, the guide led the way to the end of the spur on which we were camped. Pointing off to the south, he said:

"'See yonder range of hills? Well, look well to the western slope and you will see "La Ciudad de Perdido."'

"For several minutes I strained my eyes, but could see nothing. Then suddenly, as if a great searchlight had been gradually turned on, I caught the outlines of a large square. Judging from the distance I estimated it to be a mile or more in extent. Slowly it lost the indistinctness at first marking the sight and slowly the outlines of houses began to appear. One thing which I recalled afterward was that a mist seemed to extend across the valley and to within a few hundred feet of the nearer wall. From the slant of the city I decided it was built on the sloping ground which led up the hill still further south. It was certainly a remarkable sight. Temples, palaces, houses, market squares, even the faint flicker of the temple fires could be seen distinctly. The streets were deserted, which gave the place the appearance of a city of the dead. The houses, I noticed in particular, even at the great distance which intervened, shone as though incrusted with silver, while from the flat top of the pyramidal temple I caught a glimmer like the reflection of beaten gold.

"When I had looked at it for some time I turned to the guide, who was resting on a large flat stone, apparently as much absorbed in the spectacle as myself, and asked: 'What is the name of the place and have you never been any nearer than this?'

AN OLD TRADITION.

"He shrugged his shoulders and pointing to the city, replied: 'For many years I have yearly seen La Ciudad de Perdido, but I have never tried to go there. My father once saw it and told some "Gringos" (Americans) about it. They came and saw as you do, and then induced him to go with them. They never came back, but my mother once got a letter from "el padre" telling her never to let me or any of her people attempt to find La Ciudad de Perdido. She expects him to come back some day, but I don't think he will.' When he finished his explanation he turned on his heel and slowly walked back to camp.

"Of course, I had a hard time convincing my companions I had located the lost city of Mexico, but at last I persuaded them to make the trip with me to the hill district and the next day we set out. Well, we tramped around those hills all day and could not find so much as a footprint. The next morning, just before daybreak, I led my companions back to the spot from which I had seen the city.

"We sat around the rocks for an hour and were about to give up our vigil, when Quinby suddenly jumped up, and pointing to the hills south of where I had directed them to look, exclaimed: 'There it is!' Sure enough, there it was. But I made two discoveries; first, it was a mile below where I had seen it before, and, secondly, it was at least 300 feet higher up on the hills. We watched it for an hour, while all the time it seemed to be getting nearer the hilltop, until at last it hung in the sky just above the range. It was a beautiful sight. I began to feel a sense of awe creeping over me and had I not had my explanation ready at hand would have gone away as fearful of the delusion as the average native. Of course, it was a mirage, the most remarkable I ever witnessed, and I believe the most remarkable in the world. Just where the city thus pictured in the sky is situated I would not attempt to say, but it must be well to the east of the Blanca range. It is probably some half-deserted Aztec town."

PHONOGRAPH IN NAVIGATION.

At the last meeting of the Berlin Polytechnic society an engineer named Leisner explained a new kind of phonograph for service at sea, writes a Berlin correspondent. By coupling together several membranes between each of which a microphone is fixed, he has succeeded in so strengthening the tone emitted by all sound that any noise can be heard for a distance of three sea miles. It is suggested that by means of this invention a commander at sea will be able to issue his orders to all ships in his fleet, and that in the same manner ships will be able to communicate with each other in the densest fog. Of course, it would be equally useful on land, and railway accidents, it is thought, may be also greatly diminished, as warnings could be given at long distances apart.

SONS OF INDIANA.

(Washington Times.)

Ohio has been credited with being the cradle of statesmen, and a few other states have laid claim to that honor. At present Indiana seems to be making a strong bid for first place in the race for the record in producing legislators and other men of note. "I was talking to Senator Burton, of Kansas, today," said Representative Landis yesterday, "and I remarked to him that we Indianans were proud of him. He comes of Indiana stock, and is an honor to it. Then we set ourselves to counting up the men of our state who have made a name for themselves in others. We found Tom Patterson, of Colorado, recently elected to the senate by the fusionists, and Clapp, of Minnesota, making, with Burton, a list of three, now in the senate, originally from Indiana, who have carried off the highest political laurels in the states of their adoption. Burton and I are of the same fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, and on comparing notes we found a strange coincidence. The three Indiana men in the senate are also Beta Theta Pi men, while Fred Dubois, of Idaho, who has just been elected senator, and Governor Odell, of New York, are also of the fraternity. Taking it all around, Beta Theta Pi and Indiana did pretty well in the last election."

SOME CURIOUS CHURCHES.

A public house is one of the last places one would expect to be used as a place of worship. The inhabitants of Twyford, a village near Winchester, would not consider this at all a novelty, because for several years past the Phoenix Inn has been used on Sunday for religious purposes.

The room in which the religious services are held will comfortably hold about 200 people, and opens at the back onto a very pretty tea garden. The most remarkable feature of the services is that they are often conducted while the public house is open for business purposes, and the customers can join in the singing if they are so disposed.

There are two or three instances of public houses which have been converted into churches and there are also two or three theaters which are now places of worship. The Fen district possesses a canal-boat church. There are a large number of people who live some distance away from any church, and the "canal-boat" church travels from place to place for the benefit of such folk. The boat will seat a congregation of about 100.

The old chapel of ease at Tunbridge Wells has a unique situation. It stands in two counties and three parishes. When the clergyman leaves the vestry he comes out of the parish of Frant in Sussex. If he is going to officiate at the altar he walks into the parish of Tunbridge in Kent. If, on the other hand, he is going to preach the sermon, he walks from the parish of Frant to the parish of Speldhurst on his way to the pulpit.

The chapel at Milton Bryant is situated in the village pond. The reason for the selection of this strange site was because no land owner would grant any other position.

The "windmill" church near Reigate is familiar to London cyclists. Not so familiar is the underground church at Brighton. Owing to some "ancient lights" difficulty the authorities could not "build up," and as the site was a good one they decided to "build down."—London Mail.

Florida has been a health resort as far back as the days of Ponce de Leon, who pronounced it the "Land of Flowers."

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest and must have it. If the attack is severe go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep, take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

From a snap shot.

A MIDWINTER SCENE, ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA.

Thousands of wealthy and fortunate people from the large northern cities are spending the winter in Florida. Many have been driven there through fear of the grip epidemic, now raging over a broad section of the country. The above picture is a typical winter scene in the Peninsular State. It was taken near Blue Spring.

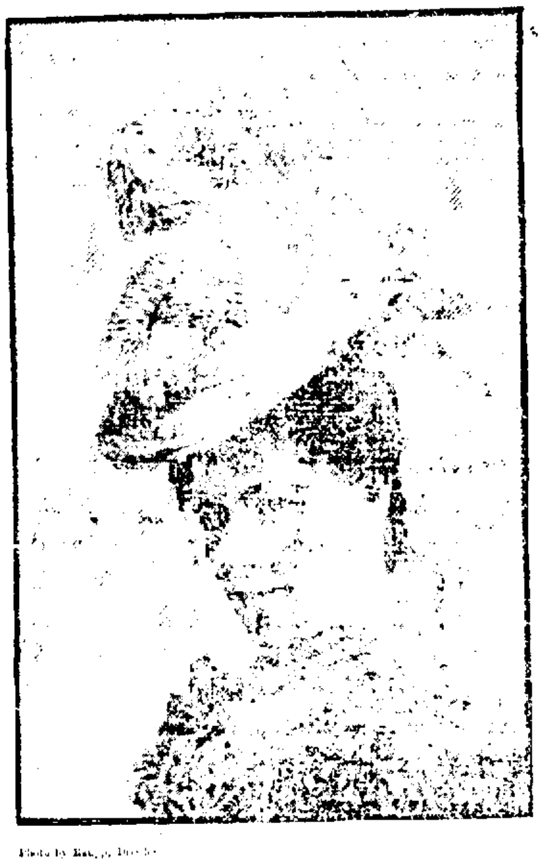

Photo by [illegible]

MME. LILLIAN BLAUVELT.

This famous American soprano has just sailed for an English tour.

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE.

Tatters—I do hope Uncle Sam 'ill pass th' [illegible] bill.

Raglan—Why so?

Tatters—Well, den I kin mail me laundry to mother every Monday.

ACCENT ON THE RAG.

"Shut de coat, [illegible]"

"Oh, now, Chollie, stop. It's a genuine raglan."

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

Jones Tells of a Game Played by a Stranger Looking for a Lighthouse Keeper.

Copyright, 1897 BY M QUAD.

One day there cum into Squan Creek a sleek, smooth stranger, with a smile on his face, and arter he had walked around fur awhile, he sot down alongside of Abraham Benson and said:

"I hev bin given to understand that there are more liars and bigger liars in Squan Creek than anywhere else on the face of this airth."

"That's right," says Abraham, as a smile of pride passes over his face. "Yes, sah, if you seek a noble liar, look around you. We hev made a bizness of it, along with crabs, clams and oysters, and hev got it down to a fine pint."

"Does it cum hard to you to lie?" asked the stranger.

"Not at all, sah. It used to in the beginnin', but now it's jest like slidin' down the roof of a house. I kin even lie in my dreams, and I guess the rest of the crowd kin do as well. If ye ar' goin' to be in town this evenin', mebbe you'd like to hev about 20 of us git together and tell ye some monstrous lies. It won't cost ye nuthin' except a gallon of hard cider. We kin do bigger lyin' on hard cider than Atlantic City or Barnegat kin on Jamaica rum. Shall I drum up the crowd?"

"I guess not," says the stranger. "The fact is, I'm from the lighthouse board. We ar' goin' to build a new lighthouse over on Dead Man's reef, and I was kinder lookin' around fur a man as keeper."

"By George," exclaims Abraham, as he jumps up, "but I want that place, and no mistake! I'm the fittest man in all Squan Creek fur lighthouse keeper."

"Ye look like a good man, but the trubble is about yer lyin'. As I understand it, ye claim to be one of the boss liars of Squan Creek."

"THE NEWS GOT ALL OVER TOWN."

"I sartinly do. Jason White kin beat me, 'cause he went to school seven days longer than I did, but he's the only critter I can't lie right outer his butes in half an hour. Why, sah, if I kin git that place, I'll turn up and becum the biggest, slickest, all-firedest liar in the known world!"

"As I was sayin', yer lyin' is agin ye," says the stranger. "I love a liar myself, but Uncle Sam ain't built that way. The keeper of a lighthouse must be a truth-teller. That would be the very fust thing demanded of him. I did hope to find a man in Squan Creek fur the place, because it's to be a mighty nice position, but bein' ye ar' all liars, I guess I'll have to recommend somebody from Brigantine."

That was a hard blow to Abraham Benson, who had allus wanted to boss a lighthouse, and arter thinkin' things over a few minutes, he says:

"I've got my mind sot on that place, and I'll do most anythin' to git it. I'll even stop lyin' if ye'll promise me that job."

"Kin ye do it?" asks the stranger.

"I know I kin. Mebbe it will bring on chills and fever, and put me in bed for a month or so, but I'll quit or die tryin'."

The stranger thought it over fur awhile, and then told Abraham to circulate around among the liars and give out the news about the new lighthouse. If 20 of the biggest liars in Squan Creek would agree to confess to their lyin' and then stop it forever, he would make his choice from among 'em. That arternoon was full of excitement. The news got all over town, and it was a hard thing fur the liars to know jest what to do. It was finally decided, however, to take the stranger at his word. After supper was all over about 20 of the awfullest liars of Squan Creek goes up to the hotel in a body, and Abraham Benson acts as spokesman, and says they have decided to becum truth-tellers forever more. That seemed to please the stranger, and he gathered 'em into the barroom and says:

"The next thing in order will be to humble yerself fur yer past sins. I want each liar to acknowledge to all the other liars that he has lied, and the truth hasn't bin in his soul. Abraham Benson will please lead off."

Abraham got up and folded his hands and cast down his eyes and said he had lied about lobsters, sharks, whales, crabs, clams, and almost everything else. He had lied to his feller-men and to his wife. He had even lied to his yearlin' baby as he dandled it on his knee. The post office had bin robbed and he had lied when he said he had seen the robbers, and hit one with a club. He had lied when he said he had seen a ghost in the graveyard—had lied about the size of 'skeeters seen in the marsh—had tried his best to outlie all the other liars in the state of New Jersey.

Then Peleg Dawson got up with tears in his eyes. He never thought the day would cum when he would feel it his dooty to stop lyin' an' turn to the truth, but it had. He couldn't begin to remember a hundredth part of the lies he had told. He had lied about hot weather, cold weather—the sea, the land, the people. He had lied to his grandmother at the age of 90, and once he spent two hours trying to make a deaf man understand a whopper. He had gone along for 15 years feelin' proud and happy, but now that his eyes had bin opened he looked back on his record with horror. Peleg was cryin' like a child when he sot down, but the stranger patted him on the back and said that confession was good fur the soul.

As one arter another of the crowd stood up and acknowledged the corn, it was plain that Ananias wasn't knee-high to the people. The last man was Moses Hastings. As he had lost most of his front teeth when a young man, we didn't consider him much of a liar, and his admissions astonished us. Accordin' to his own story he hadn't spoken the truth but once in 16 years, and that was pure accident. His story ended in a flood of tears, and the stranger's voice was broken as he sought to comfort him. Bimeby the man said:

"One of you 20 reformed liars will sartinly git the place, and I shall truly congratulate him. I ain't so pertikler myself, but Uncle Sam wants to git things down purty fine. I shall therefore ax ye all to sign this paper. It is a paper which says that each and everyone of ye has dun lyin' enough to sink an island, but that ye promise to stick to the trooth from now on."

One after another the ex-liars walked up and signed that paper with one hand and brushed away the tears with the other, and so the meetin' broke up. The stranger said we should hear from him later on, and meanwhile there was to be no lyin'. It was awful hard work to stick to the truth, and in one month real estate dropped almost half. Then one day a man with a patent churn cum along, and he had that paper we had signed, and he said the stranger had put up a job on us. He was from Keyport, and he wanted to stop us from lyin' so his crowd could git ahead of us and boom their town. The churn man said that paper was wuth a hundred dollars to him and we jest had to git up a public purse and buy it at his price. We had bin thrown down by a designin villain. Sum few of the crowd got over it in time and went to lyin' agin, and sum took to their beds and died, and, taken altogether, it set Squan Creek back fur 50 years, and she hasn't recovered from the blow yit.

A Hearty Eater.

A certain stout lady resolved to consult a physician about her corpulence. She had had no previous experience with "banting" of any sort. The doctor drew up a careful dietary for her. She must eat dry toast, plain boiled beef and a few other things of the same lean sort, and in a month return and report the result to the doctor. At the end of the time the lady came and was so stout she could hardly get through the door. The doctor was aghast. "Did you eat what I told you?" he asked. "Religiously," she answered. His brow wrinkled in perplexity. Suddenly he had a flash of inspiration. "Did you eat anything else?" he asked. "Why, I ate my ordinary meals!" said the lady. —Pearson's Weekly.

Against Him.

"Do you know anything about his reputation for truth and veracity?"

"Well, he used to make a business of foretelling the weather."—Chicago Post.

COLD CURE FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Many people neglect a cold because they say they have no time to attend to it. Krause's Cold Cure is a remedy which can be taken without danger while performing your daily duties, and will relieve the most aggravated case in 24 hours. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

M. QUAD'S QUEER HUMOR

Two Good Short Sketches—The Woman Who Was a Good Patriot.

—Copyright, [illegible]

While we were waiting at the depot for a delayed train, a little old woman who used a closed umbrella for a cane, and who had seven different patriotic badges pinned to her bosom, came sauntering down the street and upon the long platform and closely regarded each individual man. One of the crowd finally said to her:

"Madam, you seem to be a patriotess?"

"That's what I am," she replied, as she held her head high and waved the umbrella around.

"You go in for the war, do you?"

"That's me, sir. I was the first one in this town to git out and whoop, and I'll keep on whooping to the very end. My old man was agin the war, and it took me jest three minutes to git him on the run. I have a son, Bill, who is agin the war, and he went out of the house a-kitin', and his duds after him. Nobody left but me, and I've put out seven American flags and am whooping for Uncle Sam."

"A cause with such women as you to champion it must surely win," remarked the man, as he dodged a sweep of the umbrella.

"I've licked everything in sight so fur," she replied, with a smile of satisfaction. "Deacon Hardman came over the 'tother day to borrow a shovel and say that he was agin the war. Took me jest a minit and a half to throw him over the fence. Met John Williams in the road yesterday and asked him if he was whoopin' or keepin' still. He said he wasn't whoopin', and I run him for a mile and lost him in the dust. Abel Spooner tried to stop me from goin' into church last Sunday with a flag in each hand. Dropped the flags and got both hands into his hair, and he yelled for Cuba before I let him up."

"That's the spirit which gave us power to conquer in 1776," said the man, clapping his hands.

"The spirit is all right, and don't you make any mistake! Any Spaniards around here?"

"I don't think so."

She walked up and down with her umbrella held ready to strike, and presently she brought it down on the back of a red-faced man who was examining the injured hinges of his trunk.

"Here—what's all this?" shouted the man, as he straightened up.

"Spaniard or American?" she demanded, as she held herself ready for another blow.

"American, of course. You'd better be careful how you smash folks!"

"If you are an American then it's all right, and as I don't see any of the enemy around here I'll be going. Got to see James Jackson. I've heard that he wasn't whoopin' any, and I want to know the reason why. That's him way up the street, and if he don't jump a fence or whoop for Uncle Sam you'll see him pass here at a two-minute gait, and I'll be pokin' him with the end of this umbrella at every jump!"

He Was a Good Man.

She was a woman 50 years old, and was on her way across town to the depot. As she sat down in the car with a satchel at her feet, she noticed that the man on her right was reading a newspaper. She hesitated for a minute, but he looked like a good man, and she finally said:

"I have been away from home for two weeks, and am naturally anxious for news."

"Your home is at —?"

"At Snyder's Corners, sir."

"Jest so. Lemme see! Here is an item saying that everything at Snyder's Corners is all right. There is nothing whatever to worry about, ma'am."

"Then my husband must be all right."

"Very likely. What's his name, please?"

"John J. Walters."

"He is all right, ma'am—all right. The editor of the paper says he met him yesterday, and is glad to inform his readers that John J. Walters is looking better than for a year past. You can rest easy on your husband's account."

"Thank you, sir," heartily replied the woman. "I left my sister — Sary Shorter—in charge of the house when I left, and she was afraid she was going to have the ague. If Sary got chills then she couldn't have made soft soap."

"But Sarah is all right, ma'am—all right," replied the man as he turned the paper over. "Ah! here it is! The editor says he was driving past and saw Sarah making soap, and that she promised him a gallon of it as soon as it was made. He adds that Sarah was very cheerful. Nothing to worry about, ma'am—nothing at all."

"And our house hasn't been struck by lightning?"

"No, ma'am."

"Nor the barn burned up?"

"No, ma'am. You will reach home to find that the cows haven't lost any of their horns, the pigs haven't got out of the pen, and the rain-barrel at the kitchen door hasn't fallen down for the want of water. I get off here, and I am glad to have been of service to you."

And when he had gone the woman looked around the car and said to the dozen passengers collectively:

"He is what I call a good man, and if I had only thought to ask his name I know my husband would have sent him enough pork and 'taters to last his family two whole weeks."

There is a shingle combine in the state of Washington that embraces nearly all the manufacturers in that region, and prices have gone up about 30 per cent.

The Hudson river, from its mouth to the lakes, is 400 miles in length.

PHOEBE AND HER FATHER.

A Little One's Divinely-Inspired Faith and Love Snatches a Brand from the Burning.

Phoebe Gray was a dear little girl only five years old. Her tender loving ways had many times kept her father from saloons and bad company. It seemed to him sometimes when her arm was about his neck, as if an angel were guarding him. He never spoke crossly to Phoebe even in his worst fits of drunkenness, and if he got into a rage, as he sometimes did when his poor, heart-broken wife tried to talk with him about his bad habits, his anger died out when his dear child, lifting her tearful eyes and frightened face, would say: "O, father, don't, please, talk so to mother." When she was but a few months old he would often stay at home evenings just for the pleasure of holding her in his arms, carrying her about or rocking her to sleep in the cradle. It was wonderful to see what power this tender little thing had over a strong man who had become a slave of a maddening vice. As Phoebe grew her influence over her father increased. She had so many winning ways — was so sweet and gentle and loving that her presence always softened him and made him wish that he was a better man; it was in the gentle sweetness of her character and her forgetfulness of self and love for her father that her power lay. She was always winning, never repulsing him, and if her face grew sorrowful sometimes, and her sweet blue eyes filled with tears at the sight of her father as he came staggering home the change did not make him angry; it half sobered him with the pain he felt at the grief of his little one. But his long indulgence in drinking had made his fiery thirst so strong that after awhile even Phoebe's influence failed to keep him away from the saloon, and very sad and lonely were many of her evenings while he was away. One night a storm came up; the wind blew and the rain fell heavily. A neighboring clock struck nine, and as the sound died away the wind came with a noise rushing along the street, rattling the shutters and driving the rain upon the windows. "Oh dear," said Phoebe, starting up from the floor where she had been lying with her head on an old piece of carpet, "I wish father was home," and then she sat and listened to the dreary wind and rain. "He'll get so wet, and the wind will blow him about." The poor child knew how weak he was after he had been drinking, and she felt sure he would never be able to stand up against the fierce wind that was blowing. "O, dear, mother," she cried, starting up and going toward the window; "He'll get drowned, he will. I must go for him." "You go for him!" Mrs. Gray might well look astonished. "Somebody must go for him, he'll be drowned," said Phoebe, in distress.

AT LAST REACHING THE SALOON DOOR.

"Oh, no, dear, there's no danger of that," answered Mrs. Gray, trying to pacify her child. "Don't be afraid. He'll not go into the street while it rains so hard." "Are you sure of it, mother?" asked Phoebe. "Yes, very sure." But Phoebe's heart was not at rest. "I'll just look out and see if he's coming," she said, after a little while, and then she went to the door, as she had so often done before, night after night, to watch for her father's return. "I'll look out just for a little minute," answered Phoebe, lifting the latch. As she did so a gust of wind and rain swept into her face and almost blinded her. "Oh, how it rains," she cried, shutting the door quickly. But she held it closed for a moment or two. The thought of her father out in such a storm made her open it again, and this time she bravely faced the wind and rain and looked along the pavement as far as the next corner, where a street lamp threw down its circle of light. "Oh, there he is," she cried, and then shutting the door behind her, ran toward the gas lamp, against which she thought she saw a man standing. But it was only the shadow of the lamp she had seen, and her heart sank in painful disappointment. Down upon her bare head and thin clothes the heavy rain fell, and the wind blew against her so hard that she could scarcely keep her feet.

If Phoebe had thought only of herself she would have run back home. But love for her father made her forget self. She stood close to the lamp post on the corner and looked up and down the two streets that crossed each other, hoping to catch sight of her father. But no one was to be seen; far down one of the streets a red light shone from a saloon window.

"Maybe he's there," she said to herself, and off she ran toward the light as fast as she could go. Sometimes the wind and rain dashed so hard in her face that she had to stop to get her breath, but she kept on, and at last reaching the saloon door, pushed it open and went in. A sight to startle the crowd of noisy, half-intoxicated men was that vision of a little child, only five years old, drenched with the rain that was pouring in streams from her garments, coming in so suddenly upon them. There was no weakness nor fear in her face, but a searching, anxious look that ran eagerly through the group of men. "Oh, father," leaped from her lips as one of the company started forward, and catching her in his arms, hugged her wildly to his bosom and ran with her out into the street.

If Mr. Gray's mind was confused and his body weak from drink when Phoebe came in, his mind was clear and his body strong in an instant, and when he bore her forth in his arms, strange to say, he was a sober man.

"My poor baby," he sobbed, as a few moments afterward he laid her in her mother's arms, and kissing her passionately, burst into tears. "My poor baby, it's the last time." And it was the last time. Phoebe's love had conquered. What persuasion, conscience, suffering, shame, could not do, the love of a little child had thus wrought. Oh, love is very strong. Startled and touched by her sudden appearance and disappearance in the arms of her father, the little company of men who had been drinking in the barroom went out, one after another and sought their homes.

Said one of them, as he came in fully an hour earlier than he was in the habit of doing, and met the surprised look of his wife, who sat wearily sewing when she should have been at rest, sewing because she must earn to make up for what he spent for drink: "Jane, I saw a sight just now that I hope I shall never see again." "What was it?" asked the tired woman. "A little thing not as old as our Jennie, all drenched with rain—just think what a night it is—looking for her father in a saloon. It made the tears come into my eyes to see her poor drunken father caught her up in his arms and ran out with her hugged tight to his bosom. I think it must have sobered him instantly; and one thing is settled; our Jennie shall never search for her father in a saloon any night, fair or foul. I'll stop now while I have a little strength left."

And he kept his word. Another of the men present when little Phoebe appeared was so affected by the scene that he, too, stepped out of the dangerous path which his feet were treading, and by God's grace, which he prayed for, walked henceforth in the safer way of sobriety. National Advocate.

No Beer on the Docks.

A press dispatch from Ashtabula, O., says: "Notices have been posted at all Lake Erie harbors forbidding the use of beer on any of the docks. All who violate the order will be discharged. For many years, in fact ever since ore handling became an industry, it has been a custom among many of the dock laborers to take their beer in the middle of the forenoon and again in the middle of the afternoon in working hours."

SOCIALISTS BAR OUT ALCOHOL.

Most Hopeful Sign for the Future of a Political Party of Continental Europe.

The Berlin correspondent of the Christian World gives as one of the most hopeful signs for the future of the social democratic party on the continent, says the Union Signal, the stand which its leaders are taking against the habitual use of alcohol by workmen, who form the majority of the party. It is a striking fact that the present campaign is headed by Germans and Belgians, in countries where drink has been the greatest curse. The socialist leaders in Germany are inculcating their adherents by circulating among them pamphlets describing the physical and mental diseases produced by alcohol, great emphasis being placed upon the scientific fact that the children are almost certain to suffer from the blight of a drunken parentage. This wise and intelligent action on the part of socialism will not only gain the respectful attention and sympathy of all right minded persons, but it will prove a strong factor in the defensive movement that is now spreading throughout Germany against further advance of the degeneracy caused by the old-time drinking customs.

ITEMS.

Why should it be taken for granted that the private soldier will drink, anyway? Successful young men in other lines do not.—Chicago Record.

The temperance people of Massachusetts have won a great victory in the municipal elections, reducing by 8,000 Boston's majority for license and making many additions to the no-license column in the 300 or more towns.

The management of the Peru (Ind.) Steel Casting company have resolved to make total abstinence a condition of employment and, in calling for men, notice is served that imbibers of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors need not apply.

Members of the Glee and Mandolin clubs of the University of Chicago must pay fines every time they wish to smoke during concerts or the intermissions this year. The faculty has drawn up rules regulating the music clubs, and one of them prohibits the use of tobacco while on tour.

Silk goods are said to take dyes more readily than any other fabric.

About 1,700,000 barrels of beer in a twelvemonth would be a fair estimate of the consumption of Chicago. There are 6,371 licensed places in Chicago.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½C POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5¾c lb.
Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
New Orleans Sugar, 6½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saves you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 25c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 65c lb.
Gunpowder, Good 40c lb, Best 60c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 50c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c, Best 60c lb.
Good Japan, 40c lb, Best 50c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 10c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Irish Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.75.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15.
Lake Trout, kit, $1.25.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Scotch Herring, keg, 85c.
Holland Herring, keg, 65c.
East Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c.
California Egg Plums, 15c.
California Apricots, 15c.
California Peaches, 12c.
California White Cherries, 25c.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c.
Sugar Corn, 8c.
Egyptian Corn, 10c.
Early June Peas, 10c.
String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 6c lb.
Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
New Currants, 12c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 25c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 25c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Ivanhoe Maple Syrup, 25c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Lard Oil, 60c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 60c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon.
California Muscatel, 60c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
Whiskies, New $1.10, and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 30c lb.
Flor De Alma Cigars, 25c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tea Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c; large J. T. plug, 15c.
Standard Navy Plug, 15c plug.
Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
American Star Smoking, 27c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 18c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.
Linoleum, good, $1.10 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazy with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure gave me new life and health." —Mrs. Geo. Colle, Elgin, Ill.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured." —Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind

Nasal
CATARRH
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm
[illegible]
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

No person will be permitted to make a pilgrimage to Mecca this season from any of the infected portions of India.

The Pennsylvania Station
Pennsylvania Lines.
Trains Run by Central Time
*Daily, †Daily except Sunday

Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
[illegible]	* 1 50 am	* 5 40 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 20 pm
Chicago	* 4 45 am	* 6 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Harrisb'g and Pittsb'g	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Bluffton and Lima	*12 01 am	†11 45 am
Canton and Pittsburg	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†10 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 30 pm
Canton and Crestline	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 00 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 4 00 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 15 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect Dec. 2, 1900.
NORTH BOUND.

[illegible]	5 30 a.m
[illegible]	1 50 a.m
[illegible]	2 45 p.m
From Richmond arrives	6 00 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 05 a.m
[illegible]	6 15 a.m
[illegible]	12 35 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives	6 20 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast eastern Express daily	1 20 a.m
No. 4 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a.m
No. 6 Atlantic Express daily	6 47 p.m
No. 44 Fort Wayne Accom daily arrive	6 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 41 Indianapolis Express daily	1 30 a.m
No. 1 St. Louis Express daily	3 27 a.m
No. 7 Government Fast Mail—daily	1 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited daily	9 30 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway.

DEPART.

[illegible]	6 00 a.m
[illegible] Freight (except Sun.)	6 00 a.m
No. 4 Mixed (except Sun.)	3 00 p.m
No. 6 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 1 Mixed (except Sun.)	11 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	5 00 p.m
No. 21 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	2 27
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 4	2 15
Local Freight	*7 45
WESTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 30
Western Express, No. 1	12 30
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 15
Local Freight	*7 00

*Daily except Sunday
Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

N. A. & S. TIME CARD In effect [illegible], 1900.

SOUTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 461 Local Freight	7 20 a.m
No. 157 Express and Mail	11:55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail	6 00 p.m
NORTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m
No. 458 Express and Mail	6 50 p.m
No. 462 Local Freight	7 30 p.m

I. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

South.

No. 41 Except Sunday	1 30 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday	4 32 p.m
No. 45 Sunday Only	4 15 p.m
No. 145 Local Freight	1 40 p.m

North.

No. 40 Except Sunday	11:00 a.m
No. 44 Sunday Only	11:40 a.m
No. 42 Except Sunday	1 25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight	4:00 p.m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A. O. W. Crasper,
Indianapolis. Ticket Agt.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Jefferson and Harrison streets, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; sermon at 10:45 a. m., on "The Possible and the Impossible;" Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m.; at 7:30 p. m., special anniversary exercises in the interest of the Endeavor society will be held, it being the twentieth anniversary of this organization. The pastor will deliver a special address to Christian Endeavorers.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching service, 10:45 a. m., subject, "The True Way of Studying Christianity;" the senior C. E. will observe "Christian Endeavor day" at 7:30 p. m.; the pastor will have charge of the meeting; Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; junior C. E., 3 p. m. Mid-week service, Wednesday evening, 7:30, subject, "Living to God in Small Things."

ENGLISH LUTHERAN

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; preparatory service, 10:30; morning service and communion, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30. Teachers' meeting, Thursday at 8 p. m. Dorcas society, Friday. Lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; preaching service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subject for the morning, "A Blessed Meekness," the third in the series on "The Beatitudes;" in the evening there will be a sermon of special interest to boys, on the subject, "Shall the Boy be Preacher or Carpenter?" Regular meeting of the church council Monday evening at Dr. Niswonger's office. Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets; Rev. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; all classes as usual; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; holy communion Sunday, Feb. 10; preparatory service at 10 a. m. Sunday; time to announce, Friday, from 2 p. m., and after 7 at the church.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church, East Creighton avenue.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 6:30. Revival meetings will continue afternoons and night during the week. Quarterly meeting will begin Friday evening. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; theme, "The Church's Duty to the Young;" the sermon will close with a baptismal service; general class, 12:00 m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; the hour of evening service will be taken up by members of Epworth League, who will render a very interesting program on our educational interest. Rev. H. J. Norris, [illegible]

[illegible] at Wayne Street M. E. [illegible] tomorrow conducted by the [illegible] 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; [illegible] sermon [illegible] 12:00 m., class [illegible] 6:30 p. m. [illegible] 7:30 p. m. [illegible] Punishment," [illegible] the Linden quartet.

[illegible] M. E. church, corner [illegible] streets, Rev. [illegible] pastor—The services [illegible] will begin with the Sunday [illegible] a. m.; E. A. M[illegible] [illegible] preaching [illegible] 10:30 a. m.; subject, [illegible] "The Great [illegible]" [illegible] will meet [illegible] League will [illegible] p. m.; the Epworth [illegible] devotional [illegible] 6:30 [illegible] public service again [illegible] 7 [illegible] p. m.; evening subject, "Th[illegible] Followers."

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30; class meeting at noon; Junior League at 2:30, led by Miss Patr[illegible]; Epworth League at 6:00 p. m.; preaching at 7:00 p. m.; the Williams quartet will sing; monthly official meeting Monday evening at [illegible]:30.

Simpson M. E. church, Dawson and Harrison streets, Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30, morning sermon at 10:30, with class meeting at the close; Junior League at 2:30; Senior League, 6:30; evening sermon at 7:30.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Meeting for ladies and gentlemen at 3 p. m., to be addressed by Miss Driftmeyer, a blind lady. Bible study at 4 p. m., in charge of the general secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets—Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30. No evening sermon.

Westminster Presbyterian church, West Berry street—Morning sermon at 10:30; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. No evening sermon.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch superintendent; morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "The Preciousness of Christ." The Lord's supper will be observed. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Evening service at 7:30; subject, "Twenty Years of Christian Endeavor." The singing will be led by the Apollo quartet. Business meeting of the Ladies' Aid society at Mrs. William Deatrick's, 31 Brackenridge street, at 2:30 p. m. Thursday.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, 425 West Main street—Sermon by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 2:30 p. m.; C. E. society prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; special anniversary services. Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

REFORMED.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor. Grace church will on Sunday observe Christian Endeavor day with appropriate services morning and evening. At 10:30 a. m. the pastor preach a Christian Endeavor anniversary sermon. At 7:30 p. m. the Senior and Junior C. E. societies will have charge of the service, when the following program will be rendered:

Responsive reading......By Society
Invocation .... Pastor
Hymn ....
Paper—"What is Christian Endeavor Day?"..............President C. E. Society Ernest Close
Responsive reading.............
..........By Entire Congregation
"Our Own Society"..............
.... Lyda Niedhammer
Hymn ....
"Our Field; the Lookout Committee"...............Walter Close
"Our Methods; the Prayer Meeting" ....Com. Frank K. Hills
Hymn ....
Sentence prayer..................
Greeting from the Wide World of Christian Endeavor.
"Our Missions: the Missionary Committee"......Lottie Bitner, Nellie Rudisill, William Hebron
Offering for missions.
"Our Future President; or the Junior Society"...Vernon Wright
"Our Junior Society"..Irving Bitner
Hymn .... By the Juniors
Address—"Our Allegiance"...Pastor
Hymn—Consecration ....
Mizpah............By Congregation
Benediction.

At the evening service the parish paper, the Grace Church Visitor, will be distributed.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. B[illegible], pastor—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services [illegible]; 2:30 p. m., regular monthly meeting of the ladies' society; 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the [illegible]; 7:30 p. m., evening service and preaching; the third sermon on the twenty-third psalm will be delivered. Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson. Thursday evening, [illegible] and gathering of the ladies' society.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice. Sunday school at 9:30; morning service, with preaching, at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; young people's meeting next Wednesday evening. Rev. Ph. Ruhl, pastor.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching in the English language both morning and evening. Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m.; subject, "Be Strong;" leader, Victor Miller. Mid-week services: Y. P. A. business meet Tuesday evening at 7:30; prayer meeting and Church Aid society meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. J. H. Evans, pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Trinity Episcopal church.—The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Litany sermon and holy communion at 10:45 a. m.; evening service and sermon, 7:30. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

Y. W. C. A.

The service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be led by Miss Bessie Dille. Meeting of the board of managers Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. German class and Girls' club Friday evenings.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Spirit;" golden text, "Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh"—Galatians, 5:16. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms adjoining church rooms open from 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets; J. W. Lake, pastor.—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Reception of members at the morning services. Announcements will be made Sunday evening as to the continuance of the special services.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Rev. John Love, jr., D. D., of Asbury Park, N. J., will preach both morning and evening. Morning topic, "The Vision of the Invisible;" evening, "The Seven Wonders of the World." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m. Beaver Chapel Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Rev. Zach. A. Harris, pastor—For the week beginning February 3d: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; junior C. E., 3:30 p. m., topic, "Be Strong;" senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m., topic, "Christian Endeavor Day," Josh. 1:1-11. There will be a meeting of the church board at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Wednesday evening, 7:30, prayer meeting; topic, "An Upward Look," Ps. 121, 1-2. Thursday evening, teachers' meeting. Ladies' Aid society will meet this week Thursday afternoon, at the home of Sister Laura Kelsey, at 28 Poplar street.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Rev. E. W. Allen, pastor.—All Sunday services as usual. Rev. H. W. Allen, father of the pastor, will fill the pulpit. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Mid-week service Wednesday evening.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. [illegible], pastor. Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services; Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Dohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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MR. SOTHERN ON "HAMLET."

The author of the "Human Mystery in Hamlet" declares that Shakespeare intended the character of his hero as a type of humanity, and that each of us must interpret the role for himself. Who, then, while seeing himself in the type, will entirely agree with the actor who presents it?

Some say that the play should never be acted, yet has not the clearest light been thrown on the character from the stage?

Every man who plays "Hamlet" will no doubt lend something of himself to his impersonation. No two actors have played the part alike. Whenever two men discuss the play there will be two opinions. And, while it is, of course, wise, and even necessary, to study carefully the best standards and to observe the best actors before essaying the character one-self, independent and original thought is as valuable in the actor as in the commentator. Much of the understanding of Hamlet's character has been founded on the illuminating impersonations of actors, and it is interesting to observe how, in writing, either in praise or blame, of any performance, some wise men modestly refrain from stating what conclusions their own original thought has produced, and generously give great prominence to the light thrown on the character of Hamlet by Booth, Irving, Forrest and others, the conclusions of these players appearing to have made a deeper impression than the arguments of the commentators, and the champions of each actor defending that actor's interpretation as violently as though the work had been his own.

For my part, I am always glad to see even a fairly good performance of "Hamlet." There is something to learn from every man who plays it; and, interesting as are the commentators and wise as are the wise men, I can go to the theater for relief from either. E. H. Sothern.

HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY RULES.

What is really wrong in the English service is the awful "system" under which the soliers live and die. The "system" is a truly terrible monster pervading everything, smothering everybody with pipe clay, and binding them hand and foot with red tape, shedding a blight on the whole army. Whoever invented the army system knowbody knows—whether it was the much abused civilian war office clerk or staff officer, but there it is, irremediable and awful. The effect of the system is to reduce all officers, whether they began by possessing brains or not, to a dead level of dull mediocricity, to stamp out as unprofessional and almost insubordinate any approach to originality or freedom of thought, speech or action, and to occupy them almost exclusively, not in any useful or practical soldiering but in profitless detail, and the writing and answering of endless "memos."

They may be found at length in that most extraordinary volume, "The Queen's Regulations for the Army," a book which contains 2,100 regulations and thirteen appendices, all of which every officer is supposed to know by a sort of intuition. Of these, no less than seventy-one apply to questions of dress while few apply to questions of musketry and one to field training (the two things most [illegible] in view of real fighting) and [illegible] that in all the seventy-one dress regulations there is no allusion [illegible] to the costume in which the British soldier actually fights his battles? This ridiculous disproportion between pipe clay and practice is faithfully reflected in actual service. By the one regulation relating to field training, four weeks in the year are devoted to it; by the four regulations relating to musketry, another four weeks are devoted to it—a total of eight weeks of really useful work out of fifty-two! Yet, every day, the men are had out and inspected by their officers to see if they have got all their straps on, or that there is not one spot of grease on their pipe-clayed pouches! or that they shaved this morning, and not last night! And immaculate generals, bred and born in the system, come round and judge regiments by their "appearance," and, perhaps, by a ceremonial parade, but whether they can shoot or know how to take cover is of no consequence at all until they get within 500 yards of the Boers, and then? Well, then we turn round and abuse the government for not having sent out more men similarly trained a month or two earlier!—National Review.

QUEER DECISION ON BIGAMY.

In England there seems to prevail some curious ideas about bigamy. At the Liverpool assizes the other day a man was brought to the bar for having married two women without waiting for the first one to die. He was sentenced to three days' imprisonment, the judge remarking that, while he had been twice married before a magistrar, he had not "profaned any religious ceremony" by what he had done. This singular decision has called forth a storm of denunciation, especially on the part of women. It would seem to be bad law, for the Church of England being a state church, all clergymen are registrars by virtue of their office, and that gives the validity to the ceremonies which they perform, and marriages before registrars not clergymen have heretofore been considered legal.—New York Press.

RECOVERIES FROM GRIP.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Monitor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lopeer, in the little town of Modelia, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

George J. Flannery was relieved of the awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman at the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburg, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

Relief for the Gentler Sex

"Mother's Friend" is a special friend during the nine trying months before childbirth. It is a simple liniment of marvelous power, and, by its relaxation of the muscles, allays all nervousness, relieves distressing headaches, cramps and nausea.

It is a blessing in a bottle, robbing confinement of all its pain.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by all responsible druggists at $1.00 per bottle. If it cannot be found, we will send it by express prepaid anywhere in the United States upon receipt of price.

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"Oh, for relief!"

COULD PROTECT HIS RIGHTS.

Uncle Hiram—I tell you what, that young Jorkins that's sparkin' our Mandy knows how to look out for number one.

Aunt Malaprop—Yes, he's no eyesore runnin' aroun' selling his birthright for a mess of potash.

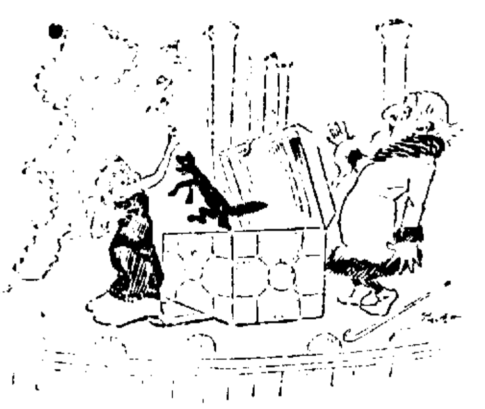
NO USE FOR IT.

Tattered Tomkins—What made you turn down dat jug of cider wot dat lady offered you?

Languid Lawrence—Ain't you got sense enough to know dat cider works.

AGAIN THE CAT.

1.—"Listen, child. The time has now arrived when the mysterious casket may be opened. Its contents have not seen the light twice two hundred years. There is the key; open it.



2.—Stage Cat—Gosh! I'm glad to get out of here!

Mind Reader—You're in love with a man. He has light hair.
Bridget—No. He hez dark hair.
Mind Reader—Then he must have bleached it.